

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 45

WILSON, SONS & CO.

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Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evarista da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service every Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Rincão N. 108, 7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. a. Fabrica Catoco, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELO. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 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 No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. BAGHY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 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: 38, 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: 25, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Larangeiras. PROFESSIONAL NURSE. Sister Bright.—London certificated monthly nurse, disengaged January 1st, 1896. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 95 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua de S. Antonio No. 27.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—25, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HEAVY BREADSTREET, 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.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 31st ult., reports the volcano Llama in active eruption, throwing out immense quantities of lava and stones. —The Chilean ironclad Blanco Encalada is about to go on a practice cruise along the coast to the south. She began receiving coal for the voyage on the 2nd inst. —A Lima telegram of the 2nd inst. states that difficulties have arisen between Spain and Peru, and the Spanish minister is threatening to leave the country by the first steamer. —The Congress of Bolivia is now discussing the treaty celebrated with Chile, and there has been so much feeling developed over it that the deputies have come to blows on various occasions. —A Santiago telegram of the 2nd says that though the cabinet crisis continues, its solution is only a question of hours. The radical leader, Sr. Juan Castellon, has undertaken to organize a cabinet, and has already, it is said, the names of his colleagues for presentation. —The cabinet crisis in Santiago still continues, Sr. MacIver having been unable to secure the support needed in the organization of a ministry. It is now reported that Dr. Eulogio Altamirano, one of the prominent leaders of the liberal party, will undertake the task. It shows a peculiar state of affairs where even politicians of the same party are unable to work together harmoniously. Evidently the old oligarchy is breaking up. —A Lima telegram of September 25th says that foreign insurance companies in business in Peru are alarmed lest a project which the deputies have approved should become a law. The project is that the companies should register within six months a minimum capital of \$100,000 invested in Peruvian real estate and bonds of the government, that the policies be written in Spanish, and that all disputes be decided by the courts of Peru.

From The Merchants Review.

SYMPTOMS OF COFFEE POISONING.

The evil effects of excessive tea-drinking are pretty generally known, few people who are fond of the beverage having escaped a fit of sleeplessness, the result of over-indulgence in strong tea, but even if the personal experience of tea-drinkers were not likely to make them acquainted with the peculiar effects produced upon the system by tea, recent statements of medical men, published in the newspapers and periodicals, would have enlightened the average reader. It is not so with regard to coffee. Yet in respect to the injurious consequences of the use of the two beverages there is little, if anything, to choose between tea and coffee. The New York Herald, commenting on an article in its European edition, says:

"In a general way the bad effects of coffee have great analogy with the symptoms of the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants."

Two Paris physicians, at a recent meeting of the Societe Medicale, made substantially the following report:

"Coffee dyspepsia resembles alcoholic gastritis—mucous vomiting in the morning, pain in the pit of the stomach irradiating to the back, furry tongue and distaste for meat and solid food. At a more pronounced degree there is nausea and even vomiting of food, sour regurgitation and finally cachexia. Unlike alcohol, however, coffee produces neither bloody vomiting nor motions, and especially no ulceration of the stomach.

The circulatory apparatus is also unfavorably affected by chronic intoxication with coffee. Palpitations are rare. It is rather a slowing up of the pulse that is noticed."

But these are not the worst effects from which habitual coffee-drinkers suffer. The most important symptoms are those affecting the nervous system, which our foreign medical correspondent thus describes:

"Sleep disappears or is accompanied by terrifying dreams. In an upright position the patient complains of a sensation of vacuum in the head and often of vertigo. At this period of intoxication there is very marked trembling of the upper and lower limbs, and also fibrillary trembling of the lips that may spread to all the muscles of the face and to the tongue. Painful cramps also make their appearance in the muscular mass of the calf and thigh, particularly at night, preventing sleep."

Similar evil results follow from the use of too much tea. And for these reasons physicians have for a long time warned their patients against the chronic intoxication and other severe ills incident to the free use of coffee and tea as beverages."

HIGH ALTITUDE TEMPERATURES.

During the recent kite-flying experiments of William A. Eddy at Blue Hill observatory, Boston, some wonderful high altitude temperatures have been taken, which will be of great service to the scientific world. The highest kite altitude this year was recorded on Aug. 28, 2,907 feet above the sea level, or 2,266 feet above the hill. The power to sustain kites and instruments in the air almost daily has been shown, and the maintenance of a small observatory in the air at a height of from 453 to 1,916 feet has resulted in the collection of data of the utmost importance. It has been found that the average of cooler weather is disclosed by an abnormally cool temperature aloft—a coolness in excess of the usual diminution of a degree for every 250 feet of altitude. If these high-level temperatures can thus be obtained daily, it will result in time in valuable discoveries pertaining to correct forecasting.

Mr. Eddy has now the most complete upper-level temperature record ever made from the kite string. Mr. Ferguson of the observatory has drawn the design, and will soon have completed an instrument which, when raised aloft, will record in ink the temperature, barometric pressure, the wind velocity, and the humidity, and this suspended observatory will undoubtedly result in important scientific discoveries.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS are being made at several of the South American ports. It is not improbable, therefore, that this desire for improvements may even extend to quarantine matters.—N. Y. Maritime Register.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRASILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

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 10, Rua da Alfandega

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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1827 by the "Direction der Deutschen Bank in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

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. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Lazari Frères & Co., Paris. André Neufville & Co., Paris.
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 - Spain..... { Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
 - Belgium..... { Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan, Genoa, and correspondents.
 - Italy..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.
 - Portugal..... { G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Laebling, Thalmann & Co., New York.
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

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

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

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 Reserve fund..... " 880,000

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A. CLAUSEN

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POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]

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Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Messrs.

- COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia), RODENBURG & Co.,
- GEER, KLINGENBERG, Deimold (Lying-captains).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

Nauseas on Railways.

Friend Bueno de Miranda.—For long years, myself and my family, also in owners of our plantation, have used your Nectandra Amira preparations with much success, but only now I have experienced how efficient your tincture is against the nausea caused by the movement and shocks to which the traveller on our railways is exposed. I verified its efficacy on a gentleman, who was travelling from the Serria station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Tabira do Campo.

The Nectandra is already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts witnessed under my eyes, and which undoubtedly, will help to mitigate the sufferings of many. Always yours, Pedro G. Bueno Leite.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895.

Dr. Valdés Garcia's MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following:

- Barcelona 1888—Paris 1889—Genoa 1892
- Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysed by and approved by the Inspector of Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton. The result of their analysis made on the 3rd November, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable proteins.

It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing food.

Dépôt at

No. B 1, RUA SENADOR DANTSA

Missing Friends.

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

JOCYUS, 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, Oct. 1, 1895.

Continued from our last.

OLD TIMES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

From the summit of one of the ridges the travellers, with great difficulty, descended towards a rapid stream, over which was a dangerous Indian hanging bridge, about one hundred and twenty feet in length, and suspended by badly made hempen ropes. They were obliged to stop several hours till this bridge was repaired, and to pass the night in a cavern of the mountains, where, besides suffering from excessive heat, they were so dreadfully stung by mosquitos, that, in the morning, they scarcely knew each other.

A few days after this they arrived at the royal mine town of Guancavelica. In the vicinity of this place the mountains are so rich in gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, and lead that, if the mines were wrought even with moderate industry and skill, they might be made to yield a greater quantity of the metals than would be requisite for the supply of the whole world. And, says Mr. Helms, it is perhaps a fortunate circumstance that the ignorance of the miners and the oppressive measures of the Spanish government should hitherto have prevented more from being drawn from this inexhaustible source than has been hitherto obtained, otherwise, in Europe, gold and silver must have been depreciated to an inconvenient degree.

Guancavelica is peculiarly celebrated on account of its rich quicksilver mine. This had however been wrought in the most ignorant manner imaginable. Yet, when Mr. Helms was here, though the pit had fallen in, and only part of the mine was accessible, it still produced annually about fifteen hundredweight of quicksilver. It will afford some proof of the ignorance of the persons concerned in this mine, when it is stated, that a thick stratum of red arsenic and yellow orpiment, which lay contiguous to it, was mistaken by the superintendent for cinnabar, and some hundreds of workmen perished in the operation of smelting it. The quicksilver is obtained from the kind of ore called cinnabar, the vein of which is not less than two hundred yards in extent.

From Guancavelica the road ascends towards the snow-covered heights of the Andes, and the atmosphere is intensely cold. Here the travellers saw large flocks of llamas and vicuñas. For some time they continued to climb the snowy steeps, and, although within the tropical regions, Mr. Helms was here more sensibly affected by the cold than he had ever been during the winters in Germany. They now traversed the highest ridge they had seen since they left Potosi, and for a considerable distance, they passed over extended fields of snow and ice. At length they descended, by a steep road, to a narrow valley where the climate was so mild, and the soil so luxuriant, that it produced, in abundance, pomegranates, figs, citrons, oranges, pineapples, grapes, and other fruit.

Beyond this valley they reached the extremity of the Cordilleras, and entered a sandy plain, through which they continued their journey towards Lima. In passing over some of the plains between the sea

shore and the mountains they observed on the ground an incrustation of common salt, more than an inch in depth. This was collected for sale by the inhabitants of the adjacent villages.

From Potosi to Lima the distance is about one thousand two hundred and fifteen miles. Sixty years before Mr. Helms was here Lima was one of the richest and most flourishing cities of South America, but, after that time, the markets were so overstocked with European merchandise that the capitals of most of the commercial houses became invested in piece and other goods, and all the ready money by degrees emigrated to Cadiz. This necessarily occasioned a fall in the value of European commodities. A pair of French silk stockings, which before had cost more than seven pounds sterling, could have been purchased, when Mr. Helms was here, for about a pound, and, in like manner, all European goods had sunk exceedingly in value. The same is said to have been the case in all the other commercial cities of Spanish America. The consequent scarcity of money caused an almost total stoppage in the working of the mines, and it seemed as if this source of wealth in Peru would be wholly destroyed. To counteract the effects of so injurious a state of public affairs, the viceroy, an intelligent and disinterested man, had requested the Spanish government to send to Peru some skillful miners and mineralogists from Germany. In the meantime he formed, at the expense of the proprietors, a supreme tribunal of the mines. But, on the arrival of Mr. Helms in Peru, this gentleman found that the members who composed this supreme court were entirely destitute of mineralogical knowledge, and that no means whatever had been taken for promoting the working of the mines under their jurisdiction.

Mr. Helms continued only three weeks in Lima, at the end of which time he was directed by the viceroy to proceed to Guancavelica, for the purpose of introducing some improvements in the management of the furnaces at that place. Having received his commission and instructions, he left the capital, and, accompanied by his family and by five German miners, he arrived at Guancavelica on the 6th of May, 1799. The sudden transition from the hot climate of Lima to the cold regions of the mountains threw his wife, his servants, and the miners into an intermittent fever, from which some of them did not recover till several months afterwards.

Here Mr. Helms, in all his operations, was opposed by the governor of the place, an interested old man, who sought to make an undue profit for himself out of the buildings and improvements which were commenced. And, notwithstanding all the benefits that would have been derived to the government from the completion of them, Mr. Helms was at last compelled to suspend his operations.

About the end of the year he received an order, directing him to proceed to the province of Tarma, for the purpose of superintending the mines of Pasco. Consequently, on the 14th of January, 1791, he left Guancavelica. At the distance of about eighteen miles he descended into a deep valley, near which he crossed a broad and rapid river, over a neat stone bridge. Beyond this the valley became broader, and was extremely pleasant and fertile. On each side of the river were many towns and villages, inhabited by Spaniards, Indians and Creoles. One of these, called Guanaja, contained a parish church, a chapel, and several well-built houses, belonging to the rich landholders of the district.

