

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 19TH. 1895.

NUMBER 47

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
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Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

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Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
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Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

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Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

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NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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

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Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order. Prices moderate.

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Bonds pass the door.

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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

For further information apply to F. MENTGES, ASSEMBLÉ 72. TELEPHONE 308.

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

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5ª, Primeiro de Março,

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NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1870.

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A Brazilian and Foreign Stamp set separately.

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All diseases of the stomach or intestines, like dyspepsia, indigestion, sex sickness, colic, cholera, diarrhoea, anæmia and others, are easily and radically cured by the use of NECTANDIA AMARA, the famous Paulista remedy.

For sale at all the principal chemists and drug-stores.

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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.

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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. . . . £2,147,500 Reserve fund .. . . . £ 679,355

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Capital .. . . . £3,000,000 Accumulated funds .. . . . £4,057,000

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Watson Ritchie & Co.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital .. . . . £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund .. . . . 1,328,751 .. Uncalled capital .. . . . 2,400,751 ..

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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Water supplied on short notice.

WILLIAM SMITH, ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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1st floor. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

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

Works: ARDER, Ayrshire; POLMOUTH, Strlingshire; Scotland

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

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Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda—For the last 15 years I have been suffering greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have tried all kinds of remedies, but without satisfactory result.

At last I remembered your NECTAN-DRA AMARA pills, which I have been using since with the best results, which I declare for the benefit of all who suffer from that complaint.

Bom Jardim dos Colom, 10th September 1895. — Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Planter.

Official Directory

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 26, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ibarobary (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

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

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

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture; services, Thursdays, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.—Rua Riachuelo N. 108, 7.30 p. m. Thursdays.—E. A. THILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Rua Scola 11. a. m. Fabrica Caricon, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.

FRESHYTERIAN 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 Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 119.—Divine service Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

Sister Bright.—London certificated monthly nurse, discharged January 1st, 1895. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua São de Setembro 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.—Rua da Saude, 2nd floor; Heavey Beach, 1st floor. Donations. 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 telegram from La Paz says that a coolness has arisen between Bolivia and Chili.

—A new Balmaceda publication called *La Nueva Nacion* will shortly appear in Valparaiso.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 13th announces the discovery of important gold mines in southern Chili.

—It is announced that Gen. Körner has adopted the lead-colored uniform for the Chilean infantry. This color is used in Germany.

—A Santiago telegram of the 18th announces that Dr. Eduardo Videla has succeeded in organizing a cabinet, taken from the liberal party.

—The Chilean government has resolved to promote the cultivation of cotton on a large scale. The experiments have been very successful.

—Valparaiso telegrams report that the Lamport and Holt steamer *Copernicus* has not yet arrived there, though long overdue. It is feared that the steamer has been lost.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 15th says that the ministerial crisis continues, and that some of the newspapers are expressing the opinion that President Montt ought to resign.

—Santiago telegrams of the 12th state that Dr. Videla having failed to organize a cabinet, President Montt has again invited Sr. Juan Cousiño, the radical leader, to assume that responsibility. It is said that the latter has finally consented. Later advices report the second failure of Castellon.

—The 25 German officers contracted for by General Körner for the Chilean army, have been formally assigned to their posts, and have received the indispensable title of "don" and have had their Christian names duly rendered into Spanish. When they read "Capt. don Jorge von Oven," or "Lieut. don Juan von Schulerburg," they will hardly know themselves.

—According to our latest advice from Tierra del Fuego, Bishop Stirling arrived at Ushuaia from the Falkland Islands in the *Allen Gardener*. His lordship is in excellent health and is doing much good amongst the natives, by whom he is most worshipped. Several natives have arrived at Ushuaia from the mission at Tekenika. They report four deaths at that station lately and much sickness prevailing, supposed to be influenza.—*Western Courier*, Valparaiso, Oct. 26.

A SHIPMASTER'S COMPLAINT AGAINST RIO DE JANEIRO.

It is perhaps a waste of time and effort to protest against the abuses existing in the port of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, writes "Cape Breton"; but it is essential that a record of them should be made so that shipowners and the public at large may know how shamefully shipmasters are treated at the above port. I will cite a case which came under my observation while lying at that port in May, 1895. A ship was loaded with a cargo of pitch pine lumber, usual condition of delivery at port of discharge; conditions charter-party and bill of lading, freight payable upon intake measurement, ship not accountable for measurement; delivered 209 pieces over and above what the bill of lading called for. Notwithstanding this the consignees claimed that the vessel had delivered some 10,000 superficial feet short making a claim against the freight of £30 sterling for short delivery. Upon this ground the consignees refused to pay the freight or balance of freight, unless a full settlement was excepted less £80, waiving demurrage claim of some days due to the ship, therefore compelling or leaving the master at a choice to take what was offered or draw on his owners for disbursements for his ship. At different times we see some such reports, more so at Rio and Santos, and, in fact, they come up so often that they become offensive to business men. With regard to demurrage, really it is a treat to get any, as it is not looked upon as part of the contract. They never pay, and never intend to pay, as long as shipowners will so meekly submit to these abuses. If the clause of charter parties is null, more so pertaining to demurrage. Although you have an absolute lien on the cargo for freight, dead freight and demurrage, charter parties' bills of lading are of no avail unless it suits them to receive their merchandise within stipulated lay days. Otherwise they simply off-set claims by holidays, rainy days, and surf days. Should they be short of making up the number of days wanted, they simply churn out a few more of the former. Any of the above days are not counted as working days, even if you have been fortunate enough to get a lighter. It would appear that agreements are only binding on the ship, which is too grossly one sided for defence. Consignees at Rio seem to have, or they assume, the right to determine what shall constitute a day's work. Of course, when they have failed to receive their goods during specified lay days, they seek temporary excuses to shield themselves from claims of shipowners whom they do not fear, for they submit like lambs going to the slaughter, encouraging this practice, which has now become chronic. We shall not get over these abuses and annoyances until every ship chartering for Brazil has strongly embodied in the charter party merchants to discharge their own cargo within so many running days. Then these holy days, rainy days and surf days would vanish, disappear, and, in fact, would soon become things of the past. I also see a new form of charter which well deserves the strong application of an iron-bound charter, for you dare not say your ship is your own. First they compel you to employ the steam tug at full tariff. Ballast laborers required must be obtained from them. You are not free to speak or bargain. They charge highest current rates with no rebate. I say this is certainly in position. We carry their goods for a fixed sum, and as we have to pay our bills we have every right to seek and set our own needs. I was free on towage by which it cost £22 less than the iron-bound charter on my tonnage, say 1,600 tons. It is hard to imagine what will be the next concession required, which they will certainly obtain. It is not a case of no Irish need apply. Owners are solely to blame for this practice, having made so little resistance against these concessions. God knows our remuneration received for transportation of the merchandise is low enough, and at the end of the voyage we often find the ship in debt, without giving consignees a portion of freight to deliver their own goods.—Newcastle, N. S. W., *Morning Herald*.

UNITED STATES MINERAL WEALTH.

The United States geological survey has recently compiled a very interesting statement of the mineral products of the United States covering the calendar years 1885 to 1894. The largest production of pig iron was in 1890, when it aggregated 9,202,703 long tons, valued at \$151,200,410. The product in 1894 aggregated 6,657,388 tons, valued at \$65,007,247.

The largest production of silver was in 1892, when 63,500,000 troy ounces were reported, of the coining value of \$82,999,150. In 1894 the figures were 49,501,122 ounces, valued at \$64,000,000. The largest production of gold was in 1894, when 1,910,816 troy ounces were reported, with a coining value of \$39,500,000. The next largest was in 1886, when the product was 1,831,250 troy ounces, valued at \$35,000,000. In 1893 the number of troy ounces was less than the product of 1886 by 142,169 troy ounces, but the value was greater by \$950,900.

Aluminium shows the largest increase of any of the metals noted, having risen from 283 ounces in 1885, valued at \$2,550, to 550,000 ounces in 1894, valued at \$316,250. Tin does not appear until 1891, when 125,280 pounds were reported, valued at \$25,058. A slight increase in tin product and value is shown in 1892, a decrease in 1893, and none is reported in 1894.

Bituminous coal product was largest in 1893, being 128,385,231 long tons. The product in 1894 fell off nearly 10,000,000 tons and kinds of non-metallic minerals of all kinds, the largest value being \$329,900,715, the figures for 1894 being, respectively, \$218,168,788 and \$308,186,774.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Afandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

- Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
- Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., LONDON,
- Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., PARIS, HAMBURG,
- Messrs. Joh. Berneberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
- Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOVA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

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

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

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

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

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77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

**Nauseas on Railways.**

Friend Bueno de Miranda.—For long years, myself and my family, also laborers of our plantation, have used your Nectandra Amara 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 Sertão station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Itabira do Campo.

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

Rio de Janeiro, 13th October, 1895

**Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOCKEY, R.—A resident in Rio for some 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 Saule Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

ROBERT GRAY.—Left Liverpool December, 1894, per S.S. *Osander*, arrived at Maranhão Decr. 27; proceeded to Pará, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there January 24th, 1895. Has not been heard of since.

**ST. LUCIA.**

Leaving Martinique after midnight, the early morning found us coasting along a most beautiful island, with forest-clad hills and deep, dark valleys lying between. The color effects were as wonderful here as at Dominica. The near slopes were covered with rich yellow-green fields of sugar cane, the lofty peaks beyond were blue and purple, and the sea, which was hardly ruffled by the morning breeze, was like mother-of-pearl with streaks of silver where the currents changed its shining surface; far in the distance twin peaks were dimly seen through the haze above the nearer mountains, which on approach proved to be the two Pitons, the most remarkable of all the strange creations which we saw in this region of subterranean and volcanic forces.

St. Lucia is the largest of the islands that we visited, with the exception of Guadeloupe and Trinidad. It has an area of 150,000 acres, a coast-line of 150 miles, and is 42 miles long and 20 miles broad. From its lofty mountains, watered by frequent rains, numerous streams descend to the ocean; and at their mouths there are many bays and roadsteads for vessels. The island lies in 13 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 60 degrees 58 minutes west longitude. It has between forty and fifty thousand inhabitants, the vast majority of whom are blacks. At the northeastern extremity of the island is a high cliff detached from the mainland, where Admiral Rodney, a century ago, established a signal station, and from which he watched the manoeuvres of the French fleet, whose headquarters were at Martinique. Passing through a narrow strait between two lofty headlands, the steamer entered one of the best harbors in the West Indies, and was soon alongside of a fine stone wharf. This was the only place during our voyage among the Caribbees where we were able to land from a gangplank and without the service of a small boat. Large sums of money have been spent here by the British government to deepen the harbor, and make the place a coaling station for the British navy and for the Royal Mail steamers. Here is the town of Castries, named in honor of the French Marshal De Castries in 1785, when the French held the place.

The ruins of an ancient fortress crown the heights of Morne Fortune upon the southern side of the town, and a few British soldiers showed us by their presence to whom the island now belongs.

Castries has been built upon made ground, at the foot of the heights, and is occupied chiefly by blacks, who live in long rows of little wooden houses with corrugated iron roofs. There is a handsome market, neat and well supplied; a pretty botanical garden with a rich variety of trees and tropical plants, with its ground full of snake holes; and a comfortable reading room and library of about a thousand volumes. The people speak English, and the whites all live upon the hills around the harbor, for the low ground is unhealthy and has a bad reputation for fevers. Here, as at St. Thomas, we saw women coaling the vessels. Their short skirts and naked arms and shoulders revealed brawny limbs and chests on which the muscles stood out as on a sculptor's bronze when, with the great baskets of coal upon their heads, they mounted the gangplanks of the vessels at the pier. They sang a monotonous chant as they worked in the grime and dust of the coal breakers or marched in single file across the wharf to throw in their leads. Even the coal dust could hardly make them blacker than they came from Nature's hand, and there was little except their arroyo-rightness to differentiate them from the animals among which they labored. We were not disposed to linger at Castries, though we had invitations to visit in the island. We were becoming rather impatient for a more extended civilization than this island

afforded, and were already thinking of Barbados and Trinidad.

The voyage from Castries to St. Vincent was one of our finest experiences. We coasted the leeward side of St. Lucia till sundown, watching peak after peak of a superbly foliated mountain chain with admiration, till the climax came in the wonderful Pitons, two immense cones 2,720 and 2,680 feet in sheer height from the water's edge. The loftiest one seemed to be almost as difficult of ascent (except for its ice) as the last 3000 feet of the Matterhorn in the Zermatt valley, which it much resembles in shape. But their forms change as the vessel passes by these wonderful peaks, and so also do their colors change under the varying atmosphere. At their foot a beautiful bay opens, where a green plantation and the white houses of a little hamlet relieve the severity of the landscape. Above and behind this bay, however, rises the sombre mountain of the Souffrière, a smoking sulphur vent whose blue lumes mingle with gray mists and rain clouds, which are forever hovering about the mountains. No description can do justice to the fantastic and awe-inspiring picture which these towering masses present. Even photographs fail to convey the atmosphere of the scene, but the landscape painter has here, as elsewhere among these islands, a noble subject, in form and color unique and wonderful, for his study and reproduction upon the canvas.

St. Lucia has, however, a wonderful record of battles on land and sea which well attests the bravery of the people who fought for supremacy in the Spanish main in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1605 sixty-seven colonists landed at St. Lucia and took possession in the name of James the First of England. Two months later the Caribs drove them into the sea. It was more than thirty years before another attempt at settlement was made by a British colony and with the same result. In 1642 the king of France, who had assumed the sovereignty of a large part of the West Indies, sold St. Lucia to two Frenchmen for about \$80,000. These Frenchmen established a colony, which was attacked and conquered in 1664 by a party of English from Barbados; but the treaty of Breda gave the island back to France. St. Lucia changed hands many times, and was also a neutral ground during the next fifty years. From 1756 to 1782 France and England fought again and again for the possession of St. Lucia. The greatest and most decisive conflict was on April 12, 1782, a naval battle which I have already described, when Admiral Rodney almost annihilated the French fleet and took De Grasse, the French admiral, a prisoner, for which service he was made a peer of the realm and received a pension of £2,000 for himself and his heirs. The French government was restored by treaty in 1784, and under the Directory, in February, 1794, General Ricard, the French governor of St. Lucia, abolished negro slavery throughout the French Antilles, forty years before English emancipation in the West Indies, and seventy years sooner than the abolition of slavery in our own republic. Strange as it seems, this blow for freedom was struck from Paris by the leaders of the French revolution.

