NEWS.



Vol. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 26TH. 1895.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

NUMBER 48

///ILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ld. The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ld.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

Conl.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brail Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Braillain Government;

Her Britannic Mojesty's Government;

The State of State of

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depto on Conceigão Island. Tug Boats always ready for service. Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent. (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO

and 32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO, Importers and Agents for Mauufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard are, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectity by

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,

Importers, Exporters and General Commission Merchants

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London. Telephone No. 193.

WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagun

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Aljandega, 83.

RAUNIER & Co. 136, RUA DO OUVIDOR

TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

Specialty in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woollens and flannels, mohairs, alpacas, brins, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes,

MODERATE PRICES.

DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA

(American Dentist)

RUA DA QUITANDA 37

Office Hours: from g a. m. to 5 p. m

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS:

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

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats:

And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight; also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles of American manufacture.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1881.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

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

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd. No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL GARSON

Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order. Prices moderate.

158, RUA DO CATTETE, 158 Bonds pass the door.

Grand Hotel International

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108.

erved every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the

about of these inclinade, rna de Kucenew, to the Silvestre.

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 liqueurs. 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, ASSEMBLÉA 72. TELEPHON

SOCIÉTÉ AN. ME Empreza Estivadora

79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79 RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest disputch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Westinghouse Automatic Brake

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

Freight 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.

For further particulars apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd, 58, Primeiro de Março. Rio de Janeiro.

HE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow guage Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd. CARMO BATHS.

CHIROPODIST.

Hot and Shower Baths, Sulphur and Medical Baths,

Plunge Baths, etc

No. 28, Rua do Carmo, RIO DE JANEIRO.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 trinity place,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the Mate of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1879.
Exchanges and Printerss of
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES of the UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.
ENGRAYING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES,
WILLS SPECIAL SAFEGUARIES IS PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
SPECIAL SAFEGUARIES IS SAFETY PAPERS.

Special papers mainfectured exclusively for the of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Exceuted in Fireproof Building.

UTHOGRAPHIC AND TIPE PRINTING.

BAILWAY THEEFTS OF INTENSED STYLES.

SHOW Cards, Labels, Calcudars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD,

TOURO ROBERTSON,

Vice-Presidents.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.



For Stamp Collectors

BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

inglish-spoken. CASA PHILATELICA, Rio de Janeiro. 14A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula Rio de Janeiro. 15A, Travessa S. Francisco.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Rail-

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

AWRENCE W. HISLOP, PELOTAS.

HISLOP & Co.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents. Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1884. Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L'd.

No. 1, ABC, Watkins & Scotts.

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. cs this office.

STOMACH AND INTESTINES

All diseases of the stomach or intestines, ike dyspepsia, indigestion, sea sickness, icoles, cholerine, diarrhea, memia and others, are easily and radically cured by the use of NECTANDRA AMARA, the famous Paulista remedy.

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

Deposit of the manufacturer:

72 RUA S. PEDRO 72

1st floor

Insurance.

A PROVIDENTE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Insurance against Accidents Branch.

20, LARGO DA CARIOCA, 20.

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

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

ARTHUR BOMILCAR,

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

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

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil;

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara-1st floor

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and in dise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelas

ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

ORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 1836

Accumulated funds......£4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

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

Agent : P E. Swanwick, 4. Travessa do Conselh iro Saraiya

UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE G ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 19 de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld., London Idem Cardiff

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

OFFICES .

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

HARLES HUE JUNE & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchans Rua Fresca No. 5.

Caixa 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

WILLIAM SMITH, ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA 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: ARDEER, Ayrshire Scotland

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

ormation concerning the above can be had on in to the Agents in Brazil Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro

ATONIC DYSPEPSIA

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. — For the last 15 years I have been suffering greatly from an atonic dyspopsia 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.

Bomjardim dos Colom, 10th September 1893. – Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Plan-

Official Directory

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. - Nº 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. — N. 1, rua Vis conde de Italorahy [opposite Custon House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directorn

CHRIST CHURCH.—Run do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-ing service every Sunday at 1 mm. Evening service during coal season according to 1 mm. The commitmed after morning service on 1st Sunday in the commitmed on 2st Sunday 2st 9 m. Baptisms after morning ser-vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rus das Larangeiras,
Rus das Larangeiras,
Rus das Larangeiras,
Rus das Larangeiras,
Rus das Largo do
CHHURCH. — Largo do
CHHURCH. — Largo do
CHURCE. Ragida terviera et 12 m. Sundays Lecture;
Portiguetas serviera; 2 m. ca. m. and 7;30 p.m. Sundays; 7;30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rus Richarduo N. 108,
7;30 p. m. Thursdays—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA
CUSTA RRIS, Pastors. Sundays Church La m.; a. Pablica Carlosa, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4. p. m. Rev

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—N'15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 2
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. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rus Large de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portugue on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.: Worship at a. m. Biblica class to study the Holy Scripures, at afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 5 %p. m. on Wednesday hiblical 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 o. m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevoat, professor of Histology, es ialy of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medic Office: 27, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. I dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Larangeiras,

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

Sister Bright. - London certificated monthly nurse, engaged January 1st, 1896. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous.

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

Rua da Assembiéa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN HIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRUTISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROROM.— 113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from moon to 6. p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35. ma da Sangarine, papers, etc., also of inferiod clothing, will be grazefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, tra Thophino Ottom.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES'
QUESTION.

Editorial from A Notiti, of November 6th, 1895.

The term granted to the foreign insurance companies to transfer into this country the reserve corresponding to their national insurances expired vesterday, and there happened what everybody predicted and was denied only by those interested in the approval of the bill: the two great American insurance companies, the Equitable and the New York Life, will cease to accept new business in Brazil.

Brazil.

With a difference: that the Equitable, while the question was being discussed, always declared that it would withdraw if the bill was converted into law, and as soon as it was sanctioned declared that it would maintain all existing contracts, but that it would not accept new business after the 5th of September, (iti) on which date the term expired; and the New York Life, that vigorously pushed the bill through and whose local directory for more than once declared that the company would not withdraw and would accept the new legislation, waited for the very last day of the term granted to declare, as it has declared to-day to its policy-holders, that it maintains the existing contracts and all its staff in Brazil with the only purpose to assist in the final liquidation of the existing contracts, but that it will not accept new business on account of the 5% tax on premiums that is being discussed in the Chamber.

This is, therefore, the confirmation of what was said thest the local discussed in the Mamber.

that is being discussed in the Chamber.

This is, therefore, the confirmation of what was said, that the local directory of the New York Life was interested in the passage of the law, although the officers of the company were not disposed to submit to the new legislation. And this with what object? It is what the future will show, which we are awaiting, feeling certain that all our predictions will be confirmed.

F.

itorial from the Gazeta de Noticias of November 7th, 1835
"A'S QUINTAS" (ON THURSDAYS).

It is with the sincerest satisfaction that I congratulate the National Congress on the brilliant part it has played in this affair of the foreign insurance companies.

ance companies.

If the said Congress was not in its entirety composed of persons of unquestionable good faith; if its members could suspect for a moment that any-body should dare to think of making sport of it, or was using it as a tool or treating it as a baby, they would certainly not have acted as they did and not be reduced to the part of impotently gazing at their work.

Here is the sketch of the case in its briefest outlines. The project imposing certain onus on the foreign companies established in the country was presented; one of them, the Equitable, declared at once that it could not remain under the proposed legislation, and it converted into law would with draw. The other one, the New York Life, played the part of Argus, now opening the eyes of the Home Office to the inconvenience of the new law, now closing them and opening intend those of the Local Directory to the acceptability of the onus imposed by the law and that the company should transact business as herectofore.

Many were those who considered it rather strange that the company was prepared to grant exceptional guarantees to its assured in Brazil, without prejudice to the remaining assured and with no extra charges on the former; but they formally declared that they accepted the law, which was advocated by them, and so well did they manage the affair that the law became an accomplished fact.

The regulations of the new law had to be complied with in 60 days. The Equitable, in accordance with its earlier declarations, declared at once after the approval of the law that it could not accept the new regimen; the other company allowed the 60 days to pass until the last moment, and only yesterday deigned to make known that it also withdraws.

draws.

It would no doubt seem strange that the local director, after saying "yes" for so long a time, says "no" in the 11th hour, and goes on playing with mankind when stating that the company retires on account of the tax of 5 per cent. on the premiums payable by the assured now under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies in connection with the budget.

with the Dudget.

In face of such a declaration people remain perplexed and open-mouthed, hesitating to believe in
their senses, and it is clear that the man is convinced that mankind is only a lot of fools and must
be treated as such.

be treated as such.

This tax of 5 per cent, was already under discussion last year and was thrown out, and none of the companies then thought of retirement; but this year, hefore anyhody knows what resolution will be taken, the very mention of it is enough to frighten the New York Life away.

Trighten the New York Life away.

And the reason it gives, which we submit to anyhody conversant with insurance affairs, is that this tax would render necessary a modification of the tables of the companies with reference to their Brazilian assured, the elaboration of which would be connected with the greatest difficulties. However, it is no secret that the companies have different tables according to respective climates and other circumstances; and if such was not the case, even the blind would see the remedy, which the Local Directory knows better than we do; whose affair this is not, and which would simply be not to alter the tables at all, but make the assured pay the tax in addition to and at the same time as the premium. This is the solution of the complicated problem.

And besides, the powerful company, that has percentatives so clever and influential, if concounting a 5 per cent tax on the premiums a problem of difficult solution, would as easily or with
even less effort than it used for the passage of the
law, so eagerly opposed by the other company and
number of assured, have had same rejected with
the support of all.