Tarma, the capital of a district of the same name, is situated in a deep and narrow valley, inhabited chiefly by Creoles, Mestizos or Mesteos, and Indians. The adjacent country is fertile, but the climate is unhealthy, for the surrounding high mountains prevent a free circulation of air. Near Tarma were two quicksilver mines, but, at this time, they were only a few fathoms deep. There were likewise two veins from which antimony and white silver ore were obtained, and, in several places, the inhabitants dug nitre of excellent quality.

About fifty miles north-west from Tarma is Pasco, a small town, in the midst of a country of mines, and where some wealthy proprietors of mines resided. About six miles distant from it is a mountain called Lauricocha, which contains a prodigious mass of ironstone, interspersed throughout with pure silver. This mass is half a mile

long, about the same breadth, and nearly ninety feet deep. But, when Mr. Helms was here, so much unskillfulness and mismanagement prevailed, in the different processes of extracting the silver, that a great proportion of it was lost. In the midst of this mass of ore, he says, there was a stratum of white metallic clay about eight inches thick, which contained a great proportion of silver. This circumstance had induced many needy and ignorant adventurers to perforate the great mass of ore with innumerable holes, without order or regulation, so that it was wonderful the whole mine had not fallen in. When Mr. Helms was here more than two hundred private proprietors and workers of mines had pits in this mountain, and annually extracted from it about two hundred thousand marks of silver.

After Mr. Helms had spent two months in examining into the state of the mines and smelting houses at this place, he drew up, and transmitted to the viceroy, a report, in which he pointed out all the defects he had observed; he, at the same time, proposed what he thought the best means for rendering these mines productive, and the working of them permanently advantageous. But all his exertions to effect any improvements were ineffectual, and, after a vain and ineffectual perseverance for some time longer, he resolved to give up his commission and return to Europe.

Hitherto Peru had been a land both morally and physically injurious to him. He had sacrificed his health to a conscientious discharge of his duty. In the execution of the most dangerous and laborious commissions, he had been obliged to act not only as a director of the smelting houses, but likewise as a carpenter, a smith and mason, and he had endeavored, by every means in his power, to dispel the incredible ignorance and barbarism which prevailed in the mint and mining departments. The overseers and officers of the mines, however, whose want of skill and whose malpractices he had exposed, counteracted all his projects for the public good; no exertions were left untried that were likely to injure him. Both in writing and in conversation they derided the Germans as protestants, heretics, Jews, and cheats; as men, in short, who, it was to be feared, would corrupt the morals of the miners and overseers. They even excited the Indian laborers against them, by insinuating that the foreigners had come into Peru for the purpose of working the mines solely by machinery, and thus depriving them of the means of subsistence.

Mr. Helms concludes his account of this country with a few general observations relative to the gold and silver mines of La Plata and Peru. These, he observes, are here the chief source of riches. The inland trade of the provinces is inconsiderable on account of the want of culture and the thinness of the population, and the foreign commerce is almost entirely in the hands of Europeans. Nearly all the mines in Peru, he says, were first opened by deserters from the army and navy, and by other persons without capital. These mines continued to be worked, without any observance of the mine laws and regulations, and when Mr. Helms was here most of them were in this wretched condition.

From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1795, there were coined, in the royal mints of Lima, Potosi, and St. Jago, gold to the value of about three hundred and thirty thousand pounds, and silver to the value of one million eight hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling. In the mints at Mexico, he says, the value of the gold and silver coined during the same period was about three million three hundred and twelve thousand pounds. If to these sums be added the value of the gold and silver that is fabricated into various utensils for churches, convents, and private persons, and of such as are clandestinely exported by merchants without being coined, it is supposed that the whole annual produce of La Plata, Peru, and Mexico would amount to little less than nine millions sterling per annum.

THE notion that the Sahara is altogether a barren and worthless waste is wide of the truth. In 1892 there were 9,000,000 sheep in the Algerian Sahara alone, besides 2,000,000 goats and 250,000 camels. On the oases there are 1,500,000 date palms, producing dates worth \$3,000,000 a year. So even the desert is worth keeping under control.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

Brazil is to have a new capital, Rio de Janeiro being condemned as insanitary and too convenient for civil war. The idea was mooted soon after the fall of the empire, but the plans are only just furnished. A fine site has just been chosen at Goyaz, in the centre of Brazil, a healthy mountainous region, where the government would be in touch with all parts of the state. At present the government consider that their position at Rio prevents them from influencing the greater part of Brazil, while a seaport capital has the further disadvantage of being exposed to the attacks of a hostile fleet.—*The Graphic*, Oct. 5th.

It is surprising how much misinformation one small item like the above can convey. It is true that it has been resolved to move the capital to the interior of Goyaz, and also that the surveys have just been completed, but beyond this the paragraph-writer has clearly gone astray. In the first place Rio has not been condemned as insanitary; nor is it any more insanitary than such interior towns as Campinas and Cantagallo. The natural features of Rio de Janeiro are all favorable to healthfulness, and its insanitary reputation is due wholly to the insanitary habits of the people. And these habits, we may add, will just as surely produce disease in the interior as on the sea-coast.

As for the time when the removal was first mooted, every well-informed person here knows that it has been a subject of discussion for probably half a century, and that the Goyaz site was advocated by Varnhagen over a quarter of a century ago.

It has long been a fad among certain writers and statesmen that the geographical centre is the proper place for the national capital, regardless of commercial and economic conditions. As for the site chosen, and the statement that it is in touch with all parts of the country, it may be said that it is very near the geographical centre, it is elevated, wild, uninhabited and probably healthy. As for being in touch with all parts of the country, it has neither population, railway, or telegraph line. It is leagues away from even the outposts of civilization, and its "touches" can be accomplished only by means of long and fatiguing journeys. The state of Goyaz is very sparsely settled, and is connected with the rest of Brazil only by a long overland journey to the termini of the Paulista and Mogyana railways. The new capital is at least two weeks' journey from this city, and would be two days' distant were a railway built. As all communication, or "touches," with the rest of Brazil must be through Rio and Santos, it follows that the new site offers no special inducements in that direction.

Of course the question of influencing the states depends on contiguity. As the Brazil of to-day—the nation, we mean—consists in a string of settlements along the coast, and as the sea affords the quickest, surest and best means of communication, a central seaport must of course be the best seat of government. Were the public departments removed to the interior wilds of Goyaz, the difficulties of administration would be immeasurably increased. We might be delighted to see the office-holder leaving for that solitude, but at the same time we can not help seeing that it would be simply impossible to govern from that point under present conditions.

With a large population through the interior, with railways and telegraph lines in all directions, and with a properly organized system of state and municipal governments, it would be possible to govern well from that point, or any other, but we are still far distant from that time. Two hundred and fifty years hence the scheme might be feasible, but we shall then be wise enough not to wait it.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

According to the latest survey the cost of constructing this canal will be \$50,000,000, and the time of construction six years. As laid down in the plans the summit level of the canal will be 110 feet above the mean sea-level, and will be reached at each extremity by three locks, each 650 feet long and 65 feet wide. An artificial lake and repairing basin for ships in transit will be created by means of a dam across the San Juan river, and an embankment across San Carlos, near their junction; and from the last lock to Greytown on the east, and Brito on the west, the canal will be enlarged, thus forming an extension of the harbors where vessels can pass each other without detention. The length from Greytown to Brito is 169.08 miles. The most serious engineering difficulties will be in the great divide cut across the San Francisco range through a three-mile stretch of rock, with an average depth of 120 feet, and the restoration of the Greytown harbor, long ago destroyed by the deposit of silt from the San Juan. The International Company was incorporated in San Francisco in May, 1893, to aid in the construction of the canal from Brito to Lake Nicaragua, the Pacific end of it.—*Engineer*.

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Continued from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

We saw no goats or hogs and I am confident that none are now left alive. We did, however, in the course of our digging discover what appeared to be the bones of a goat. It is well known that those animals once abounded here. Captain Halley, of the *Paranore Pink*, afterwards Dr. Halley, Astronomer-Royal, landed on this island April 17, 1700, and put on it some goats and dogs for breeding; as also a pair of guinea-fowl which he carried from St. Helena. "I took," says his journal, "possession of the island in His Majesty's name, as knowing it to be granted by the King's letters-patent, leaving the Union Jack flying."

The American commander, Amasa Delano, visited Trinidad in 1803. He writes: "We found plenty of goats and hogs. We saw some cats, and these three sorts of quadrupeds were the only animals we saw on the island."

Possibly the land-crabs have gobbled all these up, for the only quadrupeds we came across were mice.

Having attained the summit of the island the doctor and myself took a rest under the shade of the tree-ferns, while we partook of a frugal lunch of biscuits and rum, the indispensable pipes, of course, following.

Having smoked our pipes we continued our journey. At first I was a very sanguine guide. I thought I should have no difficulty in recognising the ravine by which, nine years before, I had descended to the windward shore. But in this I was mistaken, for I found it extremely difficult to find my way to it again.

At any rate we were not now about to undergo the great toil and danger that I had experienced during my former visit, for I at least knew some of the places to avoid, and this was a matter of importance. As we clambered along the edges of the mountains looking for the pass, I was able to condemn at once as false passages, several promising-looking routes, the vain trial of which had exhausted myself and my companions on my previous expedition.

For instance, there was one long slope of volcanic debris of a ruddy colour which appeared from where we stood to join on to the green hills below and so to lead to the sandy beaches. The doctor was anxious to attempt this easy-looking way, but I knew the deceitful place too well of old. It tempts one further and further down, ever getting deeper, until one suddenly finds oneself at the edge of a frightful precipice, invisible from above, which compels one at great risk to retrace one's painful steps to the heights.

In the course of my first exploration we made so many false descents of these ravines and slopes, all terminating in precipices and driving us back again, that at last, finding no water, we were completely worn out and nearly perished of thirst. The heat is intense on Trinidad, especially at this season of the year, when the sun is vertical, and to climb these hot crags through the suffocating air is the most completely exhausting work I have ever undertaken. No other place within the tropics that I have visited has such an oppressive climate. I, therefore, determined to make no foolish experiments on this occasion, and not to attempt the descent until I was certain of my pass.

We crawled along the cliffs for a long way, looking over every point; but I could see nothing like my old ravine, and soon got fairly puzzled. At last we had followed the mountain ridges almost to the north end of the island, where the plateau of tree-ferns ceases, and where the mountains fall nearly perpendicular into the sea, and culminate in needle-like peaks, affording no soil for vegetation of any description. So I knew that we had come too far and had passed the entrance to the ravine. We accordingly retraced our steps. We had now exhausted our bottle of water and were suffering from thirst. My old experience had taught me never, if possible, to be far from a stream while wandering over Trinidad. The toil among these arid rocks produces an insatiable thirst, and one's strength fails even if one is deprived of water even for a short time. Therefore as we saw below us a ravine which looked like a watercourse, and which bore some resemblance to the one I was in search of, we decided to explore it. We lowered ourselves down from rock to rock for some way, and soon, to our delight, found a small issue of cool water. But this was not my ravine, for, on descending further, we came to the edge of one of the usual precipices, and we had to clamber up again.