Bloody battles continued to be fought between the French and English for the ownership of St. Lucia, from 1794 to 1803. What the English gained by fighting was often given back to the French by treaty. In the famous battles of 1796 the negroes united with the French and made a gallant struggle, for they were fighting to retain the freedom which the French had given them. It was, however, in vain, and the island, after more than a century and a half of warfare for its possession, became English soil. The English soon lost all interest in what had cost them so dear, and only within a few years has the English government awakened to the value and importance of St. Lucia among her West Indian colonies. It is a most valuable island with fine harbors, full of tropical productions, and with sulphur mines in the Souffrière which could supply the powder factories of the world. Those who are interested in natural phenomena should visit these volcanoes and read in Humboldt's "Personal Narrative," book fifth, his descriptions of the Antilles and their natural history, and especially those pages which treat of the great eruptions of 1812, which culminated in the present outbreak of the Souffrière of St. Vincent—whether now the *Madiana* had set her course.—Augustus in N. Y. Observer.



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assortment of English, American, French, Portu-  
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To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

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

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The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook,  
attends herself to the cooking, which  
is plain and good.

Continued from our last.

**TRINIDAD ISLAND.**

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALENTE".

Our destination, South-west Bay, is  
bounded on its east side by these moun-  
tains; it was, therefore, necessary for us  
now, being south of East Point, to cross  
the intervening heights.

The only pass I knew was just under the  
Sugar loaf. This we used generally to  
speak of as the Sugarloaf Col, so as to  
distinguish it from another pass which we  
afterwards discovered. Sugarloaf Col is  
the gap which divides the Sugarloaf from  
a jagged peak to the north of it, and which  
in its turn, is continued by the steep  
downs which lie to the back of South-west  
Bay.

We crossed the sands, and then a small  
plain covered with a variety of bushes,  
which brought us to the foot of the Col.  
This gap is formed of rocks piled on one  
another, and is not difficult to surmount.

We reached the summit of it and then,  
looking down on the other side, we beheld,  
lying at our feet, Treasure Bay at last.

As we stood on the Col, the steep wall of  
the Sugarloaf rising to the left of us, the  
view over South-west Bay was exceedingly  
fine. The bay is of semi-circular form,  
with a distance of about a mile and a half  
from point to point. Broad sands, with  
green downs behind them, border the cen-  
tral portion; but it is bounded by steep  
bare mountains on either side; on the  
east side by Noah's Ark, the Sugarloaf and  
the peaks beyond; and on the west side by  
the rugged promontories and islands  
which divide it from South Bay. In con-  
trast to the savage cliffs that shut them in,  
the sands and downs in the middle of the  
bay present a very pleasing and fertile  
appearance, especially when seen from the  
sea, conveying the idea that this is a far  
more agreeable spot to live on than proves  
to be the case after a closer examination.

From the Col we could look right down  
on the bay, and, as the water was very  
clear, we were able to distinguish all the  
dangers below the surface, as well as those  
above. It was, no doubt, from here that  
the pirate captain made his survey.

We saw that an islet, unmarked on any  
chart, but which I have indicated on my  
plan, rose in the middle of the bay, while  
a reef of rocks, apparently coral, extended  
right round the bay, parallel to the beach  
and at a short distance from it some of  
these rocks were above the surface of the  
water, some just below, and others—the  
most dangerous—further down, so that it  
was only occasionally that the sea broke  
upon them. The pirate in his confession  
had spoken of a channel he had discovered  
through this reef, situated under the  
Sugarloaf, at the eastern extremity of the  
bay. We now saw that it existed there  
exactly as he had described it—a broad  
opening in the line of rocks, through  
which a boat could be pulled, and beached  
on the sands.

But still, it was an awkward place, and  
it would be impossible to land there on  
such a day as this was, for immense rollers  
were sweeping up the shore which would  
have almost certainly dashed any boat to  
pieces that ventured among them. We  
were, however, very satisfied with the  
success of our expedition so far. We had dis-  
covered and taken bearings of the chan-  
nel, and we knew how to pilot a boat  
through it, when the weather should be  
favorable. Our next duty was to descend  
into the bay and identify the place where  
the treasure was supposed to be hidden.

It was not long before we had discovered  
what we considered to be the right spot.

The pirate had described a small gully  
in the middle of this bay, at the foot of  
which he and his men had erected three  
cairns, which should serve as landmarks  
to those who had the clue, and point the  
way to the treasure.

Mr. P—, and, after him, Mr. A—,  
had found this gully and the three cairns,  
just as they had been described. Mr. A—,  
either for the purpose of putting others off  
the scent, or in order to discover if any-  
thing had been concealed beneath them,  
blew up these cairns with gunpowder and  
dug beneath them, so that we could only  
see traces of one of them. He had, how-  
ever, communicated to me what he under-  
stood to be their signification, and how he  
had been led by them to the first bend in  
the ravine, at which spot the plunder had  
been buried under a hollow rock.

We walked up the ravine until we came  
to a bend, and here, as we had expected,  
we saw what appeared to be a landslip of  
red earth, filling up the mouth of any cave  
that might exist there, even as Mr. P— and  
Mr. A— had described. And here before  
us lay a small trench, with a broken earthen-  
ware water-jar and the remains of a  
wheelbarrow lying on it—all that remained  
to show where Mr. A— had carried on  
his not very extensive works.

This, therefore, was the spot we had  
crossed the Atlantic to find. We stood and  
looked at it in silence for a while. "What  
do you think of it?" asked the doctor at  
last.

It was not an easy question to reply to,  
for I did not quite know myself what to  
think of it. I had pictured to myself a very  
different place. I saw that our work would  
in one respect be more difficult than I had  
anticipated, in another respect far more

easy. For this landslip was not nearly so  
extensive as I had understood it to be,  
and the slopes of the ravine were not of such  
a character as to render our operations  
dangerous, or to necessitate any timbering  
of our shafts or trenches. But, on the other  
hand, there was a want of definiteness that  
was disappointing. There was no really  
sharp bends in the ravine, and there were  
several landslips. It was impossible to be  
quite certain of what we meant by "the  
first bend;" for there were bends of so in-  
significant a character that they might  
easily be overlooked; and we had no knowl-  
edge of the number of paces from the  
cairns to the cavern. Therefore should we  
fail to find the treasure at the spot where  
Mr. A— commenced to dig, it would be  
necessary for us to clear the landslip off  
the face of the cliff for some considerable  
distance.

Having inspected the scene of Mr.  
A—'s operations, we set out to explore  
the ravine carefully, and bearing in mind  
what we knew of the pirate's original in-  
structions, we endeavoured to reason out  
whether this or some other neighbouring  
bend was the most likely spot. The trea-  
sure was lying, or had been from, very  
close to us somewhere; of that I felt con-  
fident at the time, and I had had no reason  
for altering my opinion since.

First, we went down the ravine again,  
and when we reached the bottom of it,  
where it opens out upon the back of the  
beach, we observed, what had escaped our  
notice at first, an extensive excavation in  
the hard soil—which is not so encumbered  
with boulders here as it is higher up—a  
cutting so regular in form and with such  
perpendicular sides that it was difficult to  
imagine that it had not been the work of  
man's hands. This was certainly not one  
of Mr. A—'s trenches; for to have re-  
moved such a quantity of earth and stones  
would have occupied such a party as he  
had with him for six months at least.

Was it possible that the American, or  
some other adventurer had been here before  
us and carried away the treasure? We  
could find no marks of tools or other traces  
of man in or near this trench, so it was  
impossible to decide whether it was artifi-  
cial or natural. Some of us afterwards  
came to the conclusion that it was most  
probably the latter, for we came across  
other cuttings, somewhat similar to this,  
in other portions of the ravine, which had  
evidently been produced by the action of  
water.

Next we went up the gully beyond Mr.  
A—'s trench, in the hopes of finding  
water, of which we were beginning to feel  
the want. There was no running stream  
here, though it was evident from its forma-  
tion that the ravine was swept by a mighty  
torrent after heavy rains. The water that  
drained into it from the overhanging  
mountain was soaked up by the loose red  
soil that lay between the boulders.

But at last we came to a little hollow at  
the foot of a rocky steep, where was a tiny  
pool of tepid and muddy water. However,  
this was all we required, for we could now  
afford time to survey the scene of our opera-  
tions more thoroughly, instead of hurrying  
back, driven by thirst, to our distant water-  
course.

Between the hills and the beach, close to  
the mouth of the ravine, there is a sort of  
plateau of sand and stones, and it was  
evidently on this that Mr. A— had  
pitched his camp, for here we came across  
his tent poles, the remains of wheelbarrows,  
and some empty meat tins.

We walked down to the eastern beach,  
where the landing was, opposite the chan-  
nel between the coral rocks. The sands  
here sloped steeply into deepish water; it  
was, apparently, an excellent place for  
beaching a boat when the state of the  
weather should allow. Though it was a  
windless day the ocean swell was high, and  
it was a grand sight to see the great green  
rollers sweep majestically up till they were  
close to the beach, and then curl over and  
break in showers of sparkling spray. While  
we stood there admiring the scene we saw  
a curious sight. A roller was travelling  
towards us rearing its arched neck high  
up, so that the light of the sun, shining  
through it made it transparent, and in the  
middle of the clear green mass we saw a  
long dark body suspended, borne along  
helplessly. It was a large shark that, ven-  
turing too near the beach, had been carried  
there by the breaker; he floated there a  
moment, erect on his tail, his fins beating  
impotently, when the roller broke and  
he was dashed with a loud thud on the  
beach; then the recoil of the surf swept  
him seawards and we saw no more of  
him.

Having carried out the object of our  
journey, we filled our bottle with water and  
set forth on our return march. We re-  
crossed Sugarloaf Col and tramped along  
the sands. There was no wind, and the  
day was terribly hot. The sands reflected  
the burning sun into our faces, and we felt  
as if we were literally roasting.

Now and then we lay down, clothes and  
all, in the salt-water pools, to cool our-  
selves, and we rolled handkerchiefs round  
our heads, which we kept constantly wet.  
As my hat had disappeared over a precipi-  
tation on the previous day, this was a very  
necessary precaution against sunstroke,  
so far as I was concerned.

(To be continued.)





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

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

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

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**RIVER PLATE ITEMS**

It is announced that the Uruguayan government will take a census in January next.

There was a violent hail-storm in the province of Santa Fé on the 11th, which is said to have caused considerable damage.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th states that President Uriburu has suffered another relapse and that his state inspires much alarm in his family.

The October customs receipts at Montevideo were \$821,879.12, which is a small increase over the receipts for the same month of last year, and a large increase over those of 1893.

It is stated that the empresario Ciriochi has secured the services of the tenor De Lucia for the next season at Buenos Aires and Montevideo at a monthly stipend of three thousand dollars plus other handsome little pickings.

The La Plata Brazilian Bank has purchased for \$166,000 gold, adjoining the new building in Calle Reconquista measuring 544 varas with the object of increasing the size of the present building.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

A large percentage of laws, fines, regulations, licenses, taxes and ordinances have no foundation in the constitution and one of the demands of the times is for men who will fight impositions and aggression.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved in general the bill for completing the port works. The additional sum to be spent is \$7,800,000 gold, including the cost of two careening docks in the north basin.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says that the Argentine government has ordered a large number of Krupp cannon and a great quantity of ammunition from Europe, which should arrive here early in January. The minister of war has also resolved to increase the effective strength of the army to 15,000 men.

Owing to the great demand for cattle by the Chileans, novillos in Santa are fetching great prices, as also those paid for highly bred animals for export to Europe. For instance a lot of thirty bullocks were sold the other day for fattening at \$60 each, and fat animals have fetched as much as \$95 each.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

The Buenos Aires Cricket Club's ground at Palermo suffered a great deal, as it usually does when the river rises to any extent, and on Wednesday and Thursday the top of the roller could only just be seen, which gives some idea of the depth of water on the ground. Both the pavilion and groundman's house were flooded out. Hansen's restaurant was an island for two whole days.—*Sport and Pastime*, Nov. 6.

If this republic could be relieved from Congress for 10 years it would make such an advance that never again could it be riched to the chariot wheels of a social clique of demagogues and political adventurers. The republic is great and its rulers are dwarfs in all things save self-seeking.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—*The Herald* might improve on the foregoing by including Uruguay, Brazil and a few other South American republics. The middle-some legislator is the bane of them all.

We have seen with great regret that the governments of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina have allowed the Spanish government to beat up recruits in South America to fight against Cuba, which seems to us a most pusillanimous proceeding. If we cannot send expeditions from this America to help Cuba to throw off the yoke from which we fought so hard to free ourselves only a few years ago, we at least might well refuse to help Spain even in the most indirect fashion.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

Our readers may remember that nearly twelve months ago, Dr. Lucio Vicente Lopez, a highly distinguished and honored Argentine lawyer and politician, was killed in a duel provoked by a military fire-eater, one Colonel Sarmiento, who published some letters grossly insulting Dr. Lopez and attributing to him dishonesty and political adventures. Dr. Ernesto Madero, who has been trying the case, has now issued sentence to the effect that he considers that Col. Sarmiento purposely provoked Dr. Lopez to the duel with the deliberate intention of taking advantage of his superior mastery of arms to kill him, not for personal vengeance, but in revenge for acts committed by Dr. Lopez as a public functionary, "which constitutes an immoral object and of the most serious consequences for the preservation of social order." Accordingly, Judge Madero condemns Col. Sarmiento to imprisonment "for an indefinite time," but acquits the seconds of blame. This sentence has come rather tardily, but in a certain sense it is a triumph of justice.—*Montevideo Times*.