There is still another thing which proves to what.

inw, so educerly oppose to yet one company and number of a saured, have had same rejected with the support of all.

There is still another thing which proves to what extent the Local Directory played with the good faith of others. As the foreign companies maintain their earlier contracts and carry them out until their final liquidation, the New York Life would with reference to these assured, if the tax was voted and the 5 per cent, should be collected on future premiums, have to resolve this problem of equally complicated solution, which decided its actual course of action with regard to the assured, with the only difference that the old assured would have to submit to the new and unforseen terms not stipulated in their contracts, whilst the new ones would be fully aware of same and could not act as suited them best.

Another declaration made by the New York Life is also of an interesting nature. The company, notwithstanding their abstaining from doing new business, maintains the same staff and the same agencies. This is a reason of condolence to the old assured, as the expenses in connection with the sand staff, which were justifiable by the constant increase of the business, will now that the company makes no new contracts have to be covered out of the aurplus corresponding to the old ones.

But the last part in this comedy, in which the National Congress played the clown, has not come off yet. The purpose in view was to expel the foreign insurance companies and same was carried out. It remains now to see their further intentions, and we shall do so soon when the mask is thrown off.

And to imagine this campaign carried on in the local press was paid for by the assured that opposed the law! It is indeed a matter of congratulation to them!

the law! It is indeed a matter of congratulation to them!

After all the story contains nothing new. It is only a question of protection of the national industry. Show me a manufacturer who does not cry for an indrease in the custom house duties in order to oblige the consumer to pay more dearly for what he wants. If a cast at least openlanded and enables us to know what he wants; he argues that what he pays for, the labor, remains in the country and holds forth the competition amongst the national factories and that the good old times and prices would come back. The case of the insurance companies is, however, a different one. None of them would nationalize itself, but one of them wanted to have a rope applied to its throat, proclaiming the satisfaction it felt to be hanged, and freeing itself at last from the loop, stretched out its tongue in self-satisfaction and mockery of those who stuck in the trap.

I must confess that I can do without people like that. I like those who speak their mind. If there its sufficient inducement to start a national company in this country, then let the company be founded. If the foreign companies are an obstacle to this national concern, then say so openly. But the

fact that the director of one of the companies should promote their expulsion with the pretext of furthering the interest of the assured, would scarcely commend the new national company, but rather make it appear that the start is made under comparatively poor anspices. It is the basketmaker who makes the basket.

poor anspices. It is the basketmaker who makes the basket.

It affords, however, always a certain satisfaction to note that everyhody does not allow himself to be duped. What is said here posifactum was anticipated long ago, and mind, you did not need to be 'cute to see what was going on. The fact that these fellows went begging to see that obstacles should for God's sake be placed in their way, was a sufficient proof. Just as if the foreign brewers should ash Dr. Carlos de Carvalhe to put a duty of Rs. \$200 per litre on their ale! And I am not aware whether the Senate will approve the same, nor do I know whether it will think that the same would cause an immediate rise in the prices of national beer, which does very well despite the foreign competition, and that with the additional duty the only favoured would be the brewers.

And now I have embarked again on matters which are generally treated in other columns. But what has to be done after all? How shall I treat things seriously that these parties treated as for fun!

For is it not a loke, a tremendous joke that the

For is it not a joke, a tremendous joke that the director of an insurance company pretends not to know how to make new tables in connection with a 5 per cent. tax, when he recently proposed to the other company an increase of 10 per cent. on the premiums?

premiums?

Is it really possible that when counting on his fingers, he could not stop in the middle at 5, but should have to go on to 10? Or does he not know that the tables intended for the 10 per cent. increase that the tables intended for the 5 per cent. are?

"cut in two" would do for the 5 per cent. are?

"cut in two" would do for the 5 per cent. tax?

Perhaps I had better not bother those who know so well how to attain their ends. One day they may present to Congress another project molifying the old contracts; and Congress will do as they like for the benefit of our national interests; or a law will be promoted stipulating the transfer of these contracts to the new company, with higher premiums and less guarantees, but giving the satisfactory knowledge of the protection afforded to national industry.

It is a pitt the

It is a pity that such a project is not elaborated yet; but for want of same, as soon as we have a big exposition of samples of our national industry, the place of lionour should be reserved to the statutes and lables of this national company, which was inaugurated under the auspices of our national representation.

LULU SENIOR.

Extract from A Noticia, November 9th, 1895. "AOS SABBADOS" (ON SATURDAYS).

At the inauguration of the Brazilian Industrial Exposition, the articles with which the local directory of the New York Life supported the proposed legislation relating to the foreign insurance companies will be exhibited in a vitrine, together with the statutes of the new company and the names of its future directors.

this nuture directors.

This vitrine will be close to a wall for the convenience of those members of Congress who achieved the glorious task of attending so well to the interests of the national policy-holders.

the interests of the national poncy-noncers.

Those few Congressmen, who voted in this question on the system of Maria vae com as outras (Maria goes with the others), will be invited to join the children's party in the public gardens, where the conquerors of the great campaign will distribute to them sweets and playthings.

From the Gazeta de Noticias, Monday, Nov. 11th, 1895 POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

If we only were well-governed!

If we only were well-governed!

It is a matter of slight importance where the good comes from, when it is a question of one's native country. But we are badly governed. A recent question, a matter of the slightest importance, even makes us doubt of the perspicacity of government. We mean the foreign insurance companies. Two were established in this country. One of them, it was said, intended to retire, its affairs being far from satisfactory.

The project of the establishment of a national company was also discussed; but the persistency of the other company, whose affairs were prosperous, was an encumbrance. The passage of a law was then promoted, which would place these companies under a specal regimen. And the company that wished to retire used every effort in order to have the law approved.

Did not Congress see the absurdity of the fact that a concern used efforts in order to have regulations adopted that placed it at a disadvantage in comparison with the privileges it had enjoyed before? Did Congress not perceive that there was some occult reason for the same? The law was adopted and now the company delarers that it does not accept the new regimen, not on necount of the tegimen itself, but in view of the 5% tax on the premiums paid by the assured. Thus this company could submit to a regimen that obliged it to transfer to his country part of its reserves, a regimen that affected its private administration, but declined to accept the 5% tax, which has to be paid by those who promoted this law? Does the Chamber want a proof that it was deceived by those who promoted this law?

tables.

Does the Chamber want a proof that it was deceived by those who promoted this law? Does the Chamber want a proof that this ridiculous excuse of the 5% tax is a mockery of our common sense? Exclude then the tax from the hudget and give the company 60 days more in order to transfer to this country the reserves corresponding to the contracts made in Brazil.

If it is a homa-fide company, it will accept the new regimen; if not, the same is a confession of their having illuded the good faith of Congress.

There is still another question of an equally

There is still another question of an equally secondary nature, but not the less characteristic.

We mean the "animals' play," with its varieties. Every day there are people ready to affront the laws of the country and to explore the vices and the necessities of the population with the seduction of an easy gain.

These grains of sand are completing our discredit; all these miseries of ever-daily occurrence; and notwithstanding, there are republicans who see how the mountain is increasing that one day has to crumble to dust, leading us to the disdain of our institutions, to failure and anarchy. History will ignore the names of the real promoters of these calamities, and will throw the responsibility upon those who lad not the courage to struggle against them.

From the Gazeta de Noticias, Thursday, Nov. 14th, 1895 EXTRACT FROM "A'S QUINTAS" (ON THURSDAYS),

We would say that it is an easier task to do that than oblige the foreign insurance companies to modify their tables in connection with the 35% tax that has not yet been voted. A friend of mine, a most evil-tongued one, almost as evil-tongued as Lieutenant Cosme de Moraes, told me that the New York Life Insurance Company, if it ever had a thought of remaining in Brazil after the passage of the law, which it promoted just in order to have a pretext to withdraw, ought to have commenced transferring part of its reserves as soon as the law was sanctioned, and have prepared the lists of their assured in accordance with the regulations of their assured in accordance with the regulations of the same law, as they had only 60 days for completing this. And to say now that they withdraw on account of the 5% tax is a story to put babies asleep. The same might have been of some weight, if a similar decision had been passed after the company had made the necessary preparations to remain under the new regimen. But everybody knew that the company, while its neighbor declared from the first day that it would withdraw, only awaited some plausible pretext to retire itself. No such pretext having presented itself, the company had recourse to a bad one. The fact is that when last year a similar tax was discussed, the New York Life immediately made a vigorous opposition to it in the local press, whereas the company, now that the project appears, takes a bacdutely no steps against its adoption, and withdraws thanking God for having found an excuse, if even of the poorest nature, in order to do what it which to do long ago. It would, however, seem somewhat exacting on the part of these people to wish to prevent others from reiterating what has heen the common talk, namely that, whilst proclaiming their disinterestedness and their care for their assured, they only had purposes of their own in view. Or is it after all possible that they did not wholly act with a view to suiting their own in view. Or is it after all possible that they di

From the Gazeta de Noticias, Sunday, Nov. 17th 1895.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.-THE IN-SURANCE COMPANIES.

In the publications recently made by the representative of the New York Life there are some passages we cannot leave without comment.

passages we cannot leave without comment.

He says that the New York Life contents to the establishment of a new National Company by its representatives in Brazil, invested with the full confidence of the Company and acting as its agents, which they will continue to be, with a view to doing new business under the regulations and precedents that distinguished so much and added to so great an extent to the splendour of that North American concern.