We attempted yet another ravine, which I did not recognize as the one, but which might prove to be it nevertheless. For I had to confess that I was quite at sea. This in time led us to a sloping shelf of rock overhanging another precipice. This shelf was extremely slippery, for the stream flowed over it in a thin film and it was covered with a short moss. This, too,

exactly corresponds with a description in "Frank Midway," that excellent guide to Trinidad, and what is said about the spot in that work may serve as a warning to any—if such there ever be—who may meditate a tour on this island. Two of Midway's sailors had been lost while goat-hunting, so he sets forth in search of them. "I was some yards in advance of my companions," he says, "and the dog a little distance from me, near the shelving part of a rock terminating in a precipice. The shelf I had to cross was about six or seven feet wide and ten or twelve feet long, with a very little inclined plane towards the precipice, so that I thought it perfectly safe. A small rill of water trickled down from the rock above it and, losing itself among the moss and grass, fell over the precipice below, which, indeed, was of a frightful depth. This causeway was to all appearance safe, compared with many which we had passed, and I was just going to step upon it when my dog ran before me, jumped on the fatal pass—his feet slipped from under him—he fell and disappeared over the precipice! I started back—I heard a heavy squelch and a howl; another fainter succeeded, and all was still. I advanced with the utmost caution to the edge of the precipice, where I discovered that the rill of water had nourished a short moss, close and smooth as velvet, and so slippery as not to admit of the lightest footstep; this accounted for the sudden disappearance and, as I concluded, the inevitable death of my dog." Later on, far below, he found, "the two dead bodies of our companions and that of my dog, all mangled in a shocking manner; both, it would appear, had attempted to cross the shelf in the same careless way which I was about to do when Providence interposed the dog in my behalf." The adventures of Frank Midway and his crew on Trinidad are recorded with such realism and with—as I have before said—such accuracy of local coloring, that I suspect Captain Marrat in this portion of his work is recounting his personal experiences.

So, foiled once again, we reascended the ravine and walked along the edge of the mountains, till we came to a projecting rock that commanded an extensive view over the cliffs. Here we sat down and discussed the problem before us. I assured the doctor that my ravine was certainly close to us somewhere, but that I altogether failed to identify it among the ravines before us, though I carried in my mind's eye a very vivid picture of its appearance.

"Perhaps it has disappeared," suggested the doctor. This seemed scarcely possible, but it might, I acknowledged, have been so changed by landslips as to be unrecognisable.

Being people of logical mind, we reasoned that, if the ravine still existed, we ought now to discover it without any difficulty by a simple process of elimination. There was only a limited number of even possible-looking ways down the precipices. Of these we had now tried two in vain. Again, there were several others which I remembered well to have attempted at the time of my previous visit and to have found impracticable. It followed that we had now to confine our attention to any remaining possible routes, and of these, there could be very few.

Indeed, after a careful survey along the edge of the cliffs we found that there was but one such way left to us, and that looked very ugly. Everywhere else were precipices that could obviously only be descended by a means of progression more rapid than we cared to undertake.

This way seemed as if it might afford a passage to the beach, but it was not a ravine at all. The mountain on which we stood had fallen away, leaving a precipitous step some fifty or sixty feet in height, and from this step there sloped down to a depth, I should say, of quite 1,500 feet, a great landslip of broken rocks, the debris of the fallen mountain. This landslip appeared to have taken place not long since. It was composed of rocks of all sizes and shapes, almost coal black, piled one on the other at so steep an angle that it was extraordinary how the mass held together and did not topple over. It was indeed in places more like an artificial wall of rough stones on a gigantic scale than a landslip.

The pass I was searching for was utterly unlike this. I remembered well that I had found a ravine extending from the mountain top to the beach, which I described in my narrative as "a gloomy gorge with sides formed of black rocks piled on each other in chaotic masses, with a small stream trickling down it." We had experienced like difficulty in ascending or descending it. Before us were now a sufficiency of black rocks piled on each other in chaotic masses, but no signs of a ravine or stream.

It did not look a tempting route, but we could see nothing else, so decided to try it. The descent was anything but easy and was certainly rather trying to the nerves. To begin with, the descent of the precipitous step I have mentioned was a very creepy business.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The intense heat reported from Buenos Aires and Montevideo on the 29th was followed on the 31st by a severe storm.

—Reports are current in Buenos Aires political circles that President Uriburu intends to definitely resign. It is to be hoped the report is untrue. Not only has he given a good administration, but it would be a calamity to the country to again place Gen. Roca in the presidency.

—Late telegrams from Buenos Aires report another improvement in the health of President Uriburu, who is, however, disinclined to return to the discharge of his duties as president. The retirement of President Uriburu, to be succeeded by General Roca, would be a veritable national calamity.

—Congress has had an acute attack of common sense. It considered the proposed tax on the profits of private banks on its merits, and, because it was unconstitutional, inequitable and unwise, rejected it, notwithstanding the Executive recommended it. Such trifling reasons seldom influence Congress.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—It seems evident that sharp pick-pockets have found their way to this city and that they are reaping an extremely rich harvest. So they have limited their industry to picking pockets, watches and pins, but their attention will soon doubtless be called to the careless manner in which thousands of dollars are carried to and from the banks by mere youngsters, when a change of custom will ensue, and cheques will be more freely used.—*Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 11.*

—It is the intention of the government to purchase in Europe two steamers of 1500 tons each to be put on the route between this port and Ushuaia in combination with the *Villarino* and *10 de Mayo*, and also to purchase 4 old sailing vessels to be used as coal hulks and school ships. The new cruiser *Duquesne* is expected to leave Liverpool at the end of this year for the River Plate, the ironclad *San Martin* is expected to be ready by March next year.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The Uruguayan government is now considering the imposition of another tax on shipping in the shape of a "sanitary tax" of 2 cents per registered ton on all vessels from across seas. Should the vessel come from a suspected or infected port, or come without a bill of health, the tax will be doubled. The proceeds are to go to the Flores island lazaretto. As Montevideo is already one of the most expensive ports of the world, perhaps shipowners would do well to avoid the place altogether.

—Mr. William Morgan, the estanciero of Rio Negro who was charged with violating quarantine last January—having merely crossed the river and back again in one of his own boats—has been condemned to 3 months' imprisonment or a fine of \$360, and costs. This is very severe, for the offence is a trivial and venial one, remembering the utterly unreasonable nature of the quarantine imposed.—*Montevideo Times.* Had he been a native of the country and guilty of murder, he would have been promptly released.

—The dogs which have been at work for the past six months with a good result, may be judged from the return, which shows that 11,490 canines were collected in that time. The sum received for licences was 15,900 and for fines 4,087, while the contractors have been paid the sum of 14,332 dollars for killing those unfortunates which were not claimed by any masters. With all these dogs gone to glory there seems to be little diminution in their number in the streets at night, especially near the policeman, round whom there are always half a dozen devoted-looking curs.—*Times, Buenos Aires.*

—News from Brazil on the important jerked beef question is the reverse of reassuring. It would seem that the Peixoto's deputies, who are in the majority in that Chamber, have taken upon the tax as "an arm of political reprisal" and are straining every effort to get it sanctioned. The Uruguayan and Argentine ministers are doing what they can to oppose the approval of the bill, but not much hope seems to be expressed in their endeavors. As we have previously said the passing of the tax will prove a serious blow both to the saladero industry and to stock breeders. The solution is consequently awaited with great anxiety.—*Montevideo Times.*

—A commercial gentleman, representing a well known and important Liverpool drug house, has had a somewhat curious experience in Brazil. He arrived at Rio when the feeling concerning the Trinidad question was running high, and having previously been at Trinidad in the West Indies, some labels attached to his luggage aroused the grave suspicion of the Brazilian custom-house officials. Serious newspapers took up the matter and even went so far as to inform the public that the traveller in question was nothing more nor less than an emissary of the British government, and that his luggage contained the stamps, coat of arms, etc., of the new English possession. The man of pills and plasters ginned to himself, but wisely said nothing. His simple cases contained swifter and swifter means of conquering the Brazilians than stamps and coats of arms.—*Times, Buenos Aires.*

—The political current is once more carrying the republic into the iron grasp of the party that is responsible for the social, economic and financial calamities with which we are burdened. It seems only a few weeks since a wave of popular opinion accomplished the overthrow of the corruptive element from the height of power. It seems but a few days since the popular cry was in favor of honest administration and condemned political *indulgencia*. The era of honesty threatens to disappear with the growth of the fears that are being entertained with regard to the health of the President. The element which controls Congress is gradually coming out from its sheltered position and is openly assuming the attitude of command. The very men who were publicly condemned as the authors of corruptive administration are once more publicly checking honest progress. They are trying to pave the way for another long era of administrative ineptitude, and there is some chance of their succeeding.—*Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 25.*

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5th, 1895.

ACCORDING to the *Jornal do Commercio* the customs officials here have refused to dispatch merchandise to Desterro, Santa Catharina, on the ground that they know of no such place. At the end of the naval revolt the government party resolved, for some petty reason, to change the name of this place to Florianopolis, and this was done, so far as we know, without any legislative or judicial formality. As all the geographies, maps and books of travel specify this place as Desterro, or Santa Catharina, and as it is known by this title in all legal documents and official records, it should certainly require something more than the passing fancy of a small clique of men to change the name. It may be a matter of doubt whether the change of name is legal, but there certainly is no doubt whatever that it was absurd and unnecessary. The custom of changing the names of towns and streets is just as troublesome as would be that of an arbitrary change of landmarks. Add to this the caprice of a few officials to ignore the old name, and we have a complication which can be made exceedingly vexatious. The whole world can not know of this arbitrary change, and the postoffice, custom-house and other public offices must therefore continue to recognize the old name. A refusal to do so should be promptly punished, for the official should be made to know that he is employed to serve the public, not to dictate to it. There is altogether too much of this "paternal control" on the part of officials; there are none of them so low in the service that they do not feel themselves competent and authorized to domineer over the private citizen. The customs official who refuses to dispatch goods for Desterro because he wants to compel the whole world to use the name Florianopolis, should be taught that it is not a part of his duty to decide such questions, and that he has no right to annoy the public with such quibbles. If he is unwilling to accept that view of the question, then he should be requested to seek employment elsewhere.

ALTHOUGH the municipal government is unable to carry out many of the ambitious and costly schemes which it has undertaken—although its employés and laborers are unpaid for weeks and months—and although many urgently necessary improvements, upon which our comfort and safety depend, remain untouched for want of funds—in spite of all this our prefect and aldermen find it proper to undertake the creation of a "municipal dramatic theatre" and the maintenance of a dramatic company to occupy it. A more useless and foolish expenditure of money could not be conceived. It will be explained, of course, that the object is to encourage dramatic study and production, and to furnish the people with wholesome amusement; but in our opinion it would be wiser and better to encourage agricultural and industrial enterprise, to teach the people how to earn an honest living, and then to leave them to their own resources for amusements. No one will dispute the statement that only a very small percentage of the people are engaged in productive occupations. At the same time, it will be admitted, the country is largely dependent upon the foreigner for everything it consumes—bread, meat and clothing. To cultivate art and the drama at the taxpayer's expense under such conditions is, to speak plainly, a monumental exhibition of folly and stupidity. As well might a starving, half-naked beggar propose to take music lessons. To labor, to earn our living, to pay our debts, to provide ourselves with the necessities of life, to educate our children, to make our cities clean and wholesome, to assist the unfor-

tunate and repress crime—these are the duties which should first claim our attention. This done, and when we have time and means for the cultivation of the fine arts, then we may think of such visionary schemes as municipal theatres, dramatic schools, etc. But at present, the city of Rio de Janeiro has a heavy debt, maturing obligations, unfinished public works and many urgent needs. To meet all these it has an empty treasury. But, in spite of all this, the aldermen do not hesitate to vote 126,000\$ for the staff of a "municipal dramatic theatre," in which salaried positions are provided for thirty useless persons! And at the same time a new budget is up for discussion in which taxation is enormously increased and in which even the dead are to be taxed! Is it not time to stop and think seriously a moment? And may we not inquire whether there is not good reason for believing that the government of Rio de Janeiro has fallen into the hands of men who are reckless of its best interests, of its reputation and of its future?