Congress has given to government complete charge of the Lottery. From this time the nation will be the patron at the same time of the highest form of religion and the most pernicious form of gambling. The combination would be humorous were it not that there is such a fearful amount of tragedy involved in this hypocrisy. It is difficult to keep from writing whole columns of denunciation against the protection of this system, which is one of the worst eyecores on our struggling civilization. The lottery can be counted amongst our bitterest enemies, worse than the political despots from the provinces, worse than the locusts—worse than all the Chilians in existence. And yet the supreme government of the nation lugs this monster to its bosom—at the same time that it decrees the recognition of a new archbishop of Buenos Aires!—*Southern Cross*.

The entries of wool into the markets during the past week have shown a great increase over those of the week before, but the storm of last Thursday and Friday affected shearing operations greatly. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage sustained through the stock owners. Those who had already shorn their sheep lost large numbers from the cold, thousands more were drowned in the floods which followed the rains, and the accounts which reach us daily from the camp are most distressing, as the storm seems to have been general nearly all over the province. We notice that several statisticians estimate the loss of shorn sheep during the week, as follows: after the late storm at 6 per cent. for this province. There are some who put the losses down as much heavier, but none estimate them at less than this percentage.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 6.

The storm we had here at the end of last week seems to have been just as violent as the other, and there has come over a terrible record of loss, one estaciocero having lost no less than two thousand out of three thousand sheep before the storm was nearly over. All along the Central line, from Durazno to Montevideo, were huge piles and groups of dead sheep, and from Laranjeiras Cruz the loss has been even greater. Although it is early yet to obtain true estimates of the losses it is calculated, from the letters and telegrams received from the districts named, that in San José, Florida, Canelones, Durazno, Flores, Minas, and Colonia, B. O., the losses of sheep amount to, at the very least, half a million head. The damage to wheat and vines has also been very great, and probably far worse reports have yet to come, as those received have only been from the districts served directly by railway and with which good communication can be had.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 6.

The inadvisability of giving attractive publicity to startling examples of vulgar and brutal criminality has been abundantly proved in this city. If an additional proof were required, however, of the contagious tendency of crime, it will be found in the fact that during the week, stimulated by the literature published in regard to the Capilla tragedy, a little Belgian girl, only 12 years of age, nearly succeeded in poisoning the family of Dr. E. C. Smith. The girl, whose name is Englis, was vexed because the young ladies of the family had not taken her with them to Lujan. She was also vexed with the servants because they used to tease her. She had been in Dr. Smith's house for over three years and was very much attached to her mother who gave her in charge of the Smith family, as she was unable to support her, having long since deserted by her husband. On Wednesday Dr. Smith presented himself at the police station and accused the girl of poisoning his family. She had been for some time dropping quantities of arsenic in the food as it went to table. The consequence was that several of the family and the domestics, 8 persons in all, were gravely ill, and would doubtless have been completely poisoned if the perverse and precocious criminal had been left a day or two longer at liberty to work out her plans. Fortunately, her practices were discovered in the nick of time, as the patients' lives can still be saved. The girl has made a full confession of her guilt. The alarming publicity given to the poisoning case at Capilla del Señor is the cause of this terrible tragedy. The girl Englis confesses to have read the details of the Capilla poisoning case, and that from there she took her inspiration. We wonder if the influential native papers that delight so much to revel in the details of crime will see the moral that is contained in this and admit that often

The sight of means to do ill deeds  
Makes ill deeds done.  
—*Southern Cross*, Oct. 11.

**LIVE STOCK EXPORT.**

The Montevideo Times translates the following new regulations for the export of live stock in Uruguay:

1. Every animal intended for exportation must be submitted to the inspection of the municipal veterinarians.
2. If after due examination the municipal veterinary finds the animal to be in perfect health, he shall issue gratuitously the usual certificate on the corresponding stamped paper.
3. If the animals, whatever their description are found to be affected with or to present symptoms of infectious or contagious disease, the municipal veterinary, after due examination, shall declare the disease, stating the same in a certificate.
4. Every description of live stock imported is also subject to inspection, and if it is found that the animals are suffering from any disease or dangerous vice, their isolation shall be ordered, with prejudice to also ordering their re-embarkation.
5. Animals intended for exportation and found to be infected, thereby rendering their embarkation impossible, shall also be isolated, without contact with other animals, in order to avoid as far as possible any spread of the disease, necessary guarantees being exacted for the purpose.
6. The municipal veterinarians (of *Montevideo*) and of health are hereby charged with the fulfilment of these regulations, reporting in every case to their respective heads on the procedures and resolutions adopted.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 19th, 1895.

For the benefit of those who read English but sometimes fail to understand us (perhaps the fault is due to our negligent methods of using the language), we desire to say: we do not and have not approved the British occupation of Trindade island; we do not believe this occupation was a knowing and deliberate trespass upon Brazilian rights; we do not think it just to condemn the British government before hearing its explanation; we are not apologists nor advocates for the Brazilian Submarine nor admirers of Sir John Pender; we have not denied the legal right of the Brazilian government to disappropriate the Western and Brazilian cable; we have not denied the technical right of the Brazilian government to fiscalize telegraph messages; but we have criticised the principle of such fiscalization and will continue to do so as long as we publish a paper in this or any other country. We might also say that we are not in favor of permitting private resentments to influence our opinion on such public questions. We have also accused the Brazilian government of stopping the dispatch of messages, and our accusation is based on personal experience. The post-office also stopped our letters, and we are opposed to one method of interference as much as to the other. And if any one wants to know the complaints of persons outside of the country, let them talk the matter over with business men in the River Plate. To this we may add that we are opposed to the disappropriation of the Western and Brazilian cable because we have no confidence in state control. If we have not made ourselves clear this time, we shall be glad to try again.

We have been accustomed to feel that questions treated editorially in the Journal do Commercio were sure of a fair and polite consideration. "From this time forward," we shall think differently. The manner in which that important journal discussed our last editorial on the Trindade question puts it on a par with the Cidade do Rio and it is entitled to just about the same consideration. It is evidently bidding for cheap popularity, and does not scruple to pervert and falsify contrary opinions to achieve that end. The Journal accuses us of falsehood, and that too without reproducing our article so that the reader might judge for himself. The accusation is returned to the Journal's office with our compliments. If there is any falsehood between us, it is certainly not in this office. We do not claim to be infallible, and we do not hesitate to correct any misstatements made in these columns, but we must have something better than the intemperate and abusive contradiction which the Journal has seen fit to publish. If the editor of that paper will read our discussion with less prejudice and more care he will see that he is knocking the wind out of a scarecrow of his own invention. If he likes the exercise, then let him continue.

But it would be as well, perhaps, were he to remember that he has a reputation for fairness at stake which is likely to suffer somewhat by the questionable method which he has adopted in this instance. To paraphrase his conclusion: "From this time forward the Journal do Commercio can knock the wind out of all the Trinidad scarecrows it wishes."

The opening of an industrial exposition in this city is an event of interest and importance. We do not agree with the declared object of the promoters—that of securing more protection for national industries—but aside from this we are in hearty sympathy with the undertaking. It will be a revelation to many to find that there are so many industrial establishments in the country, and to see what progress has been made in this direction. Compared with the last exposition great progress has certainly been made, and the most hopeful part of it is that a considerable share of it belongs to the provinces outside of the influence of the banks and treasury of this capital. In our opinion there is more real progress and more cause for encouragement in the small factories which have been created by private enterprise, with private capital, and without subsidies or loans from the government, than from all the pretentious establishments of this capital, whose clamor for help and protection is always ringing in our ears. There are many of these small industries throughout the country, more than we had supposed, and it is from them, in our opinion, that the industrial stimulus of Brazil must come. They will be based upon the actual conditions and necessities of the country, and they will grow with the districts in which they are placed. There is nothing top-heavy, nor artificial about them, and there is a great deal of practical common sense. The exposition is not yet complete, and it is impossible to give a proper description of it, but from a cursory inspection we take pleasure in saying that it is in every way creditable to the manufacturers of Brazil.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 6.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Sardenel defended the decree for retiring from the service the 13 general officers of the army and navy, acknowledging that he had advised Marshal Floriano Peixoto to issue that decree. The president of the Chamber, he thinks, has acted wisely in annulling the decree, which, however, it must be remembered, met at the time the approbation of the President of the republic. Deputy Nilo Peganha denounced President Prudente de Moraes as an apostate who has surrendered to the leaders of the naval revolution and who seeks to govern by creating dissensions in the army and navy. He also denounced Rio de Janeiro as a cosmopolitan city in which there exists no republican feeling, nor the slightest idea of patriotism. Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira argued to prove that the operating expenses on the government railways are excessive.

Nov. 7.—Senate.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos censured the senators who failed to attend the sittings. The most important budgets have not yet been voted and it is difficult to obtain a quorum. He suggested that circulars should be addressed to senators requesting their attendance. Senator Pires Ferreira opposed the suggestion, believing, he said, that no senator absent himself without good reasons. Senator Catuana said that the complaint of the senator for Rio Grande is well founded and that there are many causes for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. He felt certain, however, that matters would improve if the honorable senator, availing himself of his immense influence, should assemble his followers belonging to both houses and ask them to work instead of wasting their time. Parliamentary government has been suppressed, but the evils attributed to parliamentary government still exist. The discussions are much longer and the waste of time much greater than they were in the time of the monarchy, when a debate could be closed by a vote of confidence. During the present session two whole weeks were spent in one of the houses of Congress in discussing a motion on affairs in Pernambuco, in regard to which Congress was incompetent to take any action whatever.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Arthur Riós answered the speech made on the previous day by Deputy Nilo Peganha. He denied that the President had surrendered to the revolutionists. There are no revolutionists, he said, for the revolution is ended, amnesty has been granted, and all Brazilians are entitled to take part in the work of promoting the prosperity and aggrandisement of the country, which belongs as much to the ex-revolutionists as to any one else. Deputy Matta Machado explained what had occurred in April, 1892. The members of the opposition, who had a majority of 28 in the Chamber of Deputies, had resolved upon the following plan: In case Marshal Floriano Peixoto up to the 27th of that month should have failed to comply with the constitutional provision for holding a presidential election for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, they would consider that he had forfeited his place. Accordingly they intended, on receiving his message at the meeting of Congress, to return to

him that document and draw up articles of impeachment to hand over to the government to his legal substitute. The general officers of the army and navy, aware of this, and wishing to save their comrade the mortification of being impeached, wrote him a letter advising him to hold the presidential election. Floriano's answer to this friendly warning was the illegal retirement of the signers of the letter. On the 9th of April there was a demonstration in honor of Gen. Deodoro. This demonstration, although attended by only two of the opposition leaders (Dr. Seabra and Col. Menna Barreto), was made the pretext for the declaration of martial law and the arrest, imprisonment and banishment of some of the most prominent members of the opposition. If these violent acts had not been committed, or if even after they had been committed conciliatory measures had been adopted, the country would have been saved from the revolution which commenced on the 6th of September. Deputy Sardenel opposed the bill for classifying public offices and harmonizing the salaries of public employes. From the bill, if converted into a law, there will result, he said, a large increase in public expenditure. Ramos discussed the budget of the department of industry. The former offered an amendment appropriating 1,000,000\$ for national colonization. Deputy Cornelio da Fonseca said that he thought Congress should not adjourn before voting a law for a civil code. Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras introduced a bill on the political situation in Bahia.

Nov. 8.—Senate.—Senators Pires Ferreira, Almeida Barreto, Vicente Machado and João Neiva discussed the petition of the widow of Capt. Candido Dulcideo Pereira, who was killed at Lapa. From the discussion it appears that this officer shortly before his death was promoted to the rank of captain, and that after his death he was promoted to that of major. It also appears from that discussion that the widow asks for the pension to which she would be entitled if he had held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The Senate adopted a motion asking the government to furnish information on the subject. The bill granting 12 months' leave of absence to treasury-clerk Arthur Peixoto was rejected by a vote of 24 to 12. A special appropriation of 257,152\$518 was voted in 2nd discussion for the marine hospital and a deficiency appropriation of 19,500\$ in 3rd discussion for the department of foreign affairs. Several private bills were also voted.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Meideiros e Albuquerque and Paula Ramos discussed the bill for classifying public offices and harmonizing the pay of public employes. Deputies Arthur Riós and Coelho Cintra discussed the budget of the department of industry. A motion of Deputy Glycerio for prolonging the discussion for half an hour was adopted. Deputy Nilo Peganha read to the house an account of several bills of the country the illegality of money is a crime, whose authors are liable to be punished as counterfeiters. Senator Otaciano defended the report of the finance committee.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Sardenel defined his political position and gave his reasons for supposing that there was a plot against the government in April, 1892. He said that the revolution of Nov. 15, 1889, was due to the want of energy displayed by the statesmen of the empire in the repression of revolutionary tendencies. After some remarks from Deputy Thomaz Delfino on the bill for classifying public offices, Deputy Valladares took the floor and earnestly protested against that measure, which, if adopted, will cause an increase of several thousand contos in the expenditure of the country. He deplored the constant tendency to burden the treasury with unproductive expenses. The government of the republic has tripled the number of public employes and largely increased their salaries. Last year Congress voted an increase of 12,000,000\$ in the expenditure of the government. Everyone had supposed that the transfer of a great part of the public service from the general government to the states would lead to a considerable reduction in the general expenditure of the country; but, far from this having been the case, the expenses have enormously increased. In the mania for squandering the people's money the general government is imitated by the state and municipal governments. The effect of all this is to create a large class of idlers, parasites and dependants, impoverish the nation and lead to financial ruin and bankruptcy. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti defended the military class and said that officers of the army are not as well paid as civil functionaries. He also asserted that in other countries military men are better paid than in Brazil. Deputy José Ignacio said that, if the competent authorities fail to relieve the state of Bahia of the government of Baía de Camaguary, this usurper will be hoisted out of office by the people.