What competion her the

What connection has the consent of the N York Life with the establishment of a Natio Company?

Company?

We would mention the following. One of the arguments employed by the advocates of the recently promulgated law with reference to the Forgan Insurance Companies was the drainage of funds from the country; but as the law had only regard to the Forgan Companies, the National Company to be established under the rules and precedents of a foreign company is precluded by no law from remitting to this foreign company, whose agents its founders will continue to be, the premiums collected from the assued, or to employ the same otherwise abroad as may suit their interests.

And nothing prevents the other dispositions of

their interests.

And nothing prevents the other dispositions of the law from being cluded as well as this one. If for instance the National Company wishes to make its policies binding only after the approval or acceptance of the New York Life, there is no law that precludes it from doing so, as the one recently passed had only reference to the foreign companies, and does not include the national ones.

Thus the new National Company may continue to do business for the New York Life, after freeing itself from the competition of the Equitable, as well as any other foreign company, and will remain under far more advantageous conditions than the genuine national companies in view of the support given by the New York Life.

If Congress really bore in mind the drainage of

port given by the view Fork Life.

If Congress really bore in mind the drainage of capital from the country, there is still time to avoid the evil kept in view by obliging the national companies also to invest in this country the money received as premiums on respective assurances effected in Brazil.

ances enected in Darkh.

Unless this is done, the law may be cluded by any National Company established by foreigners.

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO

Banks.

ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

...... 6 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ.

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

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co..

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf. HAMBURG,

nachf. Messrs. Joh. Berenoerg, Gossler & Co. Hamburg,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . 10,000,000 Marks. BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin,
Norddeutsche Bank in land corresHamburg, Hamburg,
H. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a M. J
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
Manchester and Liverpool District
Enaking Company, Limited, London
UM. Bandt Sons & Co., London,
UM. Bandt Sons & Co., London,

(Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., Lond Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and bran Comptoir National d'Escompt Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. André Neuflize & Co., Paris.

Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents. Sanque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Ar Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano Genoa, and correspondents. Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents. United States...

G Amsinck & Co., New York.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New
York.

Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevide Argentine...... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayre:
Banco Alleman Transatlantico, do.

and any other count

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, share Krah=Petersen,

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C. PARIS: 16, Rue Halevu.

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1801

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

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

DRAWS ON :-

Rio de Janeiro:

London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
Also on:

HE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

 Capital
 £ 1,000,000

 Idem paid up
 , 500,000

 Reserve fund
 , 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro :

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at :

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in Londo Draws on its Head Office in London .

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
LONDON.

Messrs, Heine & Co.

Messrs, J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. Hamburg.

and correspondents in Germany. Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi

The Bank of New York, N. B. A. NEW YORK.

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

Banco nacional brasileiro. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10.000:000\$000

Board of Directors :

President : Conde de Figueiredo, Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUAHY, Directors: Pedro Gracie, M. G. DUARTE

L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:
M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents .

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva: - BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

London: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK. Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES. And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

To Mill Owners.

Mill Managers, etc.

LANCASTER & Co., 27, Corporation St., Manchester, England. have in stock over 50,000 ft. of the very best leather belting, all widths, from 1s/10d per lb. Also a large stock of best roller skins from 26s/- per doz., all bought before the great rise in belting and skins took place,

A CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOGK & Go., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Gigars]

BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo,

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia), RODENBURG & Co. ,, ,, ,, GEBR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lythographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

Nauseas on Railways.

Hauseds on Kauways.

Friend Bueno de Miranda.—For long years, myself and my family, also laborers of our plantation, have used your Nectandra but only now have used your Nectandra but only now have the much success, but only now have the most of the following the following 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 Sertleman, who was travelled with me to Itabira do Campo. The Nectandra is already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts happered under my eyes, and which undoubted will help to mitigate the sufferings of mari Always yours, Pedro G. Paes Leme.

Rio de Janciro, 15th October 1808

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery) RIO DE JANEIRO

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY Telephone No. 10,063

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shopps) and bottled

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

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co. PROPRIETORS.

Lambary and Cambuguira Mineral Waters.

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

They are also the best table waters.

Sole Agents:

M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co. 25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

P.O. B. 1175.

Telephone, 161

ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD

Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfe

Grab Apple Blossoms

Violets de Parme Matsukita del Japon

White Rose, Orchidia, English Roses, Chypre, Gardenia, etc.

Sale 1803, 2,600,000 Bottles



Establ. 1860. 17 first Medals

CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression, Influenza and Nausea. Cooling and Refreshing at all Times.

For sale at CRASHLEY & Co. Preço Fixo

(Cambiaso & Co.)

MIGUEL LOPES & IRMÃO And all principal Perfumery Stores

Relojoaria da Bolsa

F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public Departments, Banks, Companies. Monasteries, etc., etc.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewelery.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

W & B. DOUGLAS

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

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

Sole representatives in Brazil,

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Caixa 1055.

2, Rua 1º de Março.

Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

Brut Extra

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

ONSOLIDATED

DENTAL MFG. Co.

NEW YORK.

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

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Representatives for Prazil.

2, Rua 1.º de Marco

New Zealand Store.

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

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

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

J. F. Coelho & Co. Ouvidor No. 37.

PINE HOUSE PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA THEREZA.

To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

is house is highly recommended for its excellent position most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands, situated on the view mind of and Thereza hid, and the other of reach of fever and the same and th

urant and kitchen are first class

PENSION FRANÇAISE 27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BREAKFAST: Three dishes, 1/2 bottle of wine, dessert and coffee. Rs. 3\$000.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, 1/2 bottle of wine, dessert and coffee...... Rs. 3\$500.

ACCORDING TO CHOICE

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

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

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

unea.
Applicants for admission should present themselves be and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting an (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to a mpt medical attendance.

ts employing other physicians can go but should carry with them the physici to assignment — whether in the ordin and whether in a general ward or private mentioned "order of admittance."

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

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General No. s. Rua General Camara, as to the following: Jocetvin, R.—A resident in Rio for some three month past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

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

REAY. ROSET—Left Liverpool December, 1891, per S. S. Occidente: arrived at Maranham Decr. 27: proceeded to Pará, Pernambuco and Rio de Jauetro, arriving there January atth, 1895. Has not been heard of since.

APPLIN, Walter. — Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haretoff, Fazenda da Bella Allianga, Varge Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his when abouts.

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

ISLE DE MARTINIQUE.

ISLE DE MARTINIQUE.

We have been looking forward to Martinique as the queen of the Caribbees, and in some respects were not disappointed. The island is one of the most beautiful in its outlines, admirably cultivated, peopled with lively and enterprising inhabitants and full of sights and sounds which attract and entertain the traveler. Its lofty Montagne Pelée is hooded with clouds a great part of the time, but now and then the summit is revealed, a mass of green, sky piercing and grand, supported by vast flanks that sweep in graceful undulations to the sea. There are luxuriant plantations, dense and dark forests, villages upon the high slopes, and two picturesque towns—St. Pierre and Fort de France—along the shores. The anchor the season the might stopes, and two picturesque towns—St. Pierre and Fort de France—along the shores. The anchor of the Madiana dropped into the azure sea, and straightway a little fleet of coffin-shaped boxes, propelled by naked boys, each with two little paddles, came hurrying out to meet us. They had come out to dive for coins, and soon they were plunging into the harbor after little silver pieces which the passengers lavishly threw overboard. The boys were quick to see the coins as they touched the water, and tumbled out of their queer tubs in a wild scramble for them. Long before the coin was out of sight, they had swum beneath it, and with the speed of fishes reappeared, holding the treasure high uplified in their hands. This scene was repeated daily and at all This scene was repeated daily and at all hours, and the lithe brown bodies of these hours, and the lithe brown bodies of these coin fishers became familiar objects about the vessel while we lay in the harbor of St. Pierre. The town is unique, a strange mingling of France and the tropics. It lies along the curve of a pretty bay and rises in terraces upon the mountain-side. The prevailing color of the stone houses is a golden yellow, which is set off by red tiled roofs here and there. A hurricane desolated the place a few years since, and when the houses were rebuilt many of them were roofed with corrugated iron, which has none of the picturesque effects of the old red tiles. roofed with corrugated iron, which has none of the picturesque effects of the old red tiles. The houses of the town are mostly built along narrow streets, and have unglazed windows, which at night are covered with heavy wooden shutters, in which there are movable slats. The streets are steep and well paved, and through the wide gutters a constant stream of water pours down, carrying all the sewage to the sea. This rushing mountain water is the feature of the town; it rises in numerous pretty fountains and is the public scavenger of the island. Men with huge poles and hooks keep the gutters it rises in numerous pretty fountains and is the public scavenger of the island. Men with huge poles and hooks keep the gutters from becoming clogged and clear the cesspools at the foot of the streets, which otherwise would become stuffed with cocoanut shells and palm leaves and plantain skins, and all sorts of rubbish, which are constantly thrown into these street channels. On the quay are thousands of hogsheads of molasses, and casks of rum and bags of sugar, waiting shipment; powerful blacks swarm among them, rolling and carrying them from place to place. There was not

much work performed after our first day in Martinique, for it was the festival of Mardi Gras, and the people gave themselves up to a strange mingling of devotion and dissipation. The costumes of the women are fantastic and bewildering at any time, but as the festival advanced they became as grottesque and brilliant as any scene that was ever set upon the stage. The various faces of black, and red, and brown, and yellow, and of delicate cream and rouge, were a study for a painter or an ethnologist, and the straight bodies and easy swinging gait of the unshod feet of most of the inhabitants produced a novel impression upon the beholder.