DRAFT OF A REPORT FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 31st ult. published the draft of a report presented by Senator Ottonica, of the finance committee of the Senate. This document, which will probably be adopted, with slight modifications, by the majority of the committee, is very long occupying the whole of the first page of that paper and about 3 columns of the second page. It begins by saying that the sum required for the service of the public debt of the country in 1896 amounts, according to the budget voted by the Chamber of Deputies, to 92,927,717-\$359, or 16,327,324,000 more than was voted for the present year.

The document then proceeds to show that even this large sum is insufficient for the purpose for which it is intended. According to Senator Ottonica's calculation, the debt will require 111,216,158,000. Adding to this sum that of 24,697,090-\$629, we have a total of 135,913,248\$ needed by the department of finance, which thus absorbs over a third of the public revenue, estimated for 1896 at 320,000,000\$.

The Senator justly censures the system of voting fictitious budgets, a system which he rightly remarks has produced the disastrous result of rendering it impossible to calculate with certainty the yearly expenses of the country. He likewise censures the imprudence with which the government has increased public expenditure and the abuse which it has made of public credit in contracting internal loans, violating at the same time the law of November 15, 1827, which provides for a sinking fund of 1/10 per annum for the purpose of extinguishing the internal debt. He recommends that at least 5/10 of the debt shall be extinguished every year and for this purpose he proposes to include in the budget for 1896 the sum of 2,545,000\$.

As a proof of the imprudence with which the government has increased public expenditure the Senator places on record the fact that the minister of finance asks for the sum of 320,000,000\$ for the coming year, while a few years ago only that of 147,000,000\$ was required, and that moreover, in addition to the sums included in the budget, special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of nearly 400,000,000\$ have been made from 1891 up to the present time.

The following is Senator Ottonica's calculation of the public debt of the country:

FOREIGN DEBT: According to the report of '95 £28,656,800 Loan of 1895 7,442,000 £36,098,800 Equivalent, at the rate of 274 per 1000, to 320,918,332\$000 INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT: Paper. 5% bonds issued in conformity with the law of 1827 262,181,700\$000 Loan of 1895 100,000,000\$000 Unissued debt, previous to 1827 22,176\$000 Debt inscribed in the Great Book 135,994\$000 Debt inscribed in the auxiliary books in the states 148,765\$000 362,488,635\$00 Gold. 4 1/2% bonds (converted) 124,642,000\$000 6 1/2% bonds (loan of 1868) 16,458,500\$000 4 1/2% bonds (loan of 1879) 24,679,000\$000 4 1/2% bonds (loan of 1889) 109,604,000\$000 275,473,500\$000 Paper-money. Treasury notes (less 30,000,000\$ redeemed in 1895) 337,359,652\$000 Bank notes, in the account of the Banco da Republica, represented by bonds for future conversion, according to the law of 1893 340,714,370\$000 678,073,022\$000

FLOATING DEBT: Loan from Orphan's Fund 16,271,993\$783 Deposits in the governmentsavings banks (caixa economica) 36,765,927\$780 Deposits of the Monte de Socorro in the Federal Capital 1,223,163\$248 Unclaimed inheritances 3,910,543,\$504 Public deposits 5,960,357\$859 Sundry 180,478,691\$535 244,628,677\$739

SECURITY DEBTS: For the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro, at the rate of 474 per 1000 5,000,000\$000 For the state of Sergipe 1,367,500\$000 For the state of Piahy 250,000\$000 6,893,500\$000 1,888,475,667\$000

It will be observed that part of this debt is payable in gold and part in paper. By reducing the gold indebtedness to the present currency standard the aggregate would be largely increased. Senator Ottonica remarked that, in addition to the liabilities represented by this indebtedness, the government has those resulting from contracts, guarantee of interest and other causes. In the total amount there is embraced a considerable sum that may be demanded by the creditors at any moment.

"In view of such results," says the senator, "of the financial administration of the country in recent years, it is well to ask whether it is not time to check our indebtedness in the headlong course in which it is impelled by the system of extraordinary, supplementary and special appropriations, which are so rashly used for old, new and future expenses."

"Few persons thoroughly comprehend the terrible truth which these figures represent," the finance committee considers that it is its duty to place them before the eyes of all, so that, convinced of the gravity of the situation, the legislative and executive branches of the government may unite their efforts in a sincere, patriotic and praiseworthy policy of looking the situation courageously in the face and providing for it an efficacious remedy, without being frightened by difficulties and without seeking to avoid justifiable sacrifices. The committee has confidence in the resources of the country; but it is, nevertheless, necessary to devise without delay the plan to be followed and to execute it heroically."

Senator Ottonica mentions as an offset to the enormous indebtedness of the government that the latter has in the treasury assets to the amount of 125,026,728\$332 composed of bonds, some of which were deposited by banks of issue, and others were purchased by the government and consequently, if they are included in the sum of 1,888,475,667\$000, to which, according to the senator's calculation, the government's indebtedness amounts, they may, unless reissued, be deducted from that sum.

A part of the sum of 340,714,370\$000, which the senator classifies under the head of paper money in his calculation of the government's indebtedness and which figures on the balance-sheet of the Banco da Republica as assets under the title of bonds which the government has to deliver to the bank in execution of the law of Sept. 30, 1893, will also have to be deducted, if the protest of the senator proves efficacious and the bank is forced to content itself with bonds representing a smaller sum.

After exposing the critical financial situation of the country, Senator Ottonica proceeds to examine the different items in the budget of the department of finance.

The first circumstance which attracts the attention is the considerable increase in the amount paid to retired functionaries and pensioners. This increase for 1896 is estimated at 599,999\$040, making the total amount of 8,123,282\$388 to be thus expended in that year. "The eloquence of these figures," says Senator Ottonica, "fully demonstrates the deleterious nature of this system of state socialism." The expenditure, he says, may be somewhat reduced by passing the bill, already voted by the Chamber of Deputies, authorizing the government to restore to the service functionaries who have been illegally retired.

The senator gives some interesting information in regard to the Santos custom-house, whose revenue has rapidly increased, as is shown by the following statement:

1891 11,686,157\$457 1892 22,165,542 167 1893 26,953,137 456 1894 26,524,772 111 1st half of 1895 20,000,000 000

With the service of storing and handling merchandise at the custom-houses the government, according to Senator Ottonica's showing, will sustain in 1896 a loss of 243,143\$000 and he consequently proposes to deliver this service to contractors.

The senator points out the anomalies which he encountered when examining the documents relating to the mint. It appears that the director of that establishment has not only altered its character by converting it into a house of education, but has also had no scruple in adopting measures involving expenditure not authorized in the budget.

Senator Ottonica recommends a revision of the regulations of the government savings bank (caixa economica) with a view to employing the respective deposits in useful industries conducive to the development of the resources of the country.

The senator investigates the question of exchange and quietly brushes aside the absurd theories that attribute the depreciation of the currency to the plots of speculators.

He proposes to increase from 400,000\$000 to 400,000\$000 the amount voted by the Chamber of Deputies for bronze and nickel coin. As this coin can be manufactured at a considerable profit to the government, there is, in his opinion, no just

reason for restricting the amount placed in circulation, which should be regulated solely by the demands of the public.

He does not think, however, that any expenditure that may be postponed should be authorized, no matter how urgent it may be considered, unless there is absolute certainty of its producing immediate pecuniary benefit.

The present government, he says, has displayed the intention of not deviating from its policy of retrenchment, and Congress should be inflexible in its determination to aid the government in the performance of this duty. He believes that the ability and persistence recently displayed by the government in promoting the pacification of the country, justify confidence in the promise to restore order to the financial situation.

"The presentation of the present report," he continues, "coincides with the era of peace initiated a few days ago and accomplished by the good intentions, prudence, judgment and patriotism of the present supreme head of the government of the United States of Brazil. The confession of our faults, of the blunders committed in experimenting the new system of government, the candor with which the rulers of the nation come before the people over whose destiny they preside, to do penance for the errors for which every one is to blame in this initial phase of the republic, are a public proof and a pledge of honor to the Brazilian nation that the experimental period has passed and that the purpose of war is sincere. Henceforward strict observance of the law will be the light by which its feet are guided, and patriotism will be its inspiration both in the disposal of the money of the people and in its respect for the safeguards of the rights and liberties which our fundamental compact proclaims inviolable.

"Making known to the public the figures which truly depict the financial situation of the republic, the finance committee prepares the way for measures which it intends to propose to the national Congress when it is called upon to examine the revenue bill.

"The finance committee believes that the measures proposed will restore to the national treasury part of the revenue of which well-known causes have deprived it, and, if this is still insufficient for meeting the expenses which Congress shall authorize in the budget that it is elaborating, it will then not hesitate to appeal to the resources of the nation to free us from the present pressure in a heroic and patriotic effort to reacquire the prosperity to which we have proved that we are entitled by what we have accomplished without having once failed to honor all of our obligations."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 28.—Senate.—There was received a communication from the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro protesting against the proposed increase in the duty on carne secca. Barão do Ladaírio moved to publish the information received from the government in regard to money paid to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. He added, however, that this information referred solely to money paid through the proper channels; but it must be remarked that under the late administration immense sums were paid out of the secret police fund for stimulating the zeal of the government's adherents. Some days ago he received a letter informing him that in the possession of the secretary of a former minister there is a document showing that Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves had received the sum of 30,000 not mentioned in the communication from the government. When the bill for a deficiency appropriation of 19,500,000 for the department of foreign affairs came up for discussion Barão do Ladaírio again took the floor and defended his conduct when in charge of the mission to China. During a year and a half he had received for his services and expenses the sum of 80,000,000, which was by no means exorbitant, being in fact less than the maximum to which he was entitled. He had not made a report because it was unnecessary, but the official correspondence which he had laid before the government was sufficient to enable it to negotiate a treaty with Japan. He had never, he said, doubted the courage of Admiral Jeronymo, but he could not fail to see that the latter part of this officer's career was in marked contrast with his services during the Paraguayan war. When Admiral Jeronymo was appointed to the command of Villegaignon, his conduct was not that of an officer zealous of his honor. Such an officer would never have abandoned the post alive, nor would he have afterwards received, through the courtesy of Admiral Saldanha da Gama, the sword which he should have used to defend his authority. The speaker here read documents to prove what had occurred at Villegaignon. It is a well known fact, he said, that before taking office under Marshal Floriano Peixoto the admiral at the Café de Londres had openly expressed his sympathy for the naval revolution and warmly endorsed the gallantry and keen sense of honor displayed by the revolutionists. And he had afterwards been heard to say that his sole object in serving Marshal Floriano Peixoto was to get money to pay his debts.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Thomaz Delfino spoke on the revenue bill. Deputy Serzedello Corrêa defended his conduct as minister of finance. Deputy Zama asked for the publication of the information furnished by the government in regard to political affairs in Bahia. Deputy Araújo Goes moved to ask for information in regard to the recent disturbances in Alagoas. He attributed these disturbances to the high-handed conduct of the state police force, of which, he said, even the governor is afraid. The bill regulating the process of reacquiring citizenship was put to the vote and part of Article 2, and the whole of Article 3 were adopted, the rest of the bill being rejected. The bill for a line of river steamers for Matro Grosso was voted in 2d discussion. The Chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill extending to policemen and firemen the right to be recruited at the Asylo dos Invalidos.