Nov. 9.—Senate.—Senator Gomes de Castro said that he did not understand how it is possible to extinguish a part of the national debt when the revenue of the country is insufficient for current expenses. He expressed astonishment at the fact that no measure has been proposed for legalizing money by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. According to the laws of the country the illegal issue of money is a crime, whose authors are liable to be punished as counterfeiters. Senator Otaciano defended the report of the finance committee.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Sardenel defined his political position and gave his reasons for supposing that there was a plot against the government in April, 1892. He said that the revolution of Nov. 15, 1889, was due to the want of energy displayed by the statesmen of the empire in the repression of revolutionary tendencies. After some remarks from Deputy Thomaz Delfino on the bill for classifying public offices, Deputy Valladares took the floor and earnestly protested against that measure, which, if adopted, will cause an increase of several thousand contos in the expenditure of the country. He deplored the constant tendency to burden the treasury with unproductive expenses. The government of the republic has tripled the number of public employes and largely increased their salaries. Last year Congress voted an increase of 12,000,000\$ in the expenditure of the government. Everyone had supposed that the transfer of a great part of the public service from the general government to the states would lead to a considerable reduction in the general expenditure of the country; but, far from this having been the case, the expenses have enormously increased. In the mania for squandering the people's money the general government is imitated by the state and municipal governments. The effect of all this is to create a large class of idlers, parasites and dependants, impoverish the nation and lead to financial ruin and bankruptcy. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti defended the military class and said that officers of the army are not as well paid as civil functionaries. He also asserted that in other countries military men are better paid than in Brazil. Deputy José Ignacio said that, if the competent authorities fail to relieve the state of Bahia of the government of Baía de Camaguary, this usurper will be hoisted out of office by the people.

Nov. 11.—Senate.—Almeida Barreto explained the part which he had taken as commander of a regiment of cavalry in a disturbance that occurred at an election at Curitiba in the time of the monarchy. The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of finance with amendments of the finance committee. The special appropriation of 257,152\$518 for the marine hospital was voted in 3rd discussion. Several bills for increasing the pay of public employes were also voted.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Matta Machado spoke on events that occurred in April, 1892. It had never been the intention of the position, he said, to resort to any other than legal means for removing Marshal Floriano from office, purpose of making a demonstration in honor of the Marshal Deodoro. There suddenly appeared a band of music of whose origin the promoters of the

demonstration were totally unaware. At Deodoro's house there was circulated the report that the 10th and 9th battalions of infantry had taken possession of Tamara's palace, deposed Floriano and proclaimed Deodoro. Believing the report, Dr. Seabra went to the window and spoke to the crowd in the street, asking the people to enter into the soldiers. Artfully playing itself off as the pretext thus afforded, the government lost no time in ridding itself of the opposition leaders in Congress. It thus not only thwarted the plan for Floriano's impeachment, but also assured his illegal continuance in office for the remainder of the presidential term. Deputy Sardenel, in replying to Deputy Matta Machado insisted that there had really been a plot to depose Floriano by violent means. It would, in his opinion, have been an act of criminal weakness on the part of the government if it had limited its defense to legal measures. Deputies Thomaz Cavalcanti, Bueno de Andrade, and Meideiros Albuquerque discussed the bill for classifying public offices. Deputy Ribeiro de Almeida spoke on the revenue bill and offered an amendment for a duty of 10\$000 per cent on beef cattle imported from foreign countries. Deputy Augusto Severo offered an amendment for a protective duty on salt. The special appropriation of 14,000,000\$ for the war department and that of 53,364\$190 for Marshal Floriano Peixoto's funeral expenses were voted in 2nd discussion. The Chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill on brokers.

Nov. 12.—Senate.—Senator Laper spoke on immigration in Rio Grande do Sul, where, according to the accounts presented, the average cost of every immigrant is 45\$000, or three times the cost of other states. Senator Ramiro Barcellos defended the service of colonisation in Rio Grande, and said that every colonist now costs 75 per cent less than in the time of the monarchy. Senators Ramiro Barcellos, Leopoldo de Bulhões, Otaciano, Barão do Ladarão and Severino Vieira discussed the workings of the report of the finance committee. Senator Severino Vieira and others introduced a bill on secondary instruction. The budget of the department of foreign affairs, the special appropriation of 9,873\$760 for the expense of examining the books of the gas company, the deficiency appropriation of 819,000\$, and the appropriation of 3,717,661\$200 for the municipal council were voted in second discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bevilacqua complained of the irregularity in the delivery of the Diario Official. Sometimes that paper, he said, is delivered at 2 or 3 o'clock p.m. and sometimes he fails to receive it for three or four consecutive days. The chair replied that, if the congressional session were not so nearly ended, he would adopt severe measures for correcting this. Deputy Glycerio spoke in regard to the states as that of Pontius Pilate. The result of this policy, he said, is to deliver the people of the states into the hands of petty tyrants, and he believes that it will finally lead to financial ruin and to the dismemberment of the country. There was introduced a bill signed by 79 deputies for restoring Dr. Severino to his place in the army and to his professorship in the military school. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti said that some of the accounts of expenses at Marshal Floriano's funeral were exorbitant. For instance, the account for music was 3,000\$, although the band played only about an hour. The decoration of the church cost 25,000\$000 and the account of the priest and sacristan is 600\$000. Deputy Bueno de Andrade spoke on the bill making a special appropriation of 14,519,690\$000 for the purchase of rolling stock and for making other improvements on the Central railway and of 800,000\$ for the payment of the account for 60 Brooks locomotives purchased by the government. Deputy Vespasiano defended his administration of the Central railway. When he took office, he said, the rolling stock which had been purchased with the special appropriation of 5,000,000\$000 in gold had just begun to arrive. In a very short time it was ascertained that this rolling stock was of inferior quality. In a year's time the greater part of the locomotives had become unserviceable and could not even be repaired. He had frequently complained to the representative of the manufacturers of the Baldwin locomotives, but had not been able to obtain any satisfaction. He accordingly began to entertain the idea of purchasing rolling stock from other manufacturers. On comparing prices he discovered that he could purchase for \$770,000 Brooks locomotives and cars, whereas the equivalent Baldwin goods would cost \$808,250, the difference being \$38,250. Deputy Matta Machado introduced a bill for restoring to their places public employes who had been illegally dismissed by the government and military officers who had been illegally retired from the service. The bill for granting three lotteries to the Candelaria brotherhood failed to pass over the President's veto. The bill for retaining Marshal Floriano Peixoto's name in the military almanac was voted in 1st discussion. The appropriation of 1,200,000\$ for paying the Sincobana Railway Co. was voted in 2nd discussion, as was also the bill authorising the issue of 4 per cent bonds for replacing the deposits made in the treasury by banks of issue.

Nov. 13.—Senate.—In consequence of remarks made at the previous sitting Senators Otaciano and Ramiro Barcellos tendered their resignation of their places on the finance committee. The Senate refused to accept their resignation. Senators Domingos Vicente, Ramiro Barcellos, Rego Mello and Severino Vieira spoke on the budget of the department of finance.—Chamber of Deputies.—After speeches from Adolpho Gordo and Glycerio the Chamber by a vote of 99 to 16 passed over the veto the presidential election bill voted in 1893 by Vice-President Floriano Peixoto. It was voted in 3rd discussion the special appropriation of 14,000,000\$ for the war department and that of 53,364\$190 for the payment of the funeral expenses of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. It discussed the bill for revising the regulations of the Gymnasio Nacional, the special appropriation of 14,519,690\$000 for the Central railway, that of 800,000\$ for paying the cost of 60 Brooks locomotives and the bill on martial law.

Nov. 14.—Senate.—The budget of the department of finance was discussed and several amendments were offered.—Chamber of Deputies.—The



Chamber discussed the bill for reorganizing the Polytechnic School, the special appropriation of 14,519,500\$ for the Central railway and that of 800,000\$ for the payment of the cost of 60 Brooks locomotives, and voted in 3rd discussion the bill on martial law and in 2nd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 115,100\$ for the colonization service. Deputy José Mariano protested against the composition of the committee appointed to call on the President on the following day.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The Paraná legislature was organized on the 13th inst.
-There was no formal celebration of the 15th at Bahia.
-Yellow-fever is said to be epidemic in Avarequara, S. Paulo.
-At Victoria a portrait of Governor Muniz Freire was inaugurated on the 15th.
-A new daily journal, called the *Reptor*, has made its appearance in São Paulo.
-Dr. Ivo do Prado and his friends have separated from Col. Valladao's party in Sergipe.
-A meeting in favor of Cuban independence was held yesterday in Campinas, São Paulo.
-It is reported that the *Commercial* of Santos will become the monarchist organ in that city.
-The mansons of Minas Geraes have congratulated President Prudente de Moraes on peace in Rio Grande.

-One of the fetures of the celebration of the 15th in S. Paulo was a procession of 1,800 school-children.
-The *Diario da Bahia* says that there were 19 persons killed in the fight between the police and bandits at Conquista.
-Col. Valladao's government is accused of organizing illegal election boards for the coming municipal elections in Sergipe.
-There were 80 small-pox burials in the Santo Antonio cemetery, Victoria, during the months of August, September and October last.
-A contract was signed 18th October for the construction of a theatre in Fortaleza, Ceará, the cost of the building being estimated at 500,000\$.
-The state legislature of Rio de Janeiro unanimously resolved on the 14th to postpone discussion of the project relative to a postal printing office.
-Col. Valladao's legislature in Sergipe has voted him a salary of 12,000\$ per annum, and themselves 15\$ a day and 18000 per kilometre mileage.

-A letter from Uberaba says that persons arriving from Uberabinha state that the commander of the force that attacked the police has advised his men to disperse.
-An Aracaju telegram of the 14th says that Col. Valladao is organizing election boards to control the state elections of the 24th. The monarchists ought to pay the colonel a subsidy.
-The continuation of yellow fever in Pernambuco through the cool season, is causing some uneasiness over the prospects for the summer. The foreign colony has already suffered considerably from the disease.

-The 15th was celebrated in São Paulo by school and military parades, the inauguration of the new custom-house, illuminations, a gala spectacle at the theatre, and a parade through the streets by the velocipedes club.
-The São Paulo papers have published a card from Dr. Antonio Prado expressing his disapprobation of the recent monarchist movement. He reiterates his resolution, however, to abstain from any further participation in politics.
-The RIO NEWS does not believe in a federation of states which confuses taxation, duplicates burdens, dissipates responsibility and yet leaves the national executive the liberty to interfere in state affairs whenever and to any extent he pleases.

-The municipal council of Amparo, São Paulo, has created a post of veterinary surgeon for the municipality, and has fixed the salary at 400\$ a year. It would be interesting to know what kind of a veterinary surgeon could be engaged for eighty dollars a year.
-It is said that the "partido constitucional" of Minas Geraes has resolved to present the name of ex-Minister Fernando Lobo Leite Pereira for the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Dr. Felício dos Santos. The nominee was for a long time a member of the dictator's cabinet.

-A new daily journal has been issued in São Paulo under the title of *O Reptor*. It will be under the editorial direction of Sr. Juvenal Pacheco, and will be devoted to the news of the day. It makes a good beginning and has our best wishes for long life and prosperity.
-Dr. Josephino Felício dos Santos has announced himself as a candidate for the seat in the Senate vacated by the death of his father. It is stated that Dr. Fernando Lobo, who was one of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's ministers, will also be a candidate. The candidate of the parliamentarists is Congressman Matta Machado.

-In announcing its change of politics the *Santos Commercial* says that the anarchy which prevails throughout the country, and the immediate ambition of the monarchists have been in power are motives which compel it to turn from republicanism to the monarchy as the only system of government which can save Brazil from complete dissolution.
-A Bahia telegram of the 16th inst. says that at Tapera there have been disturbances caused by the police. At Tambury acts of barbarity have been committed. Three merchants arrested at that place had arrived at Queimadinhos, where all the merchants had closed their shops. Jobbers at Bahia have received telegrams from their customers in the interior asking them not to ship goods on account of the danger of robbery on the way.

-One of the monarchist leaders in São Paulo, Dr. João Mendes de Almeida, has published a card advising his associates to avoid all intrigue and conspiracy, and not to converse on this subject with officials and soldiers, so that no cause be given for arrest and prosecution. He does not believe in armed revolutions, but would prefer to see the question settled by the quiet and legal operation of national opinion.

-The public meeting in São Paulo on the 16th to express sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle for independence, is said to have been large and enthusiastic. Several speeches were made, a committee was nominated to promote measures for assisting the movement, and a collection was taken up, which yielded 455\$100. It is said that there are private subscription lists amounting to much larger sums.

-The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 15th acknowledges the receipt of the following telegram from Vista Alegre, a station on the Central railway, dated the 14th: "An individual named Anelão has just been lynched here, by means of clubs, and, while still living, they threw kerosene upon him and set fire to it. This occurrence has caused the worst impression." It always does, but somehow the impression never overcomes the evil.

-The São Paulo *Município* of the 15th announces the completion of the great warehouse constructed by the S. Paulo Railway Co. to substitute those purchased by the state for a custom-house. The new warehouse is located at Pari, and covers an area of 4,000 square metres, which is only half the area which the company proposes to enclose. The present building was begun on the 26th ult. and was ready for occupation on the 13th inst., which is certainly very quick work.