The island contrasts favorably with those which belong to Great Britain. There is none of that abject poverty and incessant beggary on the French islands which meet one at every turn in the English possessions. The people have an air of thrift and self-respect which finds expression in the cleanliness, dress and taste displayed in their streets, houses and costumes. Some of the women are very pretty, and they wear their gay dresses in a style which leaves one at their gay dresses in a style which leaves one atmester one at every pretty, and they wear their gay dresses in a style which leaves one atmester.

streets, houses and costumes. Some of the women are very pretty, and they wear their gay dresses in a style which leaves one arm and shoulder bare, and with their long skirts looped up at the hips. A large proportion of the population are of mixed blood, and have the fondness for ornaments and display which is common to all half-breeds. At the cathedral a large and header. display which is common to all half-breeds. At the cathedral, a large and handsome building with a sweet chime of bells, I saw a congregation which filled the place, and was composed like most Roman Catholic assemblies, chiefly of women. Nearly all of these wore yellow and green turbans, made of Madras handkerchiefs, with one end sticking out above the regular rolls of the silk or linen, like the plume of a soldier's cap. Some of the women had many bracelets and bangles on their arms, chains of huge gold beads around their necks, and curious earrings of three or four cylinders of gold fastened to the ears by enormous gold fastened to the ears by enormous hoops. These heavy pendants dragged down the lobes of the curs till it seemed as if the flesh would be torn through by their enormous weight.

Passing through the avenue Victor Hugo, which is the main street of the city, one morning, I overtook a crowd of boys who were following a rough and unkempt speciwere following a rough and unkempt specimen of humanity, who carried a large iguana, which he had caught in the woods. He had tied the clumsy legs of the reptile across its back, and was carrying his captive by the tail. This immense lizard was as ugly a creature as I ever saw, about three feet long, with a black coarse skin divided into large diamond-shaped sections, a triangular head with lustreless eyes, and a cavernous mouth. His legs were long and thick, and ended in finger-shaped claws. The animal is not uncommon, is not at all dangerous to attack, and its flesh is said to be white and very much like chicken. This dangerous to attack, and its flesh is said to be white and very much like chicken. This one was sold by its captor at the first butcher's shop, and for all I know we my have eaten it, in some of the highly seasoned ragouts of which we partook while on the island —Augustus, in New York Observer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

-A Santiago telegram of the 21st says the mu-nicipality is in pecuniary difficulties. —A Santiago telegram of the 24th gives the names of a new cabinet headed by the name of Dr. Oswaldo Renjito.

—A Lima telegram of the 25th announces the resignation of the Peruvian ministry, because the deputies have passed a vote of censure.

—A La Paz telegram of the 24th announces the ratification of the commercial treaty with Chili by the Bolivian congress by a large majority.

—A telegram from Santago yesterday says the new calinet is received with considerable co-iness and reserve, and a short life is predicted for it. If the Chilians are not careful they will soon be at each other's throats again.

each other's throats again.

—A Santingo telegram of the 19th says that Dr.
Eduardo Videla's second attempt to organ ze a
cabinet had also failed. The President had called
upon D. Eduardo Matte to undertake the task, but
thus far nothing had been settled.

thus far nothing had been settled.

—A Valparaiso man got a divorce, or rather judicial separation this week on the ground that his wife had deserted him "about thirty times altogether." Their married life extended over a period of fifteen years, so it would seem that the lady lett him every half-year on an average. This exercise probably did a lot to keep her in good health. The sedentary life led by most women is very injurious.—Western Courier.

ACCORDING to the report of the national com-missioner of education there were 15,083,630 pupils enrolled in the public and private schools and colleges of the United States on November 30, 1893. This was 22.5 per cent, of the total popu-lation of the country. The Brazilian republican will do well to take these figures into serious consideration.



FRITZ J. CARLSON

Successor of George Janson

Fine English and American tailoring, Imported of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

Orders executed within 24 hours.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42 RIO DE JANEIRO.

HOTEL TIJUCA

RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

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

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour 3\$000.

EUGENIO HONOLD,

PROPRIETOR.

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

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

espect.

The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his unstomers and friends that he has opened a large dining of mounter on the first floor at the above Establisment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until o'clock every evening. y evening. etor gives his personal attention to the catering

The service and kitchen are of the best. GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

Grande Hotel Metropole 181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

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

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

s the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend large number of guesss. Every room is comfortably hed, the service is complete in every respect, it has ent baths, electric communications, telephone, trams at or day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, rt, every modern improvement for the convenience of sost exigent.

Grande Hotel Bello Horisonte.

No. 1, RUA MARINHO, Santa Thereza.

Telephone No. 8,051

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

Information will be given at Messrs, J. F. Coelho & Co. No. 37, Rua do Ouvidor.

J. B. NOGUEIRA & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

CRASHLEY & Co..

Newsdealer's and Bookseller's.

ptions received for all the leading English and Ame spapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail. A large assortment of English novels, Tauchnitz Editions, Franklin Square Library and Lovell Library constantly on

und.
Views of Rio and neighbourhood.
Orders received for Scientific and other books.
Old Brazilian stamps bought,
Collections of stamps purchased.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.
rfumeries of Atkinson and Piesse & Lubin.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renown

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts CROWN PERFUMERY Co., LONDON.
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best desinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70 J. H. Jensen



WATCHES AND CLOCKS

CLEANED and REPAIRED.

H. Kliewer makes a speciality of the above work. the above work.

All high class watches personally at tended to, and in every case the workmanship is guaranteed.

74 RUA DO OUVIDOR 74

NEW FAMILY PENSION

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO.

BOTAFOGO.

This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only, the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc.

The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establish ment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

H. J. ORTON

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

Espirito Santo, Brazil. P. O. Box 45.

Cable address : ORTON.

antiseptic and Disinfectant. Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive

The only preventive of Vellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results luring the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be re-commended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal, Used on board the steamers of the principal Companies It does not damage the decks.

Sold in bottles and gallon drums

Sole agent for Brazil:

NESTOR SAMPAIO,

Rua da Alfandega, 40

Rio de Janeiro.

Samples and directions for use gratis on application.

GABRIEL KRATZ Boot and Shoe store

33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

	For Men:	
	Shoes, Russian leather	8\$000 7\$000
	Idem, French calf, pointed 98 and Idem, Milliet and Carnot top	10\$000
ı	For Ladies:	
	Borzeguins, kid-leather	12\$000

Borzeguins, kid-leather
Boots, with elastics
Idem, pointed.
Borzeguins for girls.
Idem, kid, yellow
Slippers, cat-head.
Shoes for children. 33 and

Continued from our last

TRINIDAD ISLAND. THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

When we were not far from our previous night's camp, we saw what appeared to be an easier way up the mountains than the one by which we had come down. The precipitous step at the top of the landslip had been difficult enough to descend, and on account of the rottenness of its substance we felt that the ascent might be impossible.

cipitious step at the top of the landslip had been difficult enough to descend, and on account of the rottenness of its substance we felt that the ascent might be impossible.

Whether this new way of ours would have led us to the plateau of tree-ferns high above us, I cannot tell; but I doubt it. At any rate, we abandoned it before we had satisfied ourselves as to whether it was a practicable ronte or not, for a most excellent reason on Trinidad—the want of water. We had exhausted our bottle, and were clambering up difficult declivities on our hands and knees, with the ferce sun blazing down upon our backs. As there was no wind, the air that lay on the roasting rocks was so oppressive that we had to rest frequently, and lie on our backs panting for breath.

I was in the worse condition of the two, in consequence of the loss of my hat, for, when the thin handkerchief I had wrapped round my head was dry, it was altogether insufficient for protection, and I ran some risk of being struck down by sunstroke or heat-apoplexy.

Accordingly, as we saw no signs of water above us, and as it was more than likely that this way would lead us to inaccessible precipices which would drive us back again, we thought it prudent to retrace our steps before we were quite exhausted, and make our way to the stream we knew of. We could rest by it until the sun had dipped below the mountain tops, and then resume our climb in the shade.

We descended to the beach, and walked along the sands until we came to the rock under which we had camped on the previous night, and then, being opposite to our ravine, we struck out inland towards it across the down of beans. We must have turned rather to the right of the track we had followed on the previous day, for we suddenly came to a terrace of stones which we had not seen before, and which had evidently formed part of the Portuguess settlement. We clambered up this, and then perceived, still further to the right, the ruins of several huts and walls, built of unhewn stones and overgrown with creep

there was running water at the bottom of that gully.

As it would not take us much out of our way to satisfy our curiosity, we climbed over the bean-covered rocks until we came to the edge of the gully, and, looking over, saw to our delight and astonishment, not a tiny issue trickling drop by drop, like most of the streams of these ravines, but a regular little river of sparkling water, rushing down with a merry noise over the stones.

regular little river of sparkling water, rushing down with a merry noise over the stones.

We drank our fill, and found the water cool and delicious, but slightly fishy in flavour, for the large white gannets througed the hills above. This is the most considerable stream on the island, and the only one that reaches the weather shore, all the others, as I have explained, being sucked up high above by the slopes of debris. This drains an extreme area, and several ravines met at the head of the gully, each contributing its share of water. Among others was one of the ravines which we had attempted to descend on the previous day, and which had led us to the brink of the precipice. From below we could now see the whole face of that precipice—a fearful wall of black rock, with a thin thread of water falling over it.