OCT. 29.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues said that the members of the joint committee on affairs in the states had resolved, in view of the vote of the Chamber of Deputies on the Sergipe

question, to ask for the dissolution of that committee. Senator Pires Pereira defended the bill for granting 200,000,000 to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. He said that the conduct of the admiral at Villegaignon was probably due to instructions which he had received from Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Senator Ramiro Barcellos moved to ask the executive to calculate the amount due to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. Senator Vicente Machado offered a substitute bill empowering the government to pay the admiral the sum that is justly due him. He asked that by putting the question to the vote preference should be given to his substitute bill. His motion to this effect was rejected by the Senate, which also rejected the original bill by a vote of 25 to 15. The deficiency appropriation of 19,500,000 was voted in 2d discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Francisco Veiga and Serzedello spoke on the revenue bill. Deputy Glycerio said that the Chamber of Deputies by its vote on the Sergipe question had decided against the right of Congress to interfere in the affairs of the states. There is consequently no longer any necessity for the joint committee and he therefore moved to dissolve it. Deputy Leovigildo Figueiras contended that the Chamber should decide against intervention merely in the concrete case of Sergipe and not against the abstract right of intervention. The Chamber voted a resolution prolonging the legislative session to November 30. Deputy Araújo Goes' motion to ask for information in regard to the disturbances in Alagoas was adopted by a vote of 72 to 37. The bill organizing the general staff of the army was passed in 2d discussion. Deputy Augusto Severo introduced a bill for reorganizing the naval school.

OCT. 30.—Senate.—Senator Francisco Machado said that the telegram from the governor of Amazonas on the boundary question with British Guiana confirms the report that Brazilian territory has been invaded by the English. Barão do Ladaírio moved to ask for copies of documents relating to the contract for a telegraph cable between Pará and Manaus. Senator João Barbalho moved to ask for information in regard to billings on the Campo de Santa Anna expropriated by the government. Senator Virgilio Damasio and other members introduced a bill for recognizing as the legitimate senate of Bahia the body over which Barão de Geremobão presides. Senator Domingos Vicente spoke on the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for prolonging the legislative session to Nov. 30. He did not believe that this would give Congress time for discussing the budget. After some remarks from the chair the bill was voted. Senators Basilio and Otacilio discussed the bill regarding the appointment of public employes.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Valladares defended the proposed tax of 15,000 a head on foreign cattle. The state of Minas Geraes, he said, has over 6,000,000 head of cattle, and with cheap transportation, can not only supply the domestic market, but ship beef to foreign countries. Deputy Serzedello said that he had learned from a gentleman from Minas that beef in that state cost from \$200 to \$300 per kilo. Deputy Ovidio Albrants said that the high price of beef at Rio de Janeiro is caused by the municipal government which favors monopolies and by the lack of facilities for transportation on the Central railway. If such were not the case, he asserted, beef could be sold in the Rio market at a price never exceeding 600 reis per kilo. If beef from Minas and Goyaz is driven out of the market, what, he asked, would become of the people of Rio if cholera should prevent them from obtaining beef from the River Plate? Deputy Bevilacqua defended the director of the mint, who, he said, has excellent machinery and skillful assistants, and could readily furnish all the nickel coin required for change, if he had the raw material. He opposed the idea of contracting for nickel coin in foreign countries, and favored the policy of encouraging the working of nickel mines which, he asserted, abound in Brazil. Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira said that experience had shown that it is a waste of time to attempt to increase the revenue, or diminish the expenditure of the country. The budget committee refuses to accept the revenue which might be derived from a tax on foreign beef cattle. If this tax were, as has been asserted, really a favor to Minas, that state would be entitled to the favor, for it has never been burdensome to the country. Deputy Serzedello said that in order to prove that he bears no ill will to the Minas delegation he would relinquish his intention of resigning his place on the budget committee, as it had been his purpose to do it. The Chamber passed Drummond, in asking for the publication of the government's information in regard to the mission to China, made some remarks which led to a discussion between himself, the chair and Deputies Nilo Pecanha and Cassiano do Nascimento. Deputy Augusto de Freitas opposed Deputy Glycerio's motion for dissolving the joint committee on affairs in the states.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Dutch frigate *Ajoh* arrived at Bahia on the 17th inst., remained in port ten days and then sailed for Bahia. —On the 29th ult. the 33rd battalion of infantry arrived from Sergipe at Maceió for the purpose of replacing the 26th. —There were 211 deaths in the city of Pernambuco during the first half of October, of which 31 were from small-pox. —The *Provincia* of Pará of the 15th inst. published the reply of Barão de Marajó to the French statement of the Amapá incident. —The legislative assembly of Rio de Janeiro is now considering a bill providing for the transfer of the state capital back to Niteroy. —The elections in Minas Geraes to fill the vacancy in the federal Senate caused by the death of Dr. Felício dos Santos, will be held January 12th. —There was a meeting at Parangará, Paraná, on the 3rd inst. in favor of Cuban independence. It was resolved to at once take measures to assist the Cubans. —The governor of Espírito Santo is now complaining of his health, and is going away for a time. There seems to be something wrong in the executive departments of the states.

—The *Democrata Federal* of São Paulo is complaining bitterly of the irregular delivery of that paper by the postoffice. The paper happens to be in opposition and will probably complain in vain.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Norte, Dr. Pedro Velho, is also suffering in his health, and has handed over the government to his vice-governor. He has gone to Pernambuco for his health.

—It is stated that at the recent festival of Our Lady of Nazareth in Pará, which lasted 15 days and was attended by thousands of people, there was not a single disturbance requiring the intervention of the police.

—The police detachment at Penha de Franca, São Paulo, revolted on the evening of the 29th ult., seizing the arms and munitions deposited in the station. The chief of police at once sent a detachment of the 5th battalion to reduce the mutineers to submission.

—Selbstião Diniz, who since last year has been exploring the country between Manaus and Rio Belém, recently arrived at Pará, and confirmed the report of the occupation of Brazilian territory by the English on the frontier of British Guiana.

—The *Republica* of Curitiba, Paraná, relates that the heavy rains of the 29th ult. caused a serious inundation in that city. During the night the museum was invaded by water, causing considerable prejudice to the building and its contents. During the past month the continual rains have kept the streets of the town in an almost impassable condition because of the mud.

—A Pará telegram of the 31st reports a restless feeling at São Amaro because of a threatened return of the French. In view of the well known fact that Vieira Cabral is an agitator and adventurer, and that his residence at Amapá is merely an exploration of the gold-hunters, would it not be well to give less credit to his reports? Ceará is making money and reputation out of these disputes between Brazil and Brazil.

—Two buoys, provided with bells and lights, had recently been placed in position in the Lagoa dos Patos, Rio Grande do Sul—one on the S. Simão shoal and the other on the right of the entrance to the Tabeleiro de Itaquara. The buoys weigh about 5,000 kilos each, and their lights, supplied with gasoline, are 4.20 metres above the water. The bells are operated by the movements of the water. The S. Simão light is fixed, and that of Itaquara shows at intervals of 20 seconds. Both show white lights.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 2nd relates that the immigrants imported direct from Italy (352 in number) by Sr. Antonio Prado for his Santa Veridiana plantation, had revolted on the way thither. On their way up from Santos, they were met at S. Bernardino by some speculators who advised them to go to the immigrants' station in São Paulo. At Barra Funda they refused to go any farther, and when taken back to Braz, S. Paulo, they all abandoned the train and disappeared. This affair reflects little credit upon the immigrants and implies a very considerable loss for Sr. Prado.

—There was a reunion of monarchists in São Paulo on the 1st inst., at the residence of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida, for the purpose of definitely organizing a political party. It was resolved to issue a manifesto and Drs. João Mendes de Almeida, Augusto de Queiroz, Sá e Benevides, Raphael Corrêa and Vieira de Carvalho were appointed to prepare it. A press committee was also appointed, comprising Drs. Eduardo Prado, Francisco de Queiroz, Benio de Paula e Souza, Frederico de Castilho, Basilio de Birapetingny and Leo d'Alfonseca. It is expected to make a public declaration about the middle of the month.

—According to the monthly bulletin issued by the S. Paulo sanitary authorities, the September returns from the principal towns in that state were as follows:

Table with columns: births, marriages, deaths. Rows list various towns like São Paulo (city), Ribeirão Preto, São Carlos, etc.

* Return for August and September.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The work of disarming and disbanding the irregular government troops in Rio Grande appears, notwithstanding the opposition of the Casilhistas, to be making some progress.

A telegram of the 2nd inst. states that the disbandment of the detachments stationed along the line of the railway from Rio Grande to Bagé has been completed.

It appears, however, from a Montevideo telegram of the 3rd inst. that Francisco and some other commanders continue to maintain a refractory attitude. The revolutionists, nevertheless, seem to consider the situation more reassuring, and many of the refugees are reported to have arrived at Bagé, where Gen. Favres is said to be at present.

Silveira Martins, on the 29th ult., was reported to be at Mello, where, it is stated, he was visited by many of his friends. A telegram of the 31st states that he was at that date at Serra Largo and attributes to him the intention of coming to Rio de Janeiro.

The Casilhistas have circulated a report of the discovery of an irregular plot in S. Paulo with ramifications in Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and other states. They telegraph to Montevideo that intercepted letters show that several members of the government are involved in the plot and they add that, in the event of the restoration of the monarchy, Rio Grande will declare its independence. It is believed that they circulate these reports because the government refused to remove Gen. Galvão.

On the 31st ult. Col. Carlos Telles, who had returned to Bagé, issued an order to his troops informing them that amnesty had been granted and asking them to receive the revolutionists with open arms, "since this country belongs likewise to them and requires peace and fraternity and the cooperation of all its citizens."

In the 3rd district of Bagé, Mathews, one of the revolutionary leaders, finding no police authorities, has consented to take charge of the police until the state government appoints officers.

Some changes have recently been made among the troops. The 12th regiment of cavalry has been transferred from Livramento to Quararim, the 25th battalion of infantry from Porto Alegre to Alegrete, and it is reported that the 4th battalion of infantry, now at Bagé, will take the place of the 18th at Livramento. Col. Thomaz Flores has taken command of the garrison of Porto Alegre.

On the 30th ult., the aged mother of the Macleis died in Montevideo. Her funeral was largely attended. She had accompanied her sons when they were forced by the Casilhistas to take refuge in Uruguay.

At the instance of the executive committee of the federalists the people went in large numbers on All Souls day to strew with flowers the grave of Admiral Saldanha da Gama at Rivera. The executive committee has since gone to S. Gabriel.

The *Echo do Sul* says that the Casilhistas who stole 1,500 sheep from the estancia of Dr. Arthur Macleis, have been forced to return them.

Julio de Castilhos has sent a message to his legislature calling attention to the importance of disubstructing the canals. He recomends, in case the call for tenders is not successful, the negotiation of a foreign loan of £80,000 for obtaining money for the respective expenses.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Sr. Nece Marshal Jardim took charge of the Central railway he has replaced 170,000 cross-ties at a cost of 600,000. It is said that 150,000 still urgently require replacement.