-The São Paulo monarchists issued their manifesto on the 15th. They condemn the republic as moribund at its birth, as the work of the military forces of the state and the sect of positivists, and as having no God. They also call attention to the misgovernment which has resulted, the disorganization and corruption in public administration, the anarchy and misery which afflict the people. They claim that the conservative classes and the people all want the restoration of the monarchy.

-A Bahia telegram of the 13th states that on the previous night 100 policemen, commanded by Major Meirelles, had left on a special steamer for Conquista. That town is reported to be in the hands of bandits, who have defeated the police force previously sent against them, capturing the commander and killing many of the men. It is stated that the bandits have burnt many houses and killed over 20 persons. The town is said to be almost entirely deserted by its inhabitants and the same is the case with Victoria, which is expecting an attack. The bandits refused to accept the sum of 100,000\$, which had been offered them by one of their victims on condition of their sparing his life. It is stated that depredations have also been committed in the towns of Caetanos, Pão de Espinho and Panellas.

-The Uberaba correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, under date of the 10th inst., says of the recent fight at Uberabinha that it originated in public differences. On one side are various prominent citizens, formerly office-holders, who are called "rebels"; on the other the present office-holders and the military detachment there. The commander of this detachment, Ensign Silva, had made himself so objectionable that the rebels demanded his recall. This he finally did, but receiving reinforcements from Uberaba he returned. On the 8th and 9th there was fighting between the two groups. On the night of the 8th the rebels, said to number 500 men, attacked the "legalists" who were stationed in the municipal building. The engagement lasted from 10.40 p. m. to 20 minutes past 12 and the firing is described as *vehemente* (hot). But, happily, no one was hurt. At last accounts the two parties were still threatening each other, and reinforcements were going forward in support of *legalidade*.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Pelotas telegram states that the Castilhistas under Firmino Martins Prates, uncle of Julio de Castilhos, have cut the throat of Pedro Dutro, who had returned to Conceição do Arroio after serving with the federalists. The victim of this barbarous murder was only 18 years of age.
-Lieut. Sebastião Medeiros has asked for compensation for 4,500 head of cattle, 550 horses and 600 sheep stolen from him and his neighbors by the Castilhistas. D. Virgínia Jardim, who lost 400 head of cattle in the same way, has also applied for compensation.

In the city of Rio Grande on the 9th inst. at a public play the picture of Marshal Floriano Peixoto was vigorously hissed and that of Dr. Prudente de Moraes enthusiastically applauded by the audience. The police authorities consequently prohibited the exhibition of pictures.

According to a Porto Alegre telegram the Castilhistas complain of the 30th battalion's having suddenly received marching orders without being informed of its destination. There was stated to be much discontent among the officers whose families reside in Porto Alegre.

At Pelotas on the 15th there was a review of the garrison composed of the 16th, 29th and 35th battalions of infantry and 4th of artillery.

A Montevideo telegram of the 14th announces the arrival of Raphael Cabada at Rivera, where he had a very cordial reception.

At Pelotas, Firmino Martins, it is stated, intends going to Europe.

RAILROAD NOTES

-THE RIO NEWS does not believe in the ownership or management of railways by the state.
-It is stated that on the Central railway there are 1,500,000 crosses (as whose average duration is five years). As, however, there are many that have been in use for fifteen years, it is not difficult to imagine their state.

-The Estrada de Ferro Central de Pernambuco has recently purchased three large Baldwin locomotives.

-On the extension of the Bahia railway the laying of rails as far as Jazeiro was completed on the 15th inst.

-The promoters of the railway from Buzios to the Minas boundary has asked Congress for exemption from duties on the material required for the line.

-There are complaints against the S. Christóvão tramway company, which is accused of suppressing regular 100 reis cars and putting on special 200 reis cars during the military review on the 15th.

-The Companhia Paulista is said to have ordered 9 locomotives and 300 cars in order to be able to carry the coffee crop for 1896. It is also taking steps to enlarge its present warehouses and construct new ones.

-We see it stated that on Saturday the Leopoldina Co. suppressed without previous notice the usual excursion train to Nova Friburgo. This must have caused much annoyance to persons who went to the station to take passage.

-It is announced that the extension of the Bahia and S. Francisco line to Jazeiro will soon be inaugurated. We trust that there will be no undue haste about it, for it will hardly be consistent with the established record of the line.

-Messrs. Custodio Machado & Co., commission merchants of this city, are said to have been unsuccessfully attempting for two years to induce the Leopoldina Co. to settle claims for coffee shipped by planters to that house and never delivered.

-Another Brooks locomotive came to grief on the 14th, the axle of a tender to one of them (No. 215) breaking at Concordia station. If Col. Vespassiano and his chief of locomotion found the Baldwin locomotives so defective! what must they think of the substitutes?

-The *Jornal do Recife* says there were 23 derailments on the Pernambuco railways in one day. Commenting on this the same paper says: "Whoever takes a train should leave his will executed and, if he be a Catholic, should receive all the sacraments, including holy unction."

-On Wednesday some of the operatives of the Central railway workshops at Engenho de Dentro made an unsuccessful attempt to strike. A large police force was sent to the place and many arrests were made. Several "honorary lieutenants" were the leaders and some of them were arrested.

-A very substantial increase is shown in the report of the São Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company for the half-year. The gross revenue was Rs. 3,267,684 better, which is stated to be due to the more settled state of affairs in Brazil. Expenses were higher, but even with this the income stands at 1,28,235, as against 156,700. The directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent, and a bonus of 8s. per share. The report states that the Santos Harbor Improvement Company has nearly completed the 866 metres of quay wall, the original authorized length, and has entered into a new agreement with the government to take additional extensions which, when completed, will greatly improve the shipping facilities. -*Transp. Oct. 25.*

COFFEE NOTES

-The export of coffee from Victoria, Espírito Santo, during the month of October amounted to 36,264 bags, officially valued at 2,678,841\$783. Nearly 1,808 bags of the above came from the adjoining districts of Minas Geraes.

-The legislative assembly having under consideration a new project regulating the collection of export taxes on coffee, the commissaries of this city have formally protested against one of its provisions by which *grãos* become valueless after December 31st next. The *grão* speculation dies hard.

-A planter writing to the *Diario Popular* of São Paulo says that the heavy rains, sometimes accompanied with hail, during the past month, has decreased the prospective output of coffee next year by 25 per cent. He estimates the next crop at 50 per cent. more than the present crop, or about 4,500,000 bags.

-Under date of October 17th, Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro., of New York, express the following opinion regarding the coffee crop of the current season: "Calculating the supplies from Rio and Santos for the coming season at about 5,500,000 bags, and the rest of the world to contribute the same quantity, the total of 11,000,000 bags will come fully up to the world's consumption. With all the talk of decreased supplies from Brazil, which encouraged higher prices, it was not considered probable that the first three months of this crop the visible supply should increase 230,000 bags instead of a decrease. In the second half of the crop season supplies have seldom decreased, but rather the reverse; and the above, from present indications, it is quite reasonable to expect that the season's supplies will be more or less equal to consumption, and the world's visible on July 1st, 1896, is not likely to be any less than the quantity the current season started with." With respect to the next crop they say: "Coffee values this year are 20 per cent. higher compared with a year ago. This advance is supported entirely by the anticipated decrease in supplies that was to assert itself at the present time. Instead of that what do we see—a visible supply that is 10 per cent. larger, and confirmed prospects of a growing crop that will exceed anything on record. The total coffee crops of 1894-95 gave a yield that was in excess of any previous season, and, after all, the continued yield of the 1896-97 crops will be even larger. We do not assert this upon what the crops in Brazil may give, but pin our faith on the almost absolute certainty of a substantial gain in the total production from all the outside crops."

-A São Paulo exchange says "the future coffee crop in the state of Minas is estimated at seven millions of bags." Our colleague must be looking far in the future.

JAVA COFFEE.

The British consul of Batavia reports that the cultivation of the Liberian bean, both in mid and west Java, is rapidly increasing, and the satisfactory results obtained from its introduction become year by year more apparent as the principal difficulties attending the preparation of this coffee for the market are gradually being successfully surmounted. As a result a marked improvement in the appearance and quality of coffee is noted, and its flavor is becoming more and more assured. The continued recurrence of the so-called "leaf" disease in the Java coffee on low-lying lands, from which the Liberia still preserves comparative immunity, causes more confidence to be felt in the latter, and many lands which have suffered most severely from the ravages of this disease in the Arabian plant are being re-planted with Liberian. -*Times of Ceylon.*

-A Nellacotta (South India) correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes as follows regarding the cultivation of Liberian coffee: "With reference to the correspondence in your paper about Liberian coffee, kindly allow me to state that I have some 85 fine trees of this variety growing on my Clifton estate here at an elevation of 3,750 feet, and not only growing, but cropping heavily. My recollection is, they took five years from seedlings before they did crop, but they have gone on cropping ever since without any cultivation specially applied to them, although no doubt, they have likewise benefited from the cultivation the Arabic coffee has had among which they are growing. They resemble young jack trees. The last five years I have kept a careful account of the output of parchment, or seed coffee; and all I can say is, if Liberian is going to produce on the same scale as a large acreage, there must be a big future before it somewhere in the country. One drawback to its cultivation no doubt is the time it takes to come into bearing. It certainly stands winds and exposure better, and will not doubt flourish, more or less, where Arabica will not."

LOCAL NOTES

-There were three yellow fever burials on the 17th, in this city.

-THE RIO NEWS does not believe in executive interferences with personal liberty.

-Admiral Custodio de Mello is said to be writing a history of the naval revolution.

-The police authorities have adopted measures for preventing the overcrowding of theatres.

-It is expected that the *Aguidaban* will reach her destination before the Baltic freezes up.

-An unknown man was killed on the Central railway at Realengo on the morning of the 15th.

-The regular military force under review on the 15th included 399 officers and 4,445 men, in all 4,844 men.

-On Wednesday night building No. 211, Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, opposite Itamaraty palace, was much damaged by fire.

-The press has expressed astonishment at Vespassiano's not saying anything about car 135 V in his speech on the 12th inst.

-Two boxes of bones of extinct animals were received at the national museum on the 14th, coming from the state of Sergipe.

-It is matter for complaint that the thefts of wreaths deposited upon the tombs in the S. João Baptist cemetery, remain unchecked.

-The *Gazeta de Notícias* of this morning announces the appointment of Dr. Victorio da Costa as director-general of the postoffice.

-The *Diario Official* published 90 telegrams on the 17th complementing the government on the sixth anniversary of the republic.

-Although the *Nile* came in on Sunday afternoon, we did not receive any of our mails until Monday afternoon, twenty-four hours later.

-The President has decided that the two years exclusion from military service fixed by the amnesty bill, shall count from October 21st.

-There was a meeting at the Casino Hispanhol on Sunday of those who favor Spanish rule in Cuba. There does not seem to have been much enthusiasm over it.

-The *Cidade do Rio* and *Jornal do Commercio* are continuing their campaign against the British government and Sir John Pender—"making diplomacy through the press."

-For the year ended on the 11th inst. the expense with the private watchmen, supported by a subscription among the merchants, in the parish of Candelaria, was 48,836\$.

-Gen. Honorato Caldas has published a second edition, revised and augmented, of his *Desobediência da Republica*, in which he gives an account of his incarceration in the Casa de Correção.

-A soldier and a sailor quarrelled in Rua de S. Joaquin on the evening of the 14th, and the soldier used his knife to enforce his opinion. The sailor died the next morning in hospital.

-On Saturday at the garden of the Praça d' Acclamação an old gentleman was severely struck by bees and was in consequence disabled from walking and had to be carried home.

-Small-pox continues to cause the death of seven to ten victims a day. This excites little or no comment, however, for there is no glory to be won in such contests. It is better to talk nonsense about than Trinidad.



—When a man deliberately distorts your argument, or charges you with fictitious statements, in order to make a safe position for himself, it is best to let him have the field to himself.

—The American cruiser *Albatross* left for Montevideo on the 16th. It is to be hoped that we shall see more of the American squadron next year, providing, of course, we can keep ourselves free from an epidemic.

—If the police find it inconvenient to have the theatres overcrowded, what do they think of the upper Ovidor? It is becoming highly inconvenient for ladies and quiet people to push their way through such a mass of loafers.

—President Prudente de Moraes has received a telegram from Col. Manoel Felício Maciel offering his services and those of 500 national guards of Antimayra, Amazonas, for defending Brazilian territory from invasion from British Guiana.

—No explanation has yet been given as to the sale of postal stamps outside the legal channels. It was of course one of those eminently patriotic services which ought never to be subjected to investigation—but, at the same time, we would really like to know how it was done.

—The Paris edition of the *New York Herald* of the 23rd ult., says that the secretary of state at Washington had announced that the Brazilian government had instructed Minister Mendonça to act in conjunction with the government of the United States in regard to Cuba.

—Many congressmen have left the city and it will soon be difficult to obtain a quorum in either house of Congress. The legislators are evidently fatigued and the session will probably close at the beginning of next month. Consequently the budget will fail to receive the proper attention and will, as usual, be badly organized.

—By a decree of the 14th the President revokes the decree of April 12, 1892, which removed Drs. Campos da Paz and José Joaquim Seabra from their positions as professors, the first in the Rio de Janeiro medical faculty, and the second in the Pernambuco law faculty. Various military officers are also included in the same decree.

—It will be remembered that a well-known capitalist and speculator of this city, connected with one of the mushroom banks, defaulted and absconded, the amount involved being a very large one. We understand that the same party has returned to Rio, and it is to be seen along the streets as usual. There's nothing like a short memory!

—It is stated that at the military review in celebration of the 15th inst. there were under arms 4,848 privates and non-commissioned officers, 391 company and regimental officers and 8 generals. This, we presume, includes regular troops and national guards. One of the latter, belonging to the band of the 7th battalion, died of sunstroke.