We walked down the gully and found that the stream not only crossed the down, but flowed right across the sands into the sea, the volume of water being too great to allow of its being all swallowed up by the thirsty soil on the way. We should have been more comfortable in our camp on the night before had we known there was a stream so near us, and would have drunk our fill instead of doling out to each other thimblefuls of water with a grudging hand. It was strange, too, that I had not discovered this river when I was here before. I had then on descending from the mountains turned to the right, even as we had done on the previous day, and suffered much from want of water; whereas, had I turned to the left, I should have come upon this generous supply after a few minutes' walk.

This was, indeed, a most valuable discovery for us, for now, should the supply of

this generous supply after a few minutes' walk.

This was, indeed, a most valuable discovery for us, for now, should the supply of water fail in South-west Bay, our working party would merely have to cross the Sugarloaf Col, and follow the sands to this 18900

The heat had been so intense this day that our recent vain climb up the mountain side had somewhat exhausted us, and we did 68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000
68000

*So we decided to take it easily, and se ect a camp for the night close to water on the weather slopes of the mountains.

so we decided to take it easily, and se lect a camp for the night close to water on the weather slopes of the mountains. We should have liked to remain where we were, by the river, in the midst of the old Portuguese settlement, but, knowing the difficulties of the homeward journey, we felt that it would be advisable to proceed some way further on our road before camping, and so leave a shorter distance to travel on the morrow.

We accordingly left the river side and struck across the downs to the foot of the ravine by which we had descended on the previous day. On our way we gathered a quantity of beans for our supper.

We soon found the ravine, and began to ascend it. The foll white birds again attacked us as we climbed from rock to rock, and the ugly crabs waved their pincers at us with menacing gestures. Then we came to the lowest point on the hill-side where water is found. This was at a much greater distance from the beach than it had seemed to be while we were descending on the day before; for the stream disappears in the soil at a spot at least 600 feet above the level of the sea, and to attain it from below involves a pretty stiff climb.

We went still higher up the ravine, until we were close to the close where we have to

climb.

We went still higher up the ravine, until we were close to the place where the stream issues from the ground, a short distance below the foot of the great landslip of black rocks, Here we found an admirable site for our camp. This guily, as I have explained, falls towards the shore at a very steep angle, the rocks, as it were, forming a gigantic flight of steps. We were now on one of these steps, a flat surface, about ten feet across, covered with red sand. The stream fell on to this from the step above, forming a little cascade some twelve feet in height, and, after crossing one side of the flat, fell over another wall of rock on to the step below.

The scene around us was strangely picturesque. Our step was simply a small ledge in this wilderness of broken black rocks, above us and below us were precipies and landslips. It was an excellent situation for an eagle's nest, but not an over-secure spot for a camp of men. Our narrow bed would not do for a restless sleeper: to slip off the edge of it would insure a broken neck. A coarse grass grew here and there between the rocks by the water side, but there was no other vegetation on the bleak crags though of course the mysterious dead trees, as everywhere else on this island, were lying thickly all around. The foul birds and the land-crabs were the sole inhabitants of this solitude.

We now proceeded to make ourselves at home for the night. I collected the branches and trunks of the dead trees and built up a goodly pile of firewood, while the doctor prepared our supper. We had no sancepan with us, so the pannikin had to do duty and grog was served out in it—the last of our supply of run. We had just lit our pripse and were settling ourselves down to a comfortable half-hour's smoke and chat before turning in (to whom is a pipe so sweet as to one camping out under the stars after the day's work?) when suddenly the doctor cried out, "Hullo, look at our before turning in to whom is a pipe so sweet as to one camping out under the stars after the day's work?) wh

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-Work has begun at Cascadura on the Central line with the laying of new rails.

The Argentine government law officials are ing for repressive measures against foreign asking for

—The wine product of the province of Men doza, Argentina, is this year estimated at 250,000 pipes, of superior quality.

—The French steamer Colonia which was sunk some days ago in the roadstead of Montevideo, was successfully floated this morning. She will be repaired at Montevideo.

—The formal consecration of Monsenhor Castellanos as archbishop of Buenos Aires took place on the 24th inst., Archbishop Casanovas of Valparaiso performing the sacred rite. There was a large concourse of spectators and officials present.

matters are arranged there.

—Yesterday the President sanctioned the bill voted by Congress authorizing the Great Southern Railway Company (Itaqui à Quarahim) to build an international bidge across the Rio Quarahim, on the Uruguayan frontier. This bridge, whose construction has been delayed for years, will be of the greatest advantage to the railway, and to that section of Rio Grande.

—An exploration of the Tierra del Fuego region is about to be commenced under the leadership of Professor Otto Nordenskjold, who will leave this on Sunday next for Punta Arenas. The professor will be accompanied in his researches by the botanist, Sr. Dusén. There is but little doubt that the party will return with some very interesting data about that practically unknown region.— Times, Buenos Aires.

Times, Buenos Aires.

On various occasions we have referred to the gambling dens which infest some parts of this city. The police have been almost helpless, willingly or otherwise, in the matter, as little or nothing has been done to put a stop to the procedure, which is in direct contravention of the stipulations of the law. The minister of the unterior has now however taken the matter in hand, General Campos has given the ministry a fairly complete list of those gambling centres which will be visited and dealt with as the regulations require.—Times, Buenos Aires.

Intenso Aires.

—The minister of justice has shown an inclination to reduce the number of secretaries attached to the judges. In consequence, all the secretaries are up in arms against the proposed elimination, leaving so many of them without ducrative posts. Their complaints are that at present they are all overworked, and never finish taking down informes and all sorts of items, which leaves them no time for rolling up cigarettes and stretching their legs across the desk. But some of the knowing public think that behind doors they are idle enough, and if they smoked and talked less there might be a little more work done, and there would be no need of waiting for 'despendos' months, and sometimes years.—Times, Buenos Aires.

sometimes years.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—A mild sensation has been afforded by the disappearance of Sr. Da Costa, police commissary of the 3rd section. By a remarkable and quite unusual coincidence it seems that he recently issued rates or orders for a considerable sum, said to be \$5,000, without providing the funds to meet them when presented. The worthy gentleman is believed to be honoring Buenos Aires with his presence, though he is wanted here explain his error. For a chief of police to leave a deficit of \$50,000 is nothing, and may even he rewarded by a consulship in England, but for a commissary to go wrong for the paltry trifle of \$5,000 is quite out of the question—as Dogherty asys. "Most tolerable and not to be endured."—Montevideo Times, Nov. 15.
—Education in the province of Buenos Aires is

—Education in the province of Buenos Aires is bad enough, but in some of the other provinces the state of the school is much worse. In many instances whole districts are absolutely without a school or teacher and there is no means whatever provided for the instruction of children. In the district of Gualeguaychu there are isported to be as many as 5,000 children of sufficient age to go to school who are without a single school to go to. It is no wonder that misgovernment and a total ignorance of the duties of citizens at elections prevail in those districts, and that revolutions are constantly spoken of. If there were a little more schooling and primary instruction spread in the provinces, the duties of citizens would be better understood, and we should not hear of so many primitive practices in politics, whereby a few can lead thousands by the nose.—Times, Buenos Aires. -Education in the province of Buenos Aires i

Aires.

—Minister Villanueva has become a secretary of state, fifty years before his time. He summoned General Vicjoluteno yesterday to his office, and wanted him to give news of what he had done in Europe. The general, although sent to Europe for the express purpose of looking after the contracts made for field batteries, etc., could not give any information as to when said batteries would be delivered, in what condition of construction they were, or anything colonical with the mission he was sent for. The general was evidently surprised that he should be expected to know anything about contracts and guns. He thought he had been sent to Europe on a pleasure excursion, and he volunteered the remark that most of his time had been spent in Paris and that he enjoyed poor health. The minister waxed hot and the seene that ensured was "a caution to snakes." Minister Villanueva subsequently conferred with General Roca on the complete inefficiency of the army administration in general, and of sundry generals in particular.—Times, Buenos Aires, Nov. 14.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock-quotations and sales, a summary of the daily cooler reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgmen

Subscription: 25\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30\$ when paid here) SINGLE COPIES: BOO reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, of

eminate on June 50th and December 38t.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by George H. Phelips, Esq.

154 Nassau St., New York;

Messrs. Street & Co.

30 Combill, London;

Frost & Co.

31 New Bridge St.,

and at the Victoria Store.