—During the first half of the present year the Companhia Estrada de Ferro Oeste de Minas spent 2,274,705,160 on the construction of the railway line from Barra Mansa to Catatão.

—The steamer *Saltora*, which arrived here on the 30th ult., brought out three Baldwin locomotives, broad gauge, of the "consolidation" type, for account of the state of Minas Geraes.

—During the year ended on the 30th of last June the tram cars of the Companhia Ferro Carril de Pernambuco carried 4,306,799 paying passengers, many others being carried gratuitously from the impossibility of making change. The receipts of the company were 666,175,518 and the expenses 598,375,858.

—The Companhia de Melhoramentos do Brazil inaugurated the first section of 20 kilometres of the S. Francisco ao Commercio line, from Mangueira to Sapopemba, on the 1st inst. There was a large number of invited guests and a lunch was served to them at Sapopemba. For the present the passenger and freight rates ruling on the Central up to Cascadura, will be employed on the new road. We are under many obligations for the polite invitation to attend the inauguration which was sent to this office.

—On the 30th the clerk of a business house in this city went to the Gamboa station of the Central railway to dispatch five cases of kerosene for a place in Minas Geraes. The way-bill called for 268,140, which he paid, viz: freight 248,380; emmty 100 reis; tax (Minas Geraes) 18900; loading 300 reis; unloading 300 reis. Subsequently he discovered that he had paid 108,000 too much, the freight being 148,380, which the employe of the road admitted but refused to correct. It would be well to make an example of this employe.

—The *Comercio* of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, says of the railway from Bagé to Cacequy, under construction, that the roadbed is ready for the first 37 kilometres, and that track-laying is progressing rapidly. It is expected that the first 30 kilometres will be ready for delivery to the government in a few days. At the 38th kilometre, however, there is a heavy cutting which will delay the delivery of the next ten kilometres. As the government has not yet paid the contractors for work done in 1893, the laborers are not disposed to permit the tracks to be laid beyond kilometre 30, although the crossing of the S. Jeronymo to Sant Anna do Livramento line is at kilometre 37.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is expected that a grand naval review will take place on the 16th inst.

—The project of the city has vetted the resolution of the council inviting tenders for street cleaning.

—The British gunboat *Avon* left for Montevideo on the 2nd inst. and the cruiser *Retribution* leaves for the same destination Thursday.

—On the 29th the Chamber voted and sent up to the Senate a resolution prolonging the present legislative sessions to November 30th.

—A large number of annexed revolutionists are now returning home from the River Plate. Custodio de Melo is expected to-morrow on the *Danubio*.

—There were 1,471 patients in the Misericordia and its four branches on the 31st ult.

—Among the victors at Itanuary on the 29th was Gen. Silva Barbosa, Col. Piragibé and Dr. Seabra.

—The municipal prefect has vetoed the project adopted by the municipal council creating a general registry of domestic servants. In this the prefect has done well.

—The American cruiser *Castine*, Capt. Thomas Perry commanding, arrived here on the 30th. The *Castine* is from Cape of Good Hope, via Pernambuco and Bahia.

—The pensioned employes of the municipality complain that they have received no money for six months. They should apply for a post on the new municipal theatre.

—We can not be too thankful for the continued rains which are keeping the temperature down and helping to keep the streets clean. At the same time we would like to see the health authorities doing something.

—The first delegate of police has asked the judge of the criminal court for the detention of Padre Maroni and others, accused of counterfeiting, in view of the circumstances that they have applied for liberos corpus.

—The Chamber has resolved to maintain the proposed subvention of 100,000\$ for the Lycée de Artes e Officinas. The school really deserves this assistance, but it is a pity that the means are not furnished to adequately rebuild and improve it.

—On the 29th, by a vote of 25 to 15, the Senate rejected the bill granting 200,000\$ to Admiral Jeronimo Gonçalves for services rendered during the revolt. It is satisfactory to note that the Senate is inclined to check these raids upon the Treasury.

—The celebrated "Cabeça de Porco" tenement, which was torn down two or three years ago by the police, is still a source of complaint. Its ruins and unoccupied site are used as a hiding place for vagabonds and criminals, and a deposit for rubbish.

—A boy named Dani Ferry succeeded in robbing his employer in Nicheyero some days ago of about 18,000\$ worth of jewelry. He was captured on Sunday at Cascadura, with a great part of the jewelry in his possession, just as he was buying a ticket for São Paulo.

—The number of inmates of the lunatic asylum, Bonfopos, at the close of the past month, was 627, there having been 63 entries, 21 deaths and 23 discharges during the month. In the colonies for the insane on Ilha Governador, there were 252 patients at the end of the month.

—The Supreme Court having decided that the decrees issued by Marshal Floriano Peixoto on April 7, 1892, for retiring from the service certain officers of the army and navy, are unconstitutional, the government on the 21st ult. annulled those decrees and restored the officers to their places.

—The newspapers of the 21st ult. announced the resignation of Dr. Aarão Reis as director-general of the postoffice. It must be confessed that his effort to administer that important department has not been a success. We would now suggest that a successful and capable business man should be tried.

—Complaints are again appearing of the ticket speculators at the opera. Somehow the box office is soon exhausted, and then the speculator kindly informs the applicant that he happens to have some good seats, but that a 7\$ chair will cost him 9\$. Something surely should be done to repress these scandalous abuses.

—It is expected that the 15th inst. will be made the occasion of a brilliant celebration in this city, inasmuch as the general and municipal governments and the promoters of the industrial exposition are all making elaborate preparations for the day. How far Zé Povinho is interested remains to be seen.

—A new journal is announced for the 15th inst. under the title of *O Brasil*. It is said to be the property of an association of journalists, will be at first published twice a week, and is to be the organ of the monarchists. A well-edited monarchical paper ought to make political journalism lively here in Rio.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 21st calls attention to the neglected condition of the suburban districts from Villa Isabel to Cascadura. There is a great scarcity of water for household purposes, but plenty of it stagnant in the streets and vacant grounds. In case of a fever epidemic these districts would suffer severely.

—The directors of the Federal republican party, recently chosen, are the following: Otonio Bocayua, Francisco Glycerio, Gonçalves Ramos, Pinheiro Machado, Thomaz Delphinio, Joaquim Murinho, João Cordeiro, Rosa e Silva and Arthur Kos. A party run by Bocayua, Glycerio and João Cordeiro ought to command infinite respect.

—It is reported that all the professors dismissed by the last government are to be restored to their positions. Little by little the injustices committed by the so-called "legislative" are being corrected. But is this enough? Should not some example be made of the men who wantonly broke the law and inflicted so much loss and insult upon others?

—According to the *Journal do Brasil*, it is reported that there are several duels on foot between various politicians, journalists and military officers on account of offensive remarks during the late revolt. Some of the journalists who were then occupied in publishing libellous accusations, are now seeking cowardly excuses for their infamous conduct.

—It is said that the new postoffice regulations, now under consideration, permit the appointment of women to the charge of 3rd-class agencies. It is probably felt that they are not equal to the responsibilities of the 1st and 2nd-class agencies, but if one may conclude anything from the activity and ability shown by the men, they would certainly improve the service.

—The residents on the Rua do Ouvidor are complaining of the bad state of the pavement of that street, and particularly of its antiquated system of surface drainage. They are expressing their willingness to contribute toward the cost of relaying the pavement and otherwise improving the street. To their contributions should be added the product of a tax on loafers, which in the Ouvidor might be made highly productive.

—The naval school practice boat, *Appendix Marinheiro*, which was sunk at the end of the naval revolt, has been floated and will soon enter the dock for repairs.

—An interesting investigation is now in progress on one of the cruisers. No record has been kept of the distribution of supplies, though a pass-book contains an entry of 140 kilos of coffee in grain given out one day during the voyage, though the vessel had not been out on a voyage. There has also been a daily consumption of 75 litres of maize, which the *Journal* says, may have been fed to the chickens.

—The "Red Cross" society here is said to have a surplus of 30,000\$ and it is going to have a meeting to decide what to do with it. Why not use it to educate the public in the first steps necessary in case of accidents, or sudden illness. The society might also use its best efforts to obtain a relaxation of that barbarous law which forbids anyone to assist victims of accidents and crimes before the arrival of the police.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of Sunday publishes the municipal ordinance in regard to the erection of the projected *theatro dramatico municipal*. It provides for 30 persons from a director-general to a messenger and including to actors and 8 actresses. The aggregate salaries foot up to 126,000\$, which are to begin when the theatre is opened. The enterprise is to be begun whenever the prefect decides to do so.

—France having whipped the helpless aborigine on the east coast of Africa, Great Britain now feels compelled to do likewise on the west coast. Germany will then look up a naked negro on which to practice marksmanship, and then the czar will go hunting somewhere among the savages of Central Asia. Fighting helpless savages seems to be for great nations what cock-fighting used to be for idle aristocrats.

—At the various grades of municipal schools of this city there are matriculated 19,885 pupils, of whom 9,981 are males and 9,904 are females. This includes the Normal school, the Commercial Institute, the Instituto Professional, the primary public schools, the night schools and the private schools subsidized by the municipal government. This can not be considered a very satisfactory report for a city numbering something over a half million inhabitants.

—It is becoming the "regular thing" to abuse the Brazilian Submarine for its scheme in using the Trinidad for a direct cable to Buenos Aires. It should not be forgotten, however, that this scheme is largely due to the abuses committed here by the practice of seizing the cable every time there is a street row, and to the proposed disappropriation of the Western and Brazilian line. If the authorities here were more liberal, there would be no need for another cable.

—The residents at the upper end of Rua das Laranjeiras are complaining of the abuses committed by the employes of the Jardim Botânico tramway who are laying the new track for electric traction. Not only are they cutting down trees and filling the stream with rubbish, but they are insulting to those who venture to protest. It would seem full time for officials and companies to understand that the property-holders have a very important claim upon the street and really have much to say in regard to what is done in it.

—The cemeteries were crowded with visitors on the 2nd, and the tombs were everywhere beautifully decorated with flowers and wreaths. The observance is apparently losing nothing of its hold upon the popular heart, and is growing stronger every day. It is deserving of mention just here that the British cemetery at the Gamboa was also visited by many, and that a profusion of flowers was placed upon the graves of the unfortunate officers who lost their lives by the explosion of the powder magazine on Ilha do Governador in 1893.

—In our issue of the 15th ult. mention was made of a mutiny on board the American ship *Roosevelt* the preceding day. We now learn that Mr. Wm. T. Townes, United States consul-general at this port, has expressed to Capt. C. E. Gissing, of the U. S. S. *Albatross*, and senior officer of H. M. S. *Albatross* on this coast, his appreciation and thanks for the prompt assistance rendered on that occasion. It appears that within three minutes from the time the distress signal was displayed, an officer from the *Retribution* was on board the *Roosevelt* and afforded protection.

—The decoration of the graves of the revolutionists by the ladies on All Souls day will, it is expected, lead eventually to the removal of the remains of all to the Paqueta cemetery, where their last resting-place may receive the proper care. At present, as we have already had occasion to state, the *Journal do Brasil* is receiving subscriptions for the purpose of enlarging that cemetery so as to enclose the adjoining ground in which many of the revolutionists lie buried, including a nephew of Admiral Saldanha da Gama. It seems to us that the monument to the Admiral should be erected there, for assuredly no more appropriate place could be selected for this purpose than amid the graves of his comrades.