—It was announced yesterday that the masonic elections had resulted in the choice of Dr. Antonio Joaquim de Macedo Soares as grand master, and Dr. Fernando Osorio as deputy grand master. It is said that President Prudente de Moraes and Vice-president Manoel Vitorino both received votes, though neither of them belong to the order.

—A new restaurant was opened on the Ovidor on the 14th, the ceremony consisting of having the whole establishment consecrated (*bençido*) by a couple of churchmen, after which a lunch was offered to the press. It would seem more fitting that the church's blessing should be bestowed upon the people in these times, than upon the restaurateurs.

—A Reuter telegram, dated Rio de Janeiro, says:—"A monarchist conspiracy has been discovered in the state of São Paulo, with extensive ramifications in various districts. Several persons have been arrested." The Jacobins are evidently hard up for something on which to exercise their inventive talents. There was no monarchist conspiracy and no arrests.

—Among the various telegrams sent to Col. Valladao on the occasion of the defeat of the bill authorizing interference in his title over the state of Sergipe, which appeared in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 13th inst., we regret to note that the following dispatch was omitted:—"Rio, 26.—Valladao.—Pinte de verde. Viva Republica!—Glycerine."

—In describing the military review of the 15th the *Journal do Commercio* calls attention to the unsuitable shoes supplied to the men, which were the cause of many distressing exhibitions. Both of the ranks and remove their shoes. It was not a pleasant sight, surely,—but then it is not for us to express an opinion.

—The republican journalists all had their heads above the clouds on the 15th, and were unable to tell us what had been done down on this badly-used footstool. The harm that so-called republicans have done was forgotten in the rosy pictures painted of the possibilities of a popular representative government. How far they are from the realization of such a government never once occurred to them.

—It appears that Joaquim Freire, who slandered Gen. Piragibe, has a custom-house clerkship to which he was illegally appointed. To avoid the examination which the minister of finance requires him to make he has applied to Congress for a twelve months' leave of absence. The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill granting the leave, but the Senate, which has already killed several immoral schemes, will, it is hoped, reject it.

—We are under many obligations to the students of the Pernambuco law school for a congratulatory telegram of yesterday's date, of the following effect:—"The students are rejoicing over the announcement of the reinstatement of Dr. Seabra. A portrait of Dr. João Elysis has been placed in the reception room of the faculty. Thanks for the professor's return on this question. We are awaiting gratefully the students on the return of Dr. Seabra, one of their most popular professors, who was so unjustly deprived of his position in 1892 by the Deodoro dictatorship. Let us hope that such an act may never occur again."

—The prefect has magnanimously declined to order an investigation into the "empty and unsupported (*sem prova*)" accusations made by the *Gazeta de Notícias* against the statistical department of the municipality.

—The following telegram was published in the London papers of the 24th ult.—"The *Pollitque Colonial* publishes intelligence regarding the dispute between the Brazilians and the French settlers on the frontier of French Guiana. It states that Cabral, the Brazilian governor, is fortifying Mapa, and shoots those who resist him. It is reported that he has received a piece of ordnance from Brazil."

—It is probably quite true, as charged by Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti, that the expenses attending the funeral of Marshal Floriano Peixoto were excessive. But what is to be done about it? Were they not the dictator's friends who made them so? It has been their patriotic purpose to make money on any and every occasion, and why poor workmen, employes of the undertaker, had their pockets picked beside the coffin!

—The New York papers of the 19th ult. published the following telegram: *Washington, Oct. 18.*—Señor de Lome, Spanish minister, in receipt of an official dispatch from Madrid to the effect that Brazil has declared in favor of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents is absolutely false. On the contrary, the Brazilian government has given in the past three days all kinds of facilities for the embarkation of more than three hundred Spaniards, who have volunteered to go to Cuba to fight the rebels.

—By an executive decree of the 14th inst. the President nominated Dr. Joaquim Augusto de Figueiredo Junior as a member of the Supremo Tribunal Federal. The new justice was graduated from the São Paulo law school in 1864. Our colleagues do not say much of his professional abilities, but the *Journal do Commercio* says he was financial secretary of the Rio de Janeiro state government where he distinguished himself in the discussion of the coffee tax, and that he is "a man of intellectual worth and of great austerity of character."

—On the 12th the *Notícia* was advised by a colleague of the inconvenience of using the press for a diplomatic controversy. The *Notícia* felt offended and was promptly advised by his mentor that he was troubled with "an excess of sensibility." On the 12th we also wrote upon the inconvenience of excited press discussions of a question already under diplomatic consideration, whereupon the same mentor flies into a towering rage, uses bad language, and then enters us upon his *index fugatorium*. There seems to be something fickle about the old lady.

—Regarding the course to be pursued by the Brazilian government in respect to the revolution in Cuba, the New York papers of the 22nd ult. published the following telegram: *Washington, Oct. 21.*—The press dispatches of recent date have stated that the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, Minister Mendonça cables his government as to the correctness of the report. A message was received by him from the minister of foreign relations in which the statement is made that the accord with such action as the government of the United States may take on the same subject.

—On the 14th inst. a well-known merchant of this city went to the Banco Rural to deposit 20,000\$ in cash. He placed the money and pass-book inside the screen and then went to a table near by to fill out the deposit note. An expert thief had been watching him closely, and a few minutes later he walked up to the window, reached in and took the money and pass-book, saying that he could not wait any longer. When the merchant returned he found his money gone. Later on he went to the central police station to ask for assistance, whereupon "fifteen well known and doing thieves, frequenters of banking establishments" (in the words of the *Journal do Commercio*) were promptly arrested. The money, however, was not found.

BIRTH.

At Rua do Bispo, No. 21, on November 17th, 1895, the wife of Dr. Charles Keyes, of a son, named Merritt Hentz.

"THE FIFTEENTH."

The celebration of the 15th, which was officially extended over the 16th and 17th in order to give time and place for the anticipated patriotic enthusiasm of the people, passed off without any noteworthy incident. The military review of the morning of the 15th drew a large crowd of spectators to the Campo de S. Christovão, and in the evening many came into the central part of the city to see the illuminations. Otherwise the business streets appeared to be almost deserted. To the unprejudiced observer there was a very noticeable lack of enthusiasm; the celebration being almost wholly official and artificial. Outside certain groups of extreme partisans, the people seem to show very little interest in these celebrations. Perhaps they have not yet been able to realize the advantages of the change. On the evening of the 15th the industrial exposition was formally opened, and many have since visited the two exhibits which are open to the public. On the 16th there was a naval review, the steamers of the two principal coasting lines passing out as far as Ilha Rasa and returning through the lines of naval vessels. The review passed off without accident and was thoroughly enjoyed by the excursionists. On Sunday the children had a picnic in the Passeio Publico, and as the weather was fine this too

On the afternoon of the 15th the President held a formal reception at Itamaraty palace at which a large number of diplomats and public functionaries were present. The diplomatic corps was fully represented. Minister Thompson of the United States, as dean of the corps, tendered their congratulations in the following words:

"In the name of my colleagues of the diplomatic corps whom it is my highly esteemed privilege here to present to your excellency, and on my own behalf, I have the honor to congratulate you, Mr. President, on the recurrence of this the sixth anniversary of the republic, and the auspicious opening of the second year of your administration of the government of the United States of Brazil. This, Mr. President, is a richly endowed country; prolific in natural resources as it is great within the confines of its territorial boundaries, and we regard with interest and pleasure the development of its agricultural and natural wealth. My colleagues and myself rejoice that within the year the blessed mantle of peace has been spread over this beautiful land, and unite in the hope that your excellency may live long to enjoy the fruits of that wisdom which has contributed eminently to the life sustenance and growth of the republic."

In reply the President thanked the diplomatic corps for its congratulations on so auspicious an occasion, and for the compliments tendered to Brazil and to himself. For himself, he was unwilling to accept any special credit, as he had no more than his duty in promoting peace within the country and seeking to do justice to all citizens. In conclusion he expressed his sincere wishes for the prosperity of all the nations which his guests had the honor to represent.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is stated that from the recent bill in exchange one banker made over 5,000,000\$.

—THE RIO NEWS does not believe in the ownership and management of telegraph lines by the state.

—It is stated that the minister of finance has accepted a proposal for the lease of a part of the plantation of Santa Cruz.

—A quantity of material for the sanitary authorities of São Paulo has just been despatched free of duty by the Misericórdia officials.

—It is announced that Messrs. Camurano & Co. are about to establish a line of cattle steamers with the port of Desterro, Santa Catharina.

—It is reported that a life insurance agent at Desterro has managed to get away with about 50,000\$. Probably he will start a new company with it.

—The minister of industry has limited to 50,000 the number of immigrants which the Companhia Metropolitana can introduce into Brazil during 1896.

—It is said that the government will this week cancel the authorization given to the two American life insurance companies to transact business in Brazil.

—It is said that the majority of the budget committee yesterday resolved to adopt an amendment imposing a tax of 10\$ a head on cattle imported from the River Plate.

—As the new pavilion is still far from completion, the exhibit on opened on the 13th will be confined, principally to the exhibits shown in the Casino and the S. José school building.

—Two cotton factories at Maranhão have been temporarily closed on account of the scarcity of raw material. It is said to be difficult to buy cotton there, even at \$200 per kilo.

—The Hotel Central at Nova Friburgo is to be sold at auction by order of the court, on the 21st inst. The buildings and other real estate are valued at 217,198\$900 and the furniture at 33,158\$700.

—We have repeatedly asked what investments there are in Brazil just now in which the foreign life insurance companies could invest their premiums, and the only reply thus far given is:—"guins."

—The legislature of Espirito Santo has passed a law, which has been sanctioned by the governor, giving annual subsidies of 25,000\$ each to the Hamburg and Chargeurs Reunis steamship companies for calling at Victoria.

—It will be a surprise to most of our readers to find the *Journal do Commercio* defending and excusing official interference with the dispatch of telegrams. We now await its opinion on the real authorities.

—It is said that there is so great a scarcity of cotton in Maranhão that the two factories there have had to shut down. The price of raw cotton which had never before exceeded 800 rs. per kilo, has gone up to 1800 and 1820, and is difficult to buy even at that price.

—The remarkable increase in the bicycle industry has had a marked effect on the rubber trade. It is said that no less than \$5,000,000 worth of crude rubber for the manufacture of pneumatic tires has been bought by wheel makers within the past 18 months.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

—We are in receipt of specimens of the excellent chocolate made by the "Andaluza" steam factory, of No. 19 Rua de Andradas, for which the proprietors will accept our due acknowledgments. The manufacture of chocolate is one of the industries which ought to succeed in Brazil, and the excellence of the article produced would indicate that it is succeeding.

—The directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph after placing 57,876 to the debenture fund and 55,000 to the reserve fund, propose a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 2\$ carried forward. The dividend will be payable as follows: 3\$ 9d. per share to the ordinary shares and 3\$ 9d. per share to the preferred ordinary shares.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 18th announces the shipwreck of the French steamer *Colonia* in the Montevideo roadstead. The disaster was caused by a lighter which knocked a hole through the side of the steamer. The *Colonia* had a large and valuable cargo for Europe, including 1,000 sheep, 400 cattle and 50 cows. The cargo was fully insured.

—A Gibraltar telegram of the 16th announces the shipwreck near Cuba of the Italian steamer *Solfarino*, en route for Brazil, and Argentina with 1,200 immigrants. The only loss of life was caused by the upsetting of a boat by which 20 persons were drowned.

—In discussing the manifesto of the monarchists the *Município* of São Paulo says: "The error of the republicans in causing so many worthless persons to rise like balloons, because of their excessive idleness, has grave error practised with the taxes and expenditures, which has reduced the finances of the country to a species of beggary, are without doubt facts upon which the adversaries of the situation can every day censure in masterly articles and criticisms."

—The publication of the *Diário de Notícias* ceased some days ago and on Thursday all the material of its office, including a Marinton rotary press, and 8 horse-power motor, a large quantity of type, etc., was sold at auction for 26,000\$000. The *Tempo*, the *Seculo*, the *Diário de Notícias*, and other staunch supporters of the regime of *legalidade*, oppression, repression, deception and misrepresentation are one by one retiring from this poor unappreciative world. Only the *Pais* now remains.

—It would be interesting to know how that Bahia monazite question is coming on. Of course the "old hen" has been again sacrificed, as the greedy opponents of the original grantee have sent over sail enough to break down the price and to furnish thorium enough to supply the Wellsbach company for many years to come. The history of this enterprise would be interesting reading, as it well illustrates how such industries are assisted in official circles. We make no accusations, neighbor; study the question and make them yourself!

—One of the industrial gains from the war in Rio Grande do Sul has been the jobbing among individuals who discounted the pay of the soldiers. As the payments fell into arrears, large sums advanced were never received by them. And now that General Galvão is opposed to the customary practice of sending to the commanders of the civilian forces the pay and rations of the same, at sight of their simple receipts, demonstrating the upright system of exacting formalities, the outcry against his excellency became greater, because it is no longer possible to receive for deserters and the dead.—*Journal do Commercio*, November 15th.

—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has had a fairly prosperous half-year. During the six months ended 30th June, additional voyages were performed on the Brazil line, increasing the expenditure under different heads in the revenue account. As regards the revenue, there is the satisfactory feature that the increase in passenger money far exceeds any earnings attributable to the extra voyages. The receipts from freight were disappointing, owing to the unfavorable condition of trade and the poor rates ruling, as well as to obstacles to the usual course of traffic through quarantine on the South American line. On the whole, however, the result of the working is better. From the surplus on the revenue account 455,000 has been transferred to the repair and depreciation account, 430,000 has been written off for depreciation of the fleet, and the usual amount, 23,850, carried to insurance account for the half-year. The balance at the credit of the insurance account on 30th June, 1895, is 2,360,808. Raising the reserve by 25,000 to 2,385,808, there remains 2,360,808 out of which the directors recommend to the proprietors that £1 10s. per share should be paid for the half-year.—*Transport*, Oct. 25.