São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:-Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 26th, 1895

WE are indebted to the Gazeta de Noti cias of the 22nd inst. who did us the great favor of translating our editorial statement in regard to the Trinidad and cable quesin regard to the Trinidad and cable questions which are still exciting so much discussion in the native press. The Gazeta has been fair and considerate in this discussion, and has never once lost its judicial attitude. Our colleague never loses his temper, and never seeks to misrepresent and injure his opponent; consequently he rarely makes a mistake. During are long residence here, the editor of the our long residence here, the editor of the Gazeta de Noticias has placed us under many obligations both by judicious translations and timely comment. It has fre-quently occurred, and naturally so, that our discussions of important questions have been misconstrued and misunderstood, and been misconstrued and misunderstood, and we have not infrequently been sharply criticised for such reasons alone. More than once the Gazeta has helped us through these difficulties, and it is a pleasure to us to acknowledge the obligation. When we to acknowledge the obligation. When we all write and speak the same language, be it Volapuk or something else, we shall then perhaps be free from the risk of misconstruction from those who do not thoroughly understand our language, as is now the case. We shall not be free, however, from wilful misrepresentation—but under this head the Gazeta de Noticias does not enter. Our colleague will accept our sincere thanks, and our best wishes for the continuation of the popularity it enjoys and

On the 15th instant the Jornal do Com-mercio published an editorial article in regard to the supposed opinions of this paper in regard to the Trinidad and cable controversy, which was principally based upon misrepresentations. As our neighbor seemed to have lost both temper and dignity, and also seemed to aim rather at convicting us of falsehood than at correct convicting us of lalsehood than at correct-ing our errors, we declined to continue the controversy. We took particular pains, however, to state our opinions on the questions on which we had been misrepresented, leaving it to our critics to correct their charges voluntarily, or not, as it might suit them best. We expected, of course, that the *Jornal* would certainly do us the justice to correct its misrepresentations, but up to the present moment it has not done so. Our readers will therefore draw their own conclusions. We had expected better things of the Jornal do Commercio, but "from this time forward" we shall expect

WE take much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the exceptionally clear and concise exposition of the reasons why exchange rises and falls, which appears in another column. Mr. Wileman is to be congratulated on his successful demonstration of the problem. If there were more studies of this character in place of the stills dearwainties af feature the beautiful description. stilly denunciations of foreign banks, we are certain that the Brazilian people would much sooner see their way to remedy the

evil. And, after all, the remedy is easy to find and easy to put into practice. The volume of outstanding currency must be reduced, so that it shall represent no more than the actual requirements of the people If the domestic interchange of products is increased, then of course more money will be required unless the creation and development of local banks supply the market with local credit documents. Then, in with local credit documents. Then, in the second place, the people must produce more. They can surely supply more food-stuffs than they do, which would diminish imports in that direction. Their textile factories are yearly supplying more of the local demand for clothing, which also tends to diminish imports. And they must learn to employ their own capital in productive enterprises, which will tend to decrease the drain of interest and dividends going abroad on account of foreign investments. Instead of being spectators and consumers, a larger proportion of the Brazilian people must become workers and producers. Under such conditions, exchange will very quickly move up the scale.

The protection of an industry which has never done anything for itself, may be considered a very doubtful line of policy in any country, and yet this is precisely what the friends of the Goyaz and Minas cattle raisers are trying to do. The proposal to tax River Plate cattle 15\$000 a head for their benefit was recently defeated, but they have promptly replaced it by a tax of 10\$,000. If that is lost, they will accept \$\$5000. As the government is sowing the public funds broadcast over the country, they naturally want their share. But what will the THE protection of an industry which has urally want their share. But what will the effect be on this city? We shall either have a restricted importation from the River Plate, because the margin of profit will be diminished by the amount of the tax, or we shall have dearer beef. We can not depend shall have dearer beef. We can not depend upon the native supply, for it is not only comparatively small, but it is in the hands of certain dealers who will exact the highest d of certain dealers who will exact the nighest possible price, or suspend shipments. The River Plate supply has in great measure broken the monopolies which these dealers enjoyed, and now Congress, in its wisdom, wants to restore them. Such a Congress is a bane to the country, a plague to the peo-ple, a blight upon their progress. We are now at the beginning of the hot season, and now at the beginning of the hot season, and as our sanitary authorities have as usual done nothing to put the city in a good defensive condition, we stand a very good chance of having an epidemic of yellow-fever to cope with. Of course Congress knows this perfectly well, but this does not hinder it from proposing additional taxation on our food and on all the things needful to combat such as a reidense. hinder to the hinder to the things at the things needful to combat such an epidemic. Good, wholesome food is one of the first and best requirements of health, and yet thing of this description is so heavily everything of this description is so heavily taxed that a good income is needed to live with even moderate decency. How the poor manage it, we can not conceive. That they succeed but indifferently our death rate testifies, to say nothing of what we see in the streets. Fortunately the poor of Ric testifies, to say noming or what we determine the streets. Fortunately the poor of Rio de Janeiro have no cold winters to contend with, but they apparently have no small degree of hunger and an exceptional degree gree of hunger and an exceptional degree of disease to meet. But of all this the well paid Congressman is tunconscious! Although beef is dear and often poor, he calmly proposes additional taxation on imcalmly proposes additional taxation on imported cattle so that the stock-raisers of the interior can have a monopoly and charge higher prices. Bread is also dear, but the tax on this must likewise be raised. Fruits, vegetables, meats of all description, milk, eggs, fish, everything we consume, are either scarce, of poor quality, or excessively dear. But this moves him not. He wants more money for war material, for pensions, for speculators, for himself—and the only way to get it, in his opinion, is to increase taxation. And as it has always been the custom to impose these burdens chiefly upon the necessaries of life, he places additional taxation on the same. Lool additional taxation on the same. Look at it as we may, we can see nothing but suffering and disaster for the country in such a policy. It ignores the health and prosperity of the people, the laws of political economy, the true interests of the country—everything in fact, but the selfish requirements of a lew individuals. How long such a policy can be continued we do not seen the politic can be continued we do not seen to a political series as the continued we do not seen to a political series and continued we do not seen to a political series and continued we do not seen to a political series and continued we do not seen to a political series and continued we do not seen to a political series and continued we have a seen to a political series and continued we have a seen to a political series and continued to a ments of a lew individuals. How long such a policy can be continued we do not know, but some day the people may grow wise enough to see through the deception, and then there will be a serious reckoning. And it will be an anxious day for the spoils. men and place-hunters when it does come !

EXCHANGE IN A NUTSHELL.

It is scarcely surprising that the grand public should betray considerable ignorance of the reasons for the fall in exchange since 1889, or that it insists on attributing it to extraordinary rather than to the natural and real causes that alone can determine the value of the currency, because the explanation of the incomprehensible by the supernatural is characteristic of ill-trained minds; but it is certainly strange that in a country that counts so many ardent disciples of Positivism, there should be none to point out the invariable antecedent (as Comte terms it) of this phenomenon, and explain rationally the cause of the depreciation of the currency.

In the space of a letter and without infringing too much on your space, it is somewhat difficult to concrete the principles of political economy that are more directly connected with inconvertible currencies; but it can be tried.

It will be well to start from the principle that only real causes can affect the value of the currency in a permanent manner.

Speculation, confidence, or want of confidence in the government, and politics, to which public opinion insists in attributing the depreciation of the currency (when it does not blame the machinations of those "diabos dos injectess)" are not real causes, and alone, or unassisted, can never effect more than temporary oscillations of value, and never a permanent rise or fall of exchange.

The value of paper money is influenced by two real causes only, and to one or other of these, or to the two combined, must be attributed every variation of exchange of a permanent character. These real causes are:

variation of exchange of a permanent character. These real causes are:

1st. The ratio between the demand and supply of the circulating medium, which determines its local value or the rate of nominal exchange.

2nd. The equilibrium of international payments that determines international exchange.

The market rate is the resultant of these two different exchanges.

Nowingle exchange, or the local value of the cur-

The market rate is the resultant of these two different exchanges.

Nominal exchange, or the local value of the currency, depends principally on the quantity in circulation, which constitutes the supply; the demand depends on population and variations in the volume of its operations of sale and purchase.

If for example when there were Rs. 160,000,003 in circulation the population was 8,000,000, and the demand Rs. 20,000 per head, exchange being at par, the population increased to 16,000,000, it would be necessary to increase the emission in proportion in order to preserve the same value, if this were not done the demand largely exceeding the supply the value of the currency would rise to double if not arbitrarily limited by its official par value.

double if not arbitrarily limited by its official par value.

The contrary would occur if the emission were doubled with no increase of population or demand, when the value of the currency must be depreciated to ½, and exchange fall proportionately, unless the other real cause, the balance of international payments, prevented it.

International exchange depends on the supply and demand for bills of exchange: when the demand is greater than the supply international exchange will fall, and vice-versa.

The demand for bills is constituted by all international payments due, including the value of imports, interest and amortisation of all loans, public or private, guarantees, dividends of foreign companies, and private remittances of every kind.

The supply is represented by the value of exports and of foreign campaid imported in whatever shape it may be.

If the resources which constitute the supply of bills are insufficient to satisfy the demand of international obligations, international exchange must fall.

national obligations, international exchange must fall.

Let us see in what condition these two equilibriums actually were in 1894.

In 1889 exchange stood at 27 d and the quantity of paper money in circulation was Rs. 13\$399 per capita. Allowing for an increase from 14,250,000 to 15,600,000 we find that the emission had increased in 1894 to 45\$161!

This enormous increase of the supply, out of proportion to any possible demand, (except from speculation), determined the fall of nominal exchange or the local value of the currency.

In addition the balance of international payments also became simultaneously unfavorable, owing to the phenomenal increase in the value of imports from 1889 to 1893, so that the Passivo during those three years exceeded the Activo by at least 60,000,000\$, and the demand for bills largely exceeding the supply international exchange like wise fell.

The effect of the simultaneous fall of nominal

The effect of the simultaneous fall of nominal and international exchange determined the rate of the market exchange, which averaged Io I-I6 d in

It is therefore evident that it is unnecessary to search for extraordinary, or what the Comtistas term 'metaphysical' causes to explain the fall of exchange since 1889.

exchange since 1889.

This must fatally have occurred because it obeyed two real and positive causes; the excess of the currency in circulation and the excess of international Passivo or annual debit.

The chief cause of the disproportionate increase of the Passivo is not the excessive government expenditure for those 3 years, as, only ordinary expenditure in the bent taken into account, but the excessive importation which leaves no margin for liquidation by exports of other international obligations.

In consequence with the expensive properties of the ex

gations.

In consequence until the demand for bills is permanently balanced by the supply, not only can there be no permanent improvement in exchange, but it must continue to fall even lower.