—Adopting a line of conduct in striking contrast with that of government officers who have maintained complete silence in regard to the grave charges made against them, Gen. Piragibé has lost no time, since his return from the south, in investigating the derogatory reports circulated during his absence in regard to his conduct as commander of part of the revolutionary forces in Santa Catharina and Paraná. These reports, which were circulated by Senator Esteves Junior and Dr. Lucio de Mendonça, have been found to rest solely upon the evidence of one Joaquim Freire, upon whom it is now incumbent to show where and how he obtained his information. It is to be hoped that the government, influenced by Gen. Piragibé's example, will even at this late day, order a thorough and impartial investigation of the conduct of its officers, some of whom, if they are really guilty (and of this at present there appears unfortunately not to be the slightest doubt) of the horrible crimes attributed to them, are certainly unworthy of wearing the military uniform of any civilized nation.

BIRTHS.

At Petropolis, on the 1st instant, the wife of W. E. Burch, of a son.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In the city of Pará there are 61 lawyers.

—There is not a single house vacant in the town of Itá, S. Paulo.

—A Lusion paper says that Onofroff made 80,000\$ gold in Brazil.

—It is stated that there will shortly be received tenders for a contract for cleaning the streets of this city.

—The buildings of the exhibition to be held shortly in this city will be lighted with electricity.

—It is announced that the formal opening of the industrial exposition will take place on the evening of the 16th inst.

—The directors of the Dona Theresa Christina railway have declared a dividend of 10 shillings a share on preferred shares for the year ending 30th June last.

—On the 1st inst. the Equitable Life Assurance Company announced the closing of its offices in this country for the reception of new business. The New York Life is still silent.

—The floating property of the Manaus steam navigation company, consisting of the steamers *Puris*, *Schubert* and *Augusta*, were sold at auction in Manaus during the first days of last month.

—On the 30th Barão do Ladario asked in the Senate for a copy of the *adital* inviting tenders for the Amazon cable between Pará and Manaus, of the names of the bidders and a copy of the tenders.

—The steamer *Rio Paunhy*, belonging to Messrs. Pereira Irmaos & Co., and intended for navigating the Amazon river and its tributaries, recently arrived at Pará from Glasgow, where it was constructed.

—The Luz Stearica company, whose factory was partially burned a short time ago, has already begun rebuilding. This is a very commendable exhibition of energy, and would imply that the business has been profitable.

—The regulations for the enforcement of the new law on life insurance companies, were published on the 3rd inst. They have the character of a new law, and make the restrictions on the companies as rigorous as possible.

—In the month of September the city of Pará consumed 3,281 head of cattle, 718 hogs, 102 sheep, 9,043 fowls and birds, 470,457 kilos of jerked and salted beef, 16,166 hectolitres of farinha, 46,137 kilos of rice, 56,613 kilos of fish, etc.

—According to the *Republica*, of Desterro, it is expected that the steamer *Jupiter* will be floated and taken into the port of Desterro before the 10th inst. A hole was made 15 metres long by the accident. The *Jupiter* will be towed into port by the *Marta*.

—The government has cancelled the fine imposed on the City Improvements Co. for failure to complete the drainage works of the Jardim Botânico district within the time fixed. The failure was caused by local conditions, over which the company had no control.

—The director-general of telegraphs has recently decided against one of the City papers which abuse the concession of reduced rates by receiving its dispatches in code. The 50 per cent. abatement conceded is on the understanding that the dispatches shall be in plain language.

—If they have six million head of cattle in the state of Minas Geraes, as Deputy Valladares asserts, why do they not send some of them down here? What is the good of cattle to us which are kept secluded up behind the Mantiqueira? The deputy is evidently talking twaddle.

—The prefect of this city receives a salary of 42,000\$ a year, and each of the 15 aldermen 12,000\$. Add to these the hundreds of salaries paid to officials who do practically nothing, and we have enough to make us feel justly aggrieved with the vexatious taxes imposed upon us.

—If anyone doubts the evil consequences of lottery drawings, let him visit the Travessa do Ouvidor when one of these drawings is under way. The crowds of loafers, who ought to be employed in some honest industry, is enough to make one a confirmed pessimist.

—There were consumed 9,233,821 worth of gas in the month during the first half of the current year, which gives 1,538,970 per month, or 51\$299 per day, according to the calculation of the *Journal do Commercio*. This corresponds, says the *Journal*, with 10 gas jets burning six hours a day.

—The minister of finance has given a favorable dispatch to the reclamation of the Santos commercial association against the system of collecting warehouse rent on goods dispatched *sobre agua*. It is certainly most unjust to compel a merchant to pay a month's storage on goods which never entered the custom-house.

—At a recent meeting of the Brazilian Submarine a final dividend of 3 shillings a share was declared, making, with previous distributions, a total of 6 shillings for the year ending June 30, besides a bonus of 2 shillings a share. There was placed to account of 434,410, of which 430,000 was placed to account of reserve fund.

—An amendment to the budget has been offered in the Chamber, appropriating 2,900,000\$ for port improvements at Pernambuco, the principal purpose being to deepen the entrance to the harbor across the reef. The importance of Pernambuco in the foreign trade of the country demands the expenditure of a considerable sum on its port.

—An exchange says that the fireman's corps of the "state of S. Paulo" possesses ten steam fire engines, one chemical engine, four hand engines, seven hose trucks, two ladder wagons, etc. The corps contains 220 firemen, located in three stations. It is worthy of note that the "city of São Paulo" is not the "state," is the subject of the item.

—It is worthy of note that while the poor boot-black is called upon to pay a municipal license of 7000\$ a year, the broker pays only 50\$, the lawyer 40\$, the physician 40\$ and the civil engineer 4000\$. The poor landless, if she has what is termed "an establishment," is required to pay 30000. There is nothing left untaxed, not even the dead.

—The *Journal do Recife* is complaining of the delays in the discharge of merchandise at the Pernambuco custom-house. At the beginning of the month there were 37 lighters along the custom-house quay with 1,000 tons of goods due to discharge. These delays are daily increasing and are becoming a serious obstacle to the prosperity of the country.

—Deputy Bevilacqua thinks that we should have our nickel coin made here and should encourage the development of the nickel mines which exist here in Brazil. Certainly, my dear sir, but where are they? Do you happen to know positively of any such thing as a mine of nickel in this country? In our opinion the government can safely offer double price for all the nickel produced here.

—A London telegram of the 31st ult. says that at the ordinary general meeting of the Brazilian Submarine held the preceding day Sir John Pender denounced Brazil, denied that Trinidad Island belongs to this country and says he will use every resource to establish a cable direct to Buenos Aires. He considers that Trinidad is provisionally placed where it is to make this scheme feasible.

—The government has been invited to send a representative to a statistical congress shortly to be assembled in Paris. Possibly this is sarcasm, but it is within the bounds of possibility that such a representative will be sent, in spite of the fact that Brazil is one of the most backward countries in the world in this particular. It is a curious fact, however, that Brazil uses an immense number of figures to express small sums, and then keeps no record of anything.

—An executive decree of the 30th inst. appoints Dr. Aarão Reis as one of the directors of the Banco Republica. By what rule of fitness this is done, we do not know. The appointee is a civil engineer by profession. Recently he resigned the technical direction of the new capital bank, in order to accept the post of director-general of the post-office, and now he resigns this post to become a bank director. Without a business and commercial training, it will be most difficult to fill such a post acceptably. It has always been a drawback to these state banks that their direction is usually confined to politicians and professional men who know absolutely nothing about banking.

—Congress and the court on appeal of the district of Columbia have combined to bring about a deadlock. Some months ago a bounty of over 5,000,000 was voted to the sugar growers of Louisiana; but the court in question has ruled that all bounties, in the present state of law, are unconstitutional. The controller of the treasury has, therefore, refused to pay the bounty, and the *New York World* holds that it would be well if executive officers gave the courts opportunity to review doubtful statutes of this kind.

—This is a view which will secure the whole-hearted concurrence of the legal profession in the United States. When in doubt, go to law, is a principle that should obtain the lawyers' support all the world over. —*Financial News*. Perhaps there is a suggestion in this case worthy of consideration here in Brazil. Congress and the executive are spending money in a manner which merits judicial oversight.

—Messrs. Francisco Rossi & Co. have asked the municipal council for a concession and privilege for opening an avenue across the business centre of the city, forming in part a prolongation of the Travessa do Ouvidor, and cutting through Castle and S. Bento hills, terminating on the Praia de Santa Luzia in a grand bathing establishment and at the Praia with a great pier and landing place for all the passenger traffic of the bay. The new avenue will be 16 metres wide, of which 6 metres will be devoted to sidewalks. Shade trees will adorn the street, if no alderman wishes to cut them down, and the tunnels will be lined with business establishments lighted with electricity. Two tram lines will also play their part in contributing to our comfort and convenience. For all these improvements the petitioners ask exemption from all taxes for a period of 30 years, including the tax on transfers, the right of disappropriation, and the tramway privilege for 90 years. Doubtless the improvement would be beneficial, but on these terms the city might do the work by itself.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Brazilian 1895 loan was yesterday quoted at 71½ in London.

—The minister of war has been authorized to open a credit of 3,000,000\$ for restorations and improvements in fortifications.

—The revenue of Cataguazes (Minas Geraes) for 1896 is estimated at 200,000\$, and that of Leopoldina at 850,000\$77.

—The October receipts of the Porto Alegre custom-house were 1,296,708\$152, against 1,044,881\$001 in the same month of last year.

—The redemption bureau has advised the custom-house at Santos that it should receive the notes surcharged Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil.

—The revenue of the state of Santa Catharina in 1896 is estimated, in the budget, at 1,494,540\$, and the expenditures have been fixed at the same amount.

—The executive of the municipality of S. João Nepomuceo has been authorized to borrow 1,000,000\$ for sanitary works and other improvements in that place.

—On the 31st ult. the President vetoed the resolution of Congress ordering the delivery of various national properties to the states of Mato Grosso and Ceará.

—What was it that made exchange suddenly jump up to 10½ one day last week? There were rumors, of course, that a certain insurance company was drawing, but was that the fact?

—A bill was presented in the Senate on the 29th ult. conceding pensions to the wife and daughters of the late Visconde de Pelotas, which should be equal to what he received at the time of his death.

—The minister of finance has asked for the restitution of 15,048\$ to the state treasury of São Paulo, this amount having been collected in import duties on 260 boxes of school furniture arrived some time ago on the *Euclides*.

Saltam (str)	Pensacola	..
Santa Rosa	Hamburg	..
Tanjore	Pensacola	..
Thames	Saguenay River	..
Thomas J. Stewart	New York	21 Sept.
Tybonni	Hull	30 Sept.
Tuvia Tapan	Brunswick	..
Yarona	New York	26 Sept.
Virginia	New York	..
Zentosa	Oporto	..
Zince da Gama	Oporto	..
Zemach	Hamburg	25 Sept.
Z. Ring	Pensacola	..

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONIGNED TO
Oct. 28	Bellucia Br	Santos 22h	Norton, M. & C
29	Salerno Gr	New York 23d	E. Johnston & C
30	Ila Br	To order	..
30	Orcana Br	Liverpool* 20d	Wilson Sons & C
30	Maesele* 20d	Marseilles* 19d	..
30	Sempione It	River Plate 14d	..
30	Etana Br	Genoa* 23d	..
30	Turkish Pr. Br	do 23d	..
31	S. Gotardo It	Genoa* 23d	..
31	Alala Br	Buenos Aires 7d	..
31	St. of Magellan Br	do 9d	..
31	Campinas Gr	Santos 18h	..
Nov. 1	Woodsworth Blg	New York 19d	..
1	Clitua Gr	Hamburg 21d	..
1	Cardoan Fr	Bordeaux 23d	..
1	Rosario It	Rosario 19d	..
1	Kinly Aust	Trieste 14d	..
1	Pilcomayo Br	S. J. da Barra 23h	..
1	Coroba Fr	Havre 23d	..
1	Aorangi Br	Wellington 23d	..
1	Maskelyne Blg	Santos 17h	..
1	Thames Br	South pton* 16d	..
1	Orellana Br	Rio Grande* 7d	..
1	Noewe Gr	Rio Grande* 7d	..