—Sir John Pender, M. P., presided yesterday at the ordinary general meeting of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said the revenue for the half-year amounted to £108,206, or an increase of £3,280 on the corresponding period. The total available balance was 286,410. With the interim dividend and bonus, the dividend was at the rate of 10 per cent. for the year, or 12 per cent. more than in the previous year. The increased revenue was due to enlarged trade with the west coast of Africa, with South Africa and the west coast of South America. Though they had suffered loss by the depreciation in the value of the milreis, the increase in traffic had compensated them for the loss which would otherwise have resulted. He referred to the large reductions which had been made in the tariff to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and other places, which the cable served, he said, showed that while the cable had been doing fairly good business, they had also had regard to those who had contributed to it, by giving them rates more largely reduced than they would have expected. The total amount of working expenses charged against the revenue was £121,129, but the amount spent on the cable, as in case of damage and repairs, they were always putting down new cable. Although he believed that the life of submarine cable would prove to be longer than was estimated, yet that was not to be depended upon; hence they must keep up the reserve, to which they now transferred £30,000. In the midst of the trouble by which they were surrounded they had progressed, and from the way in which they were working he believed they would continue to do so. The Brazilian government would like to be with the Brazilian government. But for the company, the country would not be in such close communication with the commercial world, and he thought this ought to be remembered by the government. They had, however, strong ground of complaint about the late treatment they had received. He expressed the hope that the shareholders of the Western Brazilian Company would take up the matter. Referring to the island of Trinidad and the various claims to it, he said it seemed provided by Providence as a telegraph station; but it was fit for nothing else. He thought any company ought to be allowed to use it for that purpose, whoever had the suzerainty over it. If the Brazilians would deal with them as the civilized nations of Europe did, it would lead to a large increase of trade.—*Financial News*, Oct. 31.

—Although Saturday was not a legal holiday, all the public departments were closed.

—The state legislature of Espirito Santo has passed a law authorizing the government of the state to expend 150,000 for material and inauguration of a navigation service on the Rio Itanémim, and also to advance to the Itanémim railway company 40 per cent. of the capital required to build that line.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The new custom-house in São Paulo was formally inaugurated on the 15th inst.

—The Campinas municipal government has fixed its expenses for next year at 705,222\$.

—The expenses of the São Paulo sanitary commission from July to October amounted to 103,105\$20.

—For 1896 the revenue of the state of Piahy is estimated at 605,520\$ and the expenditure at 649,836\$88.

—The customs receipts at Pernambuco amounted in October to 1,965,875\$67, against 1,964,205\$966 in the corresponding month of 1894.

—In the budget voted for the state of Amazonas the revenue for 1896 is estimated at 8,400,400\$ and the expenditure at 8,647,473\$400.

—It is rumored that Brazil will positively decline to float another loan in London as long as the Trinidad question remains unsettled.

—In the Senate yesterday Senator Ottonio presented an amendment to the finance bill authorizing the government to contract abroad the coinage of 10,000,000\$ of nickel.

—The Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro has appealed from the decision of the treasury declining to return the sum of 30,000\$ collected from the bank as a tax of 1 1/2% on dividends.

—An amendment to the finance bill was presented to the Senate yesterday appropriating 3,500,000\$ for liquidation of claims by three coasting lines for losses suffered during the revolt.

—In one of the leading daily papers a writer, who has examined the budget of the Federal District, insinuates that the greater part of municipal revenue is spent on personnel. It appears that out of a total of 14,941,300\$ only 1,140,000\$ is devoted to paving, expropriations and suburban roads.

—In view of the complaints made through foreign legations against the tax of 300 reis per ton on foreign shipping collected by the state of Pernambuco, the government has decided to send the respective documents to the solicitor-general of the republic with instructions to proceed in the matter in conformity with the law. By some the tax is considered unconstitutional.

—The minister of finance has requested the minister of war to inform him under what head the following sums delivered to sundry persons shall be entered in the books of the treasury: 500,000\$ placed at the disposal of the war department in Rio Grande on Oct. 30, 1894; 318,094\$543 delivered to Dr. Nunes Gomes Pereira at Montevideo on Feb. 8, 1894; 1,300,000\$ delivered to the governor of Rio Grande on Nov. 22, 1893, and April 28, 1894; 402,127\$660 delivered to Gomes & Co. at Montevideo; 150,000\$ delivered to the Brazilian legation at Asuncion; 640,020\$010 delivered to the Brazilian minister at Montevideo. The total is 3,310,242\$213.

—In order that the proper entries may be made on the books of the treasury the minister of finance has requested that of the navy to inform him how the following sums delivered to sundry persons through the Banco da Republica have been expended: 106,808\$000 to Dr. Assis Brazil at Buenos Aires; 942,579\$760 to Rear-Admiral João Gonçalves Duarte; 95,743\$862 to Vice-Admiral Maurity. Vice-Admiral Maurity has written to the Journal do Comercio stating that the sum which he received was for account of the minister of industry and not of that of the navy. The money, he says, was for expenses at the Chicago exhibition. The Journal remarks that the confusion in which Marshal Floriano Peixoto's administration left its accounts is doubtless the cause of the mistake.

COMMERCIAL

Table of exchange rates and prices for various goods like coffee, sugar, and flour, including columns for 'Par value of the Brazilian milreis' and 'Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)'.

EXCHANGE

Table showing exchange rates for various locations such as London, New York, and other international markets.

November 13.—The market opened firm, with sales reported on the day and flattened at the close. There was a report that the drop in rates had attracted attention abroad, and orders to draw for foreign account had been received. The foreign banks were drawing at steadily advancing rates until 9 3/4 were reported in bank sterling, after which had this rate was sustained by a Banco da Republica during the day. The moderate business reported comprised bank sterling at 9 3/4 and other sterling at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4. The business in 'futures' also reported with these extremes. There was nothing doing in sovereigns on the street, and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 25 3/4, sellers at 25 1/4.

November 14.—The Banco da Republica posted and sustained the day 9 3/4, and the other banks with 9 3/4 official were all drawing at the same rate. The London and Brazilian postings 9 3/4 during the morning. There was a fair business reported, and the foreign banks showed some anxiety to draw, rates advancing steadily until 9 7/16 for bank and 9 5/8 for other sterling were done. There was an easier feeling, and some money appeared, on the street, at 9 7/16, the market closing steady at 9 3/4 for bank and 9 1/2 for other sterling, with money at the latter rate for some commercial sterling, and repaid paper offered at the same rate, with a little option as to delivery date. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 25 3/4, and 25 1/4; nothing was reported on the street.

November 15.—Holiday. November 16.—The day was considered a holiday by the public departments, but the banks were open until 1 o'clock, and the exchange market showed some animation, and a good deal of strength. The banks opened at 9 3/4 to 9 1/2, and business was done in repaid paper at 9 7/16, but almost at one bank sterling was obtainable at this rate, and the market advanced until 9 1/2 was reported in bank and 9 1/4 in other sterling. When the banks closed 9 1/2 and 9 3/4 in other sterling, and other paper was not readily negotiated at 9 3/4. The offerings of repaid paper were rather important during the day, but the doubt was whether those resulted from an attempt to restrict losses on recent purchases, or to advance rates for ultimate purchases of bills. There was no Bosis, and nothing was reported in sovereigns on the street.

November 18.—The market was very irregular in the afternoon, but closed steady, and the day's business was considerable. In the morning the banks posted 9 3/4 to 9 1/2, and rates advanced steadily, the Banco da Republica and the English banks drawing freely at 9 3/4, while 9 1/16 was reported at the Brazilian and National. Later the foreign banks closed at 9 3/4, and the takers of exchange all applied to the Banco da Republica, which meant the usual conditions to guarantee the bona fides of the close bank sterling was readily obtainable at 9 1/2, and other paper was quoted 9 1/2 to 9 3/4. The extremes of the day were 9 3/4 to 9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/2 to 9 1/16 for other sterling, according to delivery date. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 25 3/4, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 25 3/4, sellers at 25 3/4.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various companies like Apolices, Constructor, and others, with columns for quantity, price, and date.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.—Two holidays have again interrupted business, and the sales reported for the past week were estimated to be 35,000 bags, against receipts of about 56,000 bags, and shipments during the four working days of 44,000 bags. The fluctuations in the market have not been important, but with dealers holding little coffee, and a suspicion at least that receipts are likely to show a temporary increase, exporters have been able to use the continued lower prices from abroad, and the firmer exchange here, to explain their quietness, although business is likely to be resumed during the current week, if only upon the "hand to mouth" basis which now seems to be implanted upon the Rio market. The time is approaching for the official estimates of the coming crops, and the general impression seems to be that everything leads to expect the excellent outcome that has been prophesied. But November estimates are frequently very partial, and we confess to more confidence to those made after the turn of the year. Brokers have made no change in quotations; 22 3/4 to 23 1/4 for No. 7 was said to have been paid on the 11th and 12th, but next day the market was easier, and this morning, the ferro coffee receipts—accumulated during three days—were very considerable, and it is thought that 21,500 to 21,800 would secure coffee, but exporters are very quiet.

In Santos the market has been quiet, with sales reported of 51,000 bags against shipment of 2,000 bags for the United States and 48,000 bags for Europe. Receipts for the week were 91,000 bags, and stocks on Saturday were estimated to be 401,000 bags. The week opened with good average quoted at 15,500 per to kilos, which was reduced to 13,800 on the 13th, and to 15,800 on the 16th, the market closing firm.

Table listing various markets and prices for goods like coffee, sugar, and flour, including columns for market name and price.

Official quotations on the 16th inst. to kilos, were: Washed..... 15,860-17,703; Sintered..... 15,660-17,022; Good cut..... 15,660-17,022; Regular ist..... 15,660-17,022; Ordinary ist..... 14,503-17,022; Ordinary 2nd..... 13,689-15,792; Ordinary 3rd..... 11,600-14,979; and the prices for the current week is 13,500.

Broken quotations, according to New York terms and per arroba, were the following: November 11th, 21,800; November 12th, 21,800; November 13th, 21,800; November 14th, 21,800; November 15th, 21,800; November 16th, 21,800.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, with columns for date, quantity, and price.

Imports.

The past week has again covered only four working days but the list items does not seem to have been of serious consequence to the import markets, which according to all accounts continue very quiet. In flour the importers have had a week to prepare considerably above those of dealers, and the movement in foreign flour has been insignificant, but the firmness in foreign has been avoided by the local mills, which have it is said, been doing a very good business. Lord, has been firm, but quotations are not readily obtained, for the cargoes are either sold to arrive on private terms or consigned to dealers or consumers, and the other qualities of flour are nominal. A moderate quantity of bran and small shipments of Indian corn are in, and the former is higher again. The receipts of coal are still very small. Exchange here is nominal. A moderate quantity of bran and small shipments of Indian corn are in, and the former is higher again. The receipts of coal are still very small. Exchange here is nominal. A moderate quantity of bran and small shipments of Indian corn are in, and the former is higher again. The receipts of coal are still very small. Exchange here is nominal.

3,000 bbls of all descriptions, Brokers report the market quiet and quote as follows: Trieste..... nominal; Richmond 184..... 27,400-27,500 nominal; Baltimore 181..... 27,400-27,500 do and..... 27,400-27,500; Western and Interior..... 27,400-27,500; River Plate..... 27,400-27,500; Local Mills..... 26,000-26,000.

Codfish—The Atlantic brought 1,435 cases Norwegian, and Atlantic Prince 100 tubs from New York and 2,302 tubs Canadian have arrived coastwise. We hear of no changes in retail quotations of 280 to 285 for Canadian tubs and 42,000 to 44,000 for Norwegian cases. Rice—The only receipts are 100 bags via Europe, but retailers continue to quote Bangkok at 16,500 to 17,500 and native at 16,000 to 20,500 per bag. Pork—The Atlantic Prince brings 300 bbls, 100 half bbls, and retail quotations of 12,000 to 13,000 per kilogram for American and 12,000 to 13,000 for native are slightly higher. Pitch Pine—Receipts nil and the market is still considered nominal. White Pine—There have been no receipts and nominal quotations of 190 to 215 per 100 lb may be continued. Spruce Pine—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine—Receipts are 1,794 dec per Ferro from Drontheim to a candle factory and 750 dec per Bergen Olsen and 877 dec per Cortes, from Westwick to dealers, or add to them. It is said to be not firmish quotations. The 2300 from Waly is also in, but the market is still a tangle. Kerosene The Atlantic Prince brought 5,000 cases from New York and we hear of no changes in quotations of 2,500 to 2,600 per case. Turpentine—Retail quotations are still 800 to 810 rs. per kilo. Receipts nil. Rosin—The only receipts are 20 bbls, per Atlantic Prince. Dealers still quote at 14,000 to 15,000 per arroba, according to quality.

Cement—Receipts are 1,504 bbls, per Hobenstein and Spruce, from Antwerp. Last quotation was 17,500 to 17,800 per bbl. In British, according to marks, 17,500 to 17,800 for Belgian and German and 17,000 to 18,500 for French. Indian Corn—Receipts have been 2,500 bags per Duro and 2,500 from the River Plate. Dealers continue to quote River Plate at 2,500 to 2,600 and native at 2,500 to 2,600 per bag. Bran—The Atlantic Prince brings 4,000 bags from the River Plate, and this quality is quoted at 4,200 to 4,400 per bag, with the native mills retailing at 4,200 to 4,400. Hay—Receipts nil, and dealers are now quoting at 95 to 100 rs. per receipt. Coal—Receipts during the week were: 3,728 tons per Port Cortes, from Hull, 2,713 tons, Clydeale, from Glasgow. Both cargoes come to the gas company.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, dates, and agents like ROSARIO, HULL, GREBROCK, and others.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, dates, and destinations like MANILLA, LETH, BARRADOS, and others.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, dates, and agents like Argonense, Arthur, Anus Sofia, and others.