Foreign loans only produce a transitory equilibrium, but as soon as these extraordinary additions to the supply of bills are exhausted exchange commences to fall again. The only remedy is to diminish imports and then reduce the demand for bills; seeing that the increase of exports is a labor of time and patience.

Rio Grande, 16th Nov., 1895.

PRO CURA.

On Tuesday evening a conference was held in the iheatre "Stella d' Italia," under the auspices of the Club Rivera, on the Cuban question. There was a crowded audience of over 400 persons, and lively scenes were auticipated as it was rumored that some resident Spaniards had resolved on creating a disturbance. Fortunately this was not realised to any important degree. The chair was taken by Sr. C. Travieso, who must be congratulated on his exceptional aptitude for keeping order and commanding respect. The principal speaker was the Cuban resident Dr. Valdez Garcia (of "carne liquida" fame) whose able articles on the Cuban question have already attracted attention. He spoke with true eloquence but also with commendable restraint and sobriety, his principal object being to set forth on the unimpeachable evidence of Spanish official documents and statements, including some of General Campos himself, the plundering and oppression to which Cuba had been always subjected under Spanish rule. He concluded by an eloquent appeal for sympathy with a cause which was identical with that championed by Bolivar, San Martin, Artigas and other herces of South American independence. At the with a cause which was identical with that cliam-pioned by Bolivar, San Martin, Artigas and other heroes of South American independence. At the conclusion Dr. Vididez Garcia was enthuisatically cheered and congratulated, having impressed his audience equally by the eloquence of his manner and the soundness of his matter.—Montevice Cliates Now.

A WIDE-AWAKE GIRL.

A WIDE-AWAKE GIRL.

A correspondent of the Western Courier (Nov. 2nd), of Valparaiso, tells the following good story of the discomfiture of a masher by a bright girl. It is a pity that more of them are not sold in the same fashion. The story is as follows:

The following I believe to be a true story, anyhow I tell it to you as I heard it: In the Calle Condell is a fashionable draper's shop owned by a too gallant Spaniard. There entered one day last week a pretty young lady, well-known in fashionable circles, who lives with a wealthy grandmother in the Calle Victoria. The lady asked the price of some surah silk. There being no witnesses present likely to support the lady's testimony in case she made complaint, the gay young Spaniard basely thought to take advantage of her loneliness, and replied;

One kiss the vara, señorita."

"Bueno, give me ten varas," coolly responded the lady.

The silk was measured off, neatly parcelled and handed to the girl by the delighted Lothario, who said.

handed to the gire of the considerable with the ten kisses, hijita."
"All right," responded the young lady, as she rapidly moved towards the door; "send in the bill to my grandmother!"

I EGISLATIVE NOTES

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 18.—Senate.—Barão do Ladario spoke in regard to the frequent disturbances on the Central railway. He expressed astonishment that none of the citizens who had suffered deprading torture in the celebrated car No. 136 V had shown sufficient courage to aveuge their wongs on ex-Director Vespasiano who had inflicted on them such torture. It is another proof, he said, of the degree of abasement to which Brazilian character has sunk in these latter days. He alluded to the fact that the Pais had found nothing to say in Vespasiano's favor except that he had had the magmaining to refrain from running the merchants and starving the people of Rio de Janeiro when it was in his power to do so. He moved to ask why Ricardo de Albuquerque had been suspended from his place on that road. Senator Vicente Machado de Indeed ex-Director Vespasiano and offered a substitute motion. Both motions were opposed by Senator Ramiro Barcellos. Senator Oiticica spoke on the bidget of the department of finance, to which he offered several amendments. One of these amendments provides for the coining of nickel to the amount of 10.000,000\$ and another for appropriating 3,500,000\$ to rapaing the Companhia Lloyd Brazileiro, Companhia de Navegegão Costeira and Lage Brothers for the vessels that were used by the government or were taken and destroyed during the naval revolution.—Chamber of Deputies.—The bill for granting a pension of 300,000\$ a month to the widow of Marshal Portocarreo gave rise to a lively discussion. Deputy Politacqua warnly enlogized her patriotic and charitable conduct during the Paragayan war, when she had been indealtagable in caring for the wounded and had given her dresses to make cartridges for the artillery. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti offered a substitute for the bill reorganising the general staff of the army. Deputy Aurelano Barbosa defended the bill for altering schedule F of the custom-house. Deputy Upper-timo de Siqueira spoke on the special appropriation of 14,519,600\$ for paying the cost of 60 Broo

locomotives.

Nov. 19.—Senate.—Senator Christiano Ottoni spoke on the subject of the Central railway. The budget of the department of finance was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. Senator Otificia withdrew his amendment for coining nickel to the amount of 10,000,000\$.—Chamber of Depaties.—Deputy Aureliano Barbosa spoke on the bill for altering schedule F of the custom-house. Deputy José Carlos spoke against the bill for a railway from Cayabá to Aveiro. Deputy Mariano Ramos defended the bill, which was also defended by Deputies Carlos de Novaes and Nogueira Paranguá. Deputy Bueno de Andrade spoke against the special appropriation for the Central railway.

Nov. 20.—Senate.—Senators Leopoldo do Bal.

Nov. 20.—Senate.—Senators Leopoldo do Bul-hões and Quintino Bocayuva spoke on the budget of the department of foreign affairs. The latter

THE RIC

said that he felt certain that England sooner or later would give up the island of Trinidad. He was unwilling to accept arbitration in regard to this island, but would willingly accept it in regard to this island, but would willingly accept it in regard to this island, but would willingly accept it in regard to this bundary between Brazil and British and French Guiana. He complained very much of the contemptuous manner with which Brazil is treated by France. The Senate voted the amendment to the budget of the department of finance increasing to 3,500,000\$ the amount of compensation to certain companies for vessels selzed, used and destroyed during the naval revolution. It also voted in 3rd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 819,000\$ and an appropriation of 3,717,661\$260 for the government of the federal district, and in and discussion the special appropriation of 7,600,93\$250. — Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Benedicto Leite spoke on the bill on the deposits made in the treasury by banks of issue. It is indispensable, he saul, to learn the opinions of the minister of finance and of the president of the Banco da Republica on this subject. Deputy Baeno de Andrade spoke against the special appropriation for the Central islaway. He contended that the present rolling stock of the road is sufficient to carry 8 times the quantity of freight which the road now receives. Deputy Vespasiano defended his administration as director of the road. Deputy Serzedello introduced a bill for relieving the family of the late Col. Olympio Ferraz from the obligation of repaying the money which had been advanced by the government to that officer. Deputy Eduardo Ramos introduced a bill, signed by himself and five others, empowering the government to grant a premium of 300,000\$ in gold for an efficacious remedy for yellow fever. The Chamber voted the pension of 300,000\$ in month for the vidow of Marshal Portocarrera. It also voted in 3rd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 5,522,847\$652 for the department of finance, t

for the colonization service in Minas Geraes and the bill for granting the rank of honorary general to colonels embraced in decree of Nov. 12, 1894.

Nov. 21,—Senate.—Senators Severino Vieira and Barão do Ladario spoke on the deficiency appropriation of 7,616,993\(^2\)25 for the navy department. The latter said that, while having full confidence in the integrity of the minister of the navy, he fears that he is badly advised. Senator João Neiva said that in the question of warrant ensigns there reigns the utmost confision. There are ensigns appointed by governors, by district commanders, by commanders of the forces in the field, even by the minister at Montevideo. In Matto Grosso one soldier was appointed ensign on the very day of his enlistment. Many persons were made ensigns for services which they had never rendered. Cadets admitted into the military school daring the revolution, were immediately promoted, while other cadets, much better qualified for office, were left without promotion. Many of the warrant ensigns,—Chamber of Departies.—Deputy Paula Ramos spoke on the question of immigration. Deputy Goeho Cintra defended his amendment to the budget of the department of industry for port improvements at Pernambuco. Deputy Flavio de Araujo oppose! the bill for restoring Dr. Serzedello to his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. He moved that the bill short oh his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. He moved that the bill short oh his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. He moved that the bill short oh his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. He moved that the bill short oh his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. He moved that the bill short ohis rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. He moved that the bill short ohis his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. He moved that the bill short ohis his rank in the army

the budget of the navy department were put to the vote, some of them being adopted and others rejected.

Nov. 22—Senate.—Barão do Ladario moved to ask for information in regard to money advanced by the government to officers of the army and navy. Senator Pires Ferreira opposed the motion. For his part he declared that he owed the treasury only 1,200,500. He regarded the motion as an impertinent inquoy into the private affairs of officers. Such investigations, he said, are, as Marshall Frota has correctly remarked, intended to annoy officers who have defended the republic. The uniform of the army has been changed very frequently and the officers have needed money to buy uniforms. The uniform was changed once under the administration of Viscount de Marcagid, truce under the government of Marshall Deodoro, and twice under that of Marshal Florian Peixoto. In the name of patitotism he appealed to Barão do Ladario to withdraw his motion. Senator João Neiva also opposed the motion, which he considered offensive to the honor of military officers. He said that he had been privately informed that the total amount of advances made to officers by the government is about 6,000,000,000,000. He declared that he owes nothing to the treasury and he appealed to Barão do Ladario to withdraw his motion. The motion was withdrawn. Barão do Ladario said that, when he had signed the report in favor of granting a leave of absence to custom-house cleky Joaquim Freire, he was altogether unaware of the antecedents of this citizen. He had since learned, however, that this individual's record is far from being honorable. He had gone on board the squarkron with Admiral Custodio de Mello whom he immediately abandoned, hastening to Immarty palace to give information against him. He had afterward's taken a prominent part in the murder of Sergeaut Silvino at Pernambuo, and while secretary of Cen. Quadros in Paraná, is supposed to have the condition of the amount of Sergeaut Silvino at Pernambuo, and while secretary of Cen. Quadros in Paraná, is

Deen his conduct during that time. In the 2nd discussion the Senate voted Senator Pires Ferreira's substitute bill for confirming the commissions, with right to full pay and perquisites, of the warrant ensigns appointed up to Nov. 3rd, 1894.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Coehlo Cintra, Thomaz Cavalcanti, Nogueira Paranagud and Carlos Jorge discussed the amendments to the budget of the department of industry. Deputies Lauro Muller and Thomaz Cavalcanti defended the bill for restoring Dr. Serzedello to his post in the army and to his professorship in the military school. By a vote of 77 to 42 the Chamber rejected the Senate's amendment No. 12 to the budget of the navy department. The bill for reorganising the general staff of the army was passed in 3rd discussion.