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	C'RGD
Oct. 28	Sarita It	Rio Grande*	Sundries
28	Buenos Aires Gr	Hamburg	do
28	V. de Mont' deo Fr	Havre	do
29	Catania Gr	New York	Coffee
29	Gordon Castle Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
29	Kong Frode Nor	do	do
29	Cito Nor	Paranaguá	do
29	Paraguassí Gr	Santos	Sundries
29	Bela Br	do	do
30	Paranaguá Fr	do	do
31	Bellucia Br	New Orleans	Coffee
31	Orcana Br	Santiaes	do
31	Italie Fr	River Plate*	do
31	Rayl Dixon Nor	Buenos Aires	Ballast
31	Tejo Port	do	do
31	Capri Gr	do	do
31	Norte Nor	Guarapary*	Sundries
31	Ila Br	Paranaguá	do
31	Rubens Br	do	do
Nov. 1	Galileo Blg	New York*	Sundries
1	Turkish Pr. Br	do*	do
1	San Gotardo It	do*	do
1	Hawkhurst Br	Galveston	Ballast
1	Bellaena Arg	Buenos Aires	do
1	Tejo Gr	do	do
1	Strasbourg Gr	Sundries	do
1	Sempione It	do	do
1	Beechley Br	do	do
1	Rosario It	do	do
1	Aorangi Br	London*	do
1	Campinas Gr	Hamburg*	do
1	Campinas Gr	River Plate	Ballast
1	Cardoan Fr	do	Sundries
1	Alala Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
1	Salerno Gr	Santos	Sundries
1	Orellana Br	Liverpool*	Sundries

* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1895

NAME	T	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
lug Doris	875	Oct. 16	Baltimore	Wilson & C
lug Glad Tidings	613	18	Baltimore	Wilson & C
lk Baltimore	679	25	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
lug A. C. Wade	665	29	New York	Geral de C. & I.
Argentine				
lk M. A. Tejanos	595	July 22	Rosario	Gianelli & C.
British				
sp Falkland	2739	Sept. 7	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Craigmore	1846	16	Glasgow	Gas Co.
sp Makel Taylor	1928	19	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
lk Linlith	701	19	Rangoon	To order
lk Port Adelaide	1311	24	Rangoon	To order
sp Loanda	1440	Oct. 5	Cardiff	Brax. Coal Co.
lk Salway	1928	7	Glasgow	Gas Co.
sp Warburton	1087	7	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
lug Baldwin	561	11	New York	W. W. Guim & C.
sp Coping	1289	12	Cardiff	To order
sp North Star	2026	15	Merfolk	Gas Co.
lk Arethusa	1198	22	Newcastle	Wilson Sons & C.
lk Linwood	1150	23	Cardiff	Brax. Coal Co.
sp Gael	1560	23	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
lk Earlecourt	1139	25	Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C.
lug Celtic	175	28	Rio Grande	To order
Danish				
lug Anna	286	Oct. 3	Genoa	Silva Vieira & C.
lk F. Hamarck	968	10	London	Walter, C. & C.
lk Ane Jensine	478	27	London	Walter, C. & C.
Dutch				
lug Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
German				
lk Maria	319	Aug 15	S. F. do Sul	Abreu Santos & C.
lk F. Hamarck	968	Oct. 6	Antwerp	W. Samson & C.
lk Freya	659	11	London	H. Stoltz & C.
sp Lika	615	11	Cadiz	Maced Jr. & C.
lug Sial	300	14	Hamburg	Navy Depart.
lk India	1805	14	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
Italian				
lk Angiol R.	799	Sept. 10	Pensacola	To order
lk Fiducia	575	Oct. 4	Marseilles	To order
Norwegian				
lk Alex. Law'nce	1108	Oct. 2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
lk Halgerda	1112	10	Cardiff	Brax. Coal Co.
lk Natant	1022	11	Pensacola	F. P. Passos
lk Perlen	284	21	Colonia	Cabral, B. & C.
lug Success	288	21	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
lk Kjøttan	306	23	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
lk Solgrun	336	27	Antwerp	To order
lug Stanley	289	27	Oporto	To order
lug Christian	259	28	Liverpool	Walter, C. & C.
lug Marger	105	29	Mossoró	Oliveria Maia & C.
lug Palander	289	Nov. 7	Ilha do Sal.	Ribeiro & Bostoa & C.
Portuguese				
sp Glama	1140	Oct. 11	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. & C.
lk Aurora do V.	102	13	To order	..
sp America	1013	23	Oporto	Costa Simões & C.
lk Agnes	634	3	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C.
Russian				
lk Australia	912	Oct. 17	Brunswick	V. W. Guim & C.
Spanish				
lk Pablo Sensat	575	Oct. 23	Rosario	J. de Souza & C.
Swedish				
hg Johann	202	Oct. 3	R. Aires	C. Hecksher & C.
lk Alma	311	7	Soderhamn	Onstein & C.
lk Valentina	703	23	Cadiz	To order

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

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EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER

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

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

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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 de Macedo" for hauling and lifting to 30 Tons weight.

Excavators and Drag boats of several descriptions.

Slip way and work shops for repairing ships and machinery at Toque-Toque (Armação, near Niteroi).

Stone Ballast supplied to ships. Parallepipeds for paving streets etc.

The Company undertakes all descriptions of maritime services inside the port and of hydraulic works. Branch at Pernambuco.

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A PROVIDENTE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Insurance against Accidents Branch.

20, LARGO DA CARIOCA, 20.

Insurance against accidents is a providential measure of small cost and great compensation.

The insured pays annually 80\$000, or 20\$000 per trimestre; should he by any motive, caused by accident, be hindered from working, the company will pay him 50\$000 per week, or should he be crippled, from 1,000\$000, to 8,000\$000, and in the case of death from accident 10,000\$000.

ARTHUR BOMILCAR, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--- Nov. 4th.

Circulation	Public Funds	Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
262,025,800\$	Stock 5% currency (applies).....	20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	300\$	9\$000—July 95
105,000,000	Bonds 4% (gold) converted.....	20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 000—July 95
124,642,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	80,000,000	do 2nd series.....	80	3 200—July 95
18,541,500	Do do 1879, 4%.....	17,000,000	Constructor.....	200	— 14 000
18,865,500	State of Espirito Santo.....	20,000,000	Credito Moveel.....	200	8 000—July 95
17,500,000	of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	4 000—July 95
7,329,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	10,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	12 000—July 95
4,000,000		157,106,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	6 000—July 95
		20,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	3 000—July 95
		20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	9 000—July 95
		20,000,000	Fural e Hypotecario.....	200	4 500—July 95
		20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	—
		40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	—
		16,000,000	Muritiba.....	100	—
		62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	100	—
		24,000,000	do 2nd series.....	75	—
		79,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—
		20,000,000	União Srocabaiana.....	200	—
		20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	60	—
		14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	300\$	— July 95
		12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	600	— July 95
		10,000,000\$	Allença.....	200\$	— July 95
		6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	14\$000—Aug 95
		3,000,000	Carioca.....	200	— July 95
		6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000—July 95
		500,000	D. Brasil.....	200	25 000—Jan. 95
		1,200,000	Industrial Manuia.....	200	12 000—Aug 95
		1,500,000	Manufactora Fluminense.....	200	6\$ p. a—Aug. 95
		4,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	6 000—Aug. 95
		2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	— July 95
		360,000	Santa Luiza.....	200	— Sept. 95

DO YOU BATHE ?

Of course you do, and in order to enjoy your bath you must have one of our INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATERS, a machine that will heat enough water for a comfortable bath in five minutes, burning an insignificant quantity of gas, and will heat water instantly for all other domestic purposes, being always ready day or night.

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

1. That they burn 80% less Gas.
2. That they will last a life time and not corrode and wear out in a short time as is the case with cheap iron ones.
3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for 10 years from the date of purchase. —

We invite the public to visit our office, where it will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this machine working and answer any question in explanation.

We will undertake to place this machine in working order in your bath room for a very reasonable price, our address is

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American eight-day clocks, striking hours and half-hours... Rs. 25000.
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Each bottle is accompanied by a prospectus in 8 languages: Portuguese, English and French, in order to facilitate its use to natives and foreigners.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



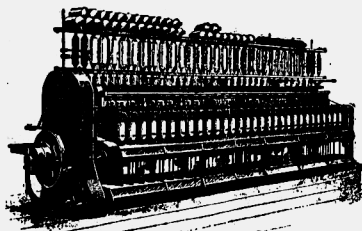
SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

- Simplicity.**—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.
- Durability.**—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.
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- Type Cleaning.**—The types are cleaned in five seconds time, without touching with hands.
- Ribbon Changing.**—No soiling of hands or loss of time in changing ribbons, the latter being reeled from the spool on which it is purchased to the machine spool.
- Keyboard.**—Has the standard keyboard, with capital shift, locking shift, and celluloid keys—the latter being black and white, as recommended by eminent oculists.
- A Time Saver.**—Owing to its automatic paper shift ribbon changing device, ease in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.
- Appearance.**—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nicked and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.
- Work.**—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

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

Price: \$90 with Table.
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Scott's Midlothian Oat Flour
Unsurpassed for Invalids and Children
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Dealer in all products of the country, candles, soap, kerosene, provisions of all kinds and descriptions, finest Wines and Liquors, preserved goods in tins and glasses, MELLINS FOOD, PEARS SOAP, PERFUMERY, BISCUITS and all other articles appertaining to this line.
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Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
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Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
RSTEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895**

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895 Nov. 6	Danube	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 7	Tagus	Maceio Las Palmas, Lisboa Southampton and Antwerp.
" 19	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply to 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.
G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

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

LAMPART & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

PROJECTED SAILING

LEIBENITZ..... 30th November

The Steamer

WORDSWORTH

Captain ED. HAIRBY

sails for

**BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO
AND**

New-York

17th inst.

Taking 1st class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewards carried.

Fitted throughout with electric light.

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

For freight apply to the Broker

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For passages and other information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ld.**

58, Rua 1º de Março

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orpesa..... Nov. 13th

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

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RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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Office and works: 18, Travessa do Onivdor, 1st floor.

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

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OBSERVE THAT THE
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IS NOW
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IN BLUE INK

DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE

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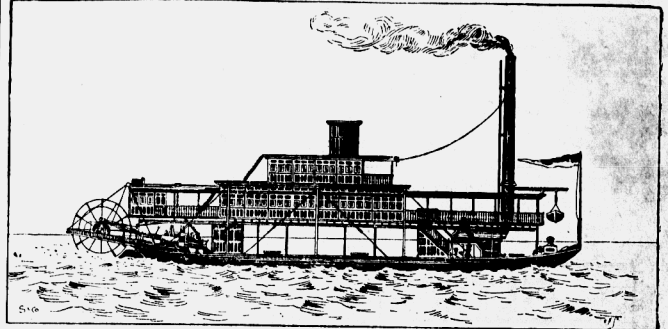
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