Ship	Origin	Arrival
Progresso Argentino	Pensacola	10 Aug
Prophete	Valencia	30 Sept
Ritiere	Mohle	29 Aug
Ripon City (str)	Glasgow	17 Sept
Robert	Hermosol	21 Sept
S. R. Barthe	New York	21 Sept
Sua	Westerwick	21 Sept
South American	Rangoon	24 Aug
Strangon	Antwerp	26 Sept
Spindazza	Marseilles	27 Sept
Silva (str)	Pensacola	27 Sept
Santa Rosa	Hamburg	27 Sept
Sir Herbert Maxwell	Sagenay River	27 Sept
Tanquer	Pensacola	27 Sept
Thomas J. Stewart	New York	30 Sept
Typhons	Hull	30 Sept
Tuvia Topan	Brunswick	30 Sept
Yama	Westerwick	30 Sept
Virginia	New York	26 Sept
Ventura	Oporto	26 Sept
Vasco da Gama	Westerwick	26 Sept
Westoverland	Sundswall	11 Oct
Zemach	Hamburg	25 Sept
Z. Ring	Pensacola	25 Sept

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Nov. 11	Maranhão It.	Genoa 24d	A. Fioriti & C
11	Have 25d	ChargensRéunis	Laureys & C
11	Sprot Gr	Antwerp 3d	W. Samson & C
11	Couinga Nor	Buenos Aires 3d	Canuyano & C
11	Rosario It	Santos 18h	H. Stoliz & C
12	Asiatic Prince Br	New York 30d	Quayle, D. & C
12	Casapedia Br	La Plata 5d	W. Samson & C
12	River Mersey Br	Buenos Aires 6d	Canuyano & C
13	Argo Nor	River Plate 5 1/2d	Wilson Sons & C
13	Orissa Br	Liverpool 40d	do
13	Onpessa Br	Valparaiso 12d	do
13	Pelotas Gr	Rio Grande 5d	E. Johnston & C
14	Corrientes Fr	Have 24d*	ChargensRéunis
14	Cruzeiro Post	Paranaguá 2d	Em. Cruz do Sul
14	China Gr	Santos 17h	E. Johnston & C
14	Cordoba Fr	do 22h	ChargensRéunis
15	Salerno Gr	do 24h	E. Johnston & C
15	Paranaguá Ger	Hamburg 30d	H. Stoliz & C
15	Athen Ger	Maryport 49d	W. Samson & C
16	Leibnitz Belg	New York 21 1/2d	Norton, M. & C
16	Beltra Fr	Marseilles 22d	Karl Vainis & C
16	Gallavara Br	La Plata 6d	W. Samson & C
16	Croble Br	Buenos Aires 8d	Canuyano & C
16	Strasbourg Ger	Santos 20h	H. Stoliz & C
17	Nile Br	Southton 16d	Royal Mail
17	Ohnda Gr	Hamburg 24 1/2d	E. Johnston & C
17	Heliogio Br	Glasgow 33d	Norton, M. & C
17	Mercurio Arg	Buenos Aires 7d	J. de Souza & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Nov. 11	Orion Aust	Trieste*	Sundries
12	Kaffir Pr Br	New York*	do
12	Paranaguá Fr	Have*	do
12	Rosario It	Santos	do
12	Amazonas Gr	do	do
12	Hohenstaufen Gr	do	do
13	Entre Rios Fr	do	do
13	Onpessa Br	Liverpool*	do
13	Maranhão It	Genoa*	do
13	Orissa Br	Valparaiso*	do
13	Couinga Nor	Buenos Aires	Ballast
14	Casapedia Br	Santos	Sundries
14	Asiatic Prince Br	do	do
14	Pelotas Gr	New Orleans	do
15	Cordoba Fr	New Orleans	Coffee
15	River Mersey Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
15	Stella Nor	Montevideo	do
15	Wordsworth Blg	New York*	Sundries
16	China Gr	Hamburg*	do
16	Paranaguá Ger	Rio Grande*	do
16	Nasmyth Br	Santos	Ballast
17	Lemgo Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Nov. 18th.

Circulation	Public Funds	Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
262,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apolitic).	20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	9\$000—July 95
124,624,000	Bonds of 1895, "	20,000,000	Comercia	200	5 000—July 95
13,541,500	Bonus 4% (gold) converted.	80,000,000	Construtor	200	3 200—July 95
24,751,500	Old Loan, 1866, 6%.	17,000,000	Credito Movei	200	3 000—July 95
16,868,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.	20,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio	200	8 000—July 95
17,500,000	Do do 1889, 4%.	10,000,000	do 2nd series.	200	151 000—154\$000
7,359,000	State of Espirito Santo.	157,165,000	Nacional Brasileiro.	200	123 000—July 95
4,000,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%.	17,000,000	Republica do Brazil.	200	6 000—July 95
	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.	20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario	200	3 000—July 95
			do 2nd series.	100	4 500—July 95

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS" "At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WREXHAM

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

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

LOUIS BELLEZA, Cl. Agent.

RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO

Ask for



Château Laluguyay

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

FOR SALE.

Bicycle (Remington), American model, nearly new (only ridden 450 miles), latest improvements, weight 21 lbs. Palmer's Pneumatic tyres, lamp and all accessories complete. Address: N. care of this office.

NURSE WANTED.

For an English family, to join them at once and accompany them later on the voyage to England. Apply at Rua Asscurra No. 2, Cosme Velho.

LONDON STORE

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

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

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques Ovidor No. 34.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. me M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large stock of best English-made underwear for Gentlemen and children. Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to order, most carefully made and with promptness.

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR, Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

Dr. Valdés Garcia's MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following: Barcelona 1888-Paris 1889-Genoa 1892-Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysis made 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 protéines.

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

Depôt at No. B 1, RUA SENADOR DANTAS

Companhia Servicos de Portos

Office: No. 64, Rua do General Camara

Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Floating Steam Crane for lifting up to 30 Tons weight.

Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armaço, near Nictheroy).



**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

**THOMAS PRICE & Co.**

No. 50, GONÇALVES DIAS, No. 50  
RIO DE JANEIRO,

In São Paulo we have established an agency at

No. 25, Rua dos Protestantes,  
H. Papert & Co.

and in Campinas at

Rua 13 de Maio,  
esquina da rua Senador Saraiva.

Wm. Cory

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

**FILTROS  
PASTEUR  
FILTROS**

VEND-SE NO DEPOSITO  
DOS UNICOS AGENTES  
de la Société anonyme de  
**FILTRE CHAMBERLAND  
SYSTÈME PASTEUR  
PARIS**  
Para o Brasil  
**EMANUELE CRESTA & C.**  
44, rua da Quitanda, 44  
RIO DE JANEIRO

**A PENDULA SUISSA.**

**JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER**  
American eight-day clocks, striking hours  
and half-hours.. Rs. 25000.  
American alarm clocks.. Rs. 8000

No. 92, Rua dos Ourives.  
LINDOLPHO P. SANTOS.

**THOMAS I. LIPTON**

LIPTON'S Teas,  
LIPTON'S Hams,  
LIPTON'S Jams,  
LIPTON'S Pickles,  
LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

**NAUSEA ON BOARD**

The last discovery as the most efficient remedy against nausea on board and in general against disarrangements of the stomach and intestines, so easily occurring during land or sea-voyages, is undoubtedly **NECTANDRA AMARA**.

Each bottle is accompanied by a prospectus in 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Appearance.**—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickeled and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

**Work.**—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

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

Price: \$90 with Table.

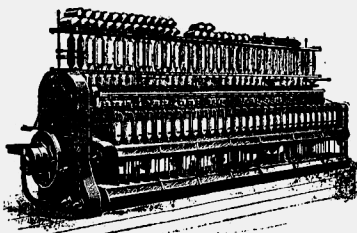
**M. M. King & Co.**

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

**SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.**

**HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED**  
SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;

**HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED.**  
SPECIALISTS IN WEAVING.



SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

**HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.**

Engineers and Contractors,

77, Rua da Alfandega, RIO DE JANEIRO

HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

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

**JUST RECEIVED**

**Scott's Midlothian Oat Flour**

Unsurpassed for Invalids and Children

**CRASHLEY & CO.**

07, Rua do Ouvidor.

**NEW  
VICTORIA  
STORE**

Luiz A. da Silva

PROPRIETOR

Commission Merchant  
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR AND FROM PETROPOLIS

Order boxes in Rio de Janeiro at

N.º 46 and 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR

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.

Receives constantly fresh frozen meats, fish, etc. from New-Zealand and England; Guinness Stout and Whiskey.

Receives subscriptions for all foreign papers.

Nº 14, AVENIDA 13 DE MAIO  
PETROPOLIS

S. Paulo

**OSWALD EVANS,**

Import and Commission Merchant.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

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SÃO PAULO.

P. O. Box, 527.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited

**Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.**

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

**VICTORIA STORE**

8 B, Rua de São Bento  
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS  
and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.  
Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

**VICTORIA STORE**

Caixa O. São Paulo.

**Shipping.**  
 Geo. R. Peyton. Frank H. Norton  
 ESTABLISHED 1895.  
**THOMAS NORTON & CO.**  
 Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
 Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
**RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.**  
 104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

**Steamships.**  
**ROYAL MAIL  
 STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
 1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Nov. 20	Trent	Santos
" 20	Thames	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
Dec. 1	Clyde	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.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE  
 PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK  
 PROJECTED SAILING  
 HEVELIUS..... 7th December  
 The Steamer

**LEIBNITZ**

Captain F. GRAHAM  
 sails for  
**BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO  
 AND**

**New-York**

26th inst.  
 Taking 1st class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
 The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer.  
 For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,  
 60, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.  
 For passages and other information apply to the  
 Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**  
 58, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM  
 NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
 ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.  
 Potosi..... Nov. 27th  
 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.  
 For freight apply to F. D. Machado,  
 No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;  
 and for passages and other information to  
 Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,  
 No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**W. SAMSON & CO.**  
 Steamship Agents  
 AGENTS OF THE  
**ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS  
 HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS  
 GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS**  
 Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113  
 Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " " 905  
 Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, " " " 253  
 Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " " 54  
 Cable Address.—SAMSON.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS.**  
 and  
 Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.  
 S. T. LONGSTRETH,  
 Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
 NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.  
**Business Signs Engraved**

**LEA & PERRINS'**

OBSERVE THAT THE  
 SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*

IS NOW  
 PRINTED

IN BLUE INK  
 DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
 OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
 Worcester;  
**Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;**  
 and Export Oilmen generally.  
**RETAIL EVERYWHERE.**

**SAUCE.**

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**  
 OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT  
 No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro  
 1st floor.

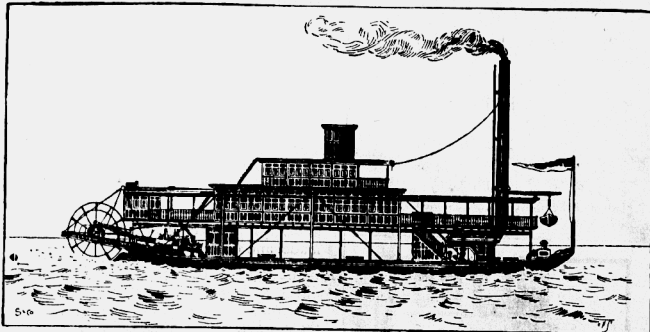
**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
 TRADE MARK



**THE GREAT REMEDY  
 FOR PAIN.**

**CURE FOR**  
 Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
 Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
 Gout, Sprains, Swellings, Burns, Bruises,  
 Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,  
 Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a  
 bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.  
**THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO.,**  
 Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.  
**W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.**

**YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.**



STERN WHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.  
 Messrs. Yarrow lately built the stern-wheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambesi.  
 They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.  
 For full particulars apply to—  
**YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,**  
 POPLAR, LONDON.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
 LIMITED.**  
 ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
 BETWEEN  
**NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.**

**HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.**  
 Ionic..... Jan. 3rd, 1896  
 Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFFE and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.  
 For freight apply to F. D. Machado,  
 No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;  
 and for passages and other information to  
**Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,**  
 No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
 BREMEN.**  
 Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between  
**Bremen—United States**  
 " Brazil  
 " River Plate  
 " China, Japan  
 " Australia  
 Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd and 18th of each month to:  
**Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.**  
 Passengers and car go for all ports of the different lines accepted.  
 Passages Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.  
 Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 150\$000  
 "—Lisbon..... 475 " 120\$000  
 For further information apply to  
**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,**  
 Rua da Alfandega, No. 63. Rio de Janeiro.

**GEPPE, EDWARDS & Co.**  
 General and Commission Merchants,  
 SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.  
 AGENTS FOR  
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 Coasting Steamers.  
**The Alliance Insurance Co.**  
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 Rio de Janeiro.  
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**Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.**

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer  
**ITAPERUNA**

with excellent accommodations for 1st and 3rd class passengers,  
 will sail for

Paranaguá, Antonina, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre,

Saturday, 23rd Nov. at 4 p. m.  
 Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche SILVINO up to the 22nd.

The Steamer  
**ITATIAYA**

will sail for  
 Victoria, Bahia, Villa Nova (Penedo) and Pernambuco,

on the 21st inst.  
 Receives cargo at the trapiche SILVINO.

The Steamer  
**ITAPEVA**

will sail to-day for  
 Imbetiba

This steamer receives Cargoes for all stations from Macahé to Campos, Araruama, Central de Macahé Padua, Carangola and others of the Minas branch of the Leopoldina Railway, daily at the Trapiche "Vapor," Armazem No. 6, till 2 p. m.

For passages and information apply to the office of  
**LAGE IRMÃOS,**  
 Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

**SEA SICKNESS**  
 I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of NECTANDRA AMARA as a remedy for sea-sickness.  
 I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 18th August 1895—E. RICHARDSON.

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