Nov. 23.—Senate.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill granting an extension of two years to the time fixed for concluding the line of the Leopoldina railway between Santo Eduardo and Cachociro de Itapemirim and that for confirming the appointments of warrant ensigns. It also voted several private bills.—Chamber of Departies.—Deputics—Deputies Amisio de Abreu, Lauro Muller and Timotheo da Coxta discussion with that of many forcign railways. He asserted that the measures which the government solicits from Congress for this railway are absolutely necessary. He was answered by Deputy Bueno de Andrade, who promised to prove that the road is not well managed. Deputies Amisio de Abreu, Lauro Muller and Timotheo da Coxta discussed the budget of the department of industry. Deputy Aleindo Guanabara spoke on the bill on deposits of banks of issue. Deputies Lauro Muller and Augusto Montenegro moved to ask for information in regard to claims of navigation companies for services rendered and losses sustained after Sept. 6, 1893. navigation companies for services losses sustained after Sept. 6, 1893.

Provincial Notes

-Lotto lotteries have been prohibited in S.

-An epidemic of small-pox is raging at the capital of Goyaz.

-There has been published in S. Paulo an answer to the monarchist manifesto.

—Japanese immigrants are expected to arrive in S. Paulo in the month of February.

-It was reported in Babia on the 24th inst. that the corps of firemen had mutinied.

—The president of the municipal chamber of Araraquara has died of yellow-fever.

—The epidemic of fever, said to be yellow-fever, continues unabated at Araraquara, São Paulo.

—The public schools of the state of Rio de Ja-eiro are attended by 10,395 boys and 7,116 girls.

The opposition claims to have carried the elec-tions for members of the state legislature in Piauhy.

The state government of S. Paulo has bought for 3,000\$ the library left by the deceased professor, Julio Ribeiro.

-The municipal council at Bahia has voted a resolution for erecting a monument to the m of Councillor Almeida Couto.

—At Itaporanga, Sergipe, José Pedro de Nol-asco has died in consequence of a beating which he received from the police force.

—On the 17th a demonstration was made against e Reporter of São Paulo because it had publish-t the monarchist manifesto.

—A telegram from Sergipe states that there are three sets of candidates for the state legislature and two sets of election boards.

—A telegram of the 21st says that the office the newspaper Cears is threatened with an att by the partisans of the state government.

—A project is under discussion in the legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro providing for the importation of 100,000 European immigrants.

—A telegram of the 23rd inst. says that the police force sent to the interior of Bahia has succeeded in capturing some of the bandits infesting that region.

—On Rua Quinze de Novembro, in the city of S. Paulo, there was a fight last Saturday between two physicians. For a moment the air was blue with pills, and their language was anything but professional.

—The Jornal do Povo of Taubaté, complains of the abuses committed by the police, which does not hesitate to enter houses for the purpose of naking arrests in flugant violation of one of the provisions of the constitution.

—At Vista Alegre, Minas Geraes, a man named Anacleto was recently lynched for having com-nitted a murder at that place. Among the lynch-ers were several women belonging to the family of the man who had been murdered.

—In Sergipe an election for members of the state legislature was held on the 24th inst. At the capital the partisans of Coeho Campos, consider-ing illegal the electoral board, took no part in the election. At Marom two distinct elections with separate electoral boards were held.

—The Municipio of São Paulo say: "The permanency of Congress through successive prorogations, another to December 10th being already announced, has caused serious disgust among good patriose." But then, the "good patriost are not receiving the pay attached to the business!

The state of São Paulo has accepted the offer of Dr. Fernando de Albuquerque of a building and necessary land in the suburb of Bella Vista, in São Paulo, for the creation of a model school. This gift deserves special notice, for it is very rare that large donations of this description are made in Brazil for educational purposes.

—Work has been initiated at Jahú, São Paulo, a new system of water-works toward which the unicipal council has contributed 50,000\$.

In Mogy-mirim on the 19th inst, there was a fight between Dr. Alexandre Coelho, member of the S. Paulo state legislature, and Dr. Eduardo Couto, president of the municipal chamber. The affair caused much sensation and it is stated that the police tried to arrest Dr. Alexandre Coelho and the people endeavored to lynch Dr. Eduardo Couto.

Couto.

—A São Paulo paper relates that a party residing there recently received a letter from S. Carlos do Pinhal on which was endorsed "Forwarded under fine in view of there being no stamps in this agency." It would be interesting to know why the letter should pay a fine simply because the postal authorities have been remiss in providing the S. Carlos do Pinhal agency with stamps.

postal authorities have been remiss in providing the S. Carlos do Pinhal agency with stamps.

—A Bahia telegram states that on the 18th ult. 100 men commanded by Calixto de Almeida Ferraz and Major Marinho do Bombo attacked the plantation of Tamanduá helonging to Col. Domingos Ferraz. On the 20th they made to the latter in the name of Col. Augusto da Rocha Medrado a proposal for peace and by means of this stratagem succeeded in getting possession of Col. Domingos Ferraz, his son, son-in-law, nephews and 11 adherents, all of whom were barbarously murdered. They moreover tortured, mutileted and robbed other persons. Of a herdsman named João Francisco they cat off the hands, ears and tongue, forcing his wide to hold the light for them while they did so. Domingos Ferraz's son-in-law, Raphael Lopes Ferraz, was robbed of 40,000\$. The plantation of Tamanduá and the villages of Panella and Batuque were sacked, and it was expected that the plantations of Conquista and Condence and the town of Bom-Jesus dos Meiras would share their fate. According to another account Calixto some six months ago had a quarrel with Affonso Lopes, Domingos Ferraz's son-in-law, about lands and in this quarrel two of Calixto's brothers were killed. Calixto then, with the assistance of rich relatives in Minas, proceeded to raise men for the purpose of avenging himself. Then followed the events that are narrated above.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 23rd inst. says that the 1st district court has decided the question between the Companhia Hydraulica Potto Alegrense and Major José Vicente Silva Telles in Lavor of the latter, who is consequently to receive from the company the sum of 160,000500. If we are correctly informed, Col. Facundo Tavares was manager of the Companhia Hydraulica and it was generally believed that his tenacious opposition to the claim of Major Silva Telles led to the attack on his house by the police Nov. 1, 1892, when his two sons were killed and he was wounded and arcested.

rested.

The Patria, a paper recently established in the city of Rio Grande, analyses Julio de Castilhos' decree for organising the police and contends that in this decree the dictator violates his own consti-

decree for organising the police and contends that in this decree the dictator violates his own constitution.

Dr. Poggi de Figueicelo has proposed to the minister of justice to establish in the state of Rio Grande, Pelonas, Cruz Alva, Uruguayana and Lwramento. Julio de Castilhos' leg slature is engaged in discussing the budget for 1896. One of the provisions authorizes the expendi ure of 200,000\$ on a new government house.

The 31st batalion of infantry has been transferred to Porto Alegre, the 4th to Livramento and the 18th to S. Gabriel.

After an intervew with Raphael Cabeda, Silveira Martins left Montevideo for his estancia on the 19th inst. It continues to be reported that he will shortly go to Europe for his family.

Capt. Alexandrino de Alencar, ex commander of the Apindabam, arrived at Porto Alegre on the 23rd. He will leave his two daughters at Rio Pardo and then come to Rio de Janeiro. It is stated that Gen. Hypoblio will arrive at Porto Alegre to-day. It is expected that he will call on the commander of the military district, at Pelotas, and account for the public money that he has received.

D. Candida Lau, mother of Capt. Candido Lara, ex-commander of the Republica, died in Porto Alegre on the 24th inst.

It is reported that D. Carlos Barbosa, Julio de Castilhos' vice-president, is going to Paris.

A Porto Alegre telegram states that on the 23rd there was a fight at Santa Maria da Boca do Monte between civilians and soldies of the 25th battalion of infantry.

Railroad Notes

-On Saturday the drivers of the Nictheroy tramways made an unsuccessful attempt to strike.

—There was another bad accident on the Central last evening causing a long delay in the running of the suburban trains. The morning papers give no particulars.

The station-master at Mariano Procopio who is supposed to be responsible for the recent accident on the Central railway, has been indicted, and then released on bail.

—On Sunday last there was another derailment on the Central railway, near the station of Santo Antonio. No damage resulted, but traffic was interrupted for a time.

—Complaints are coming in as to the delays and careless treatment of merchandise at Lafayette, on the Central line, where there is a break of gauge and consequent transhipment. It is said that much damage has resulted from these abuses.

—The construction work on the Mazambinho line is said to be progressing rapidly. Twenty-two Kilometres of road-bad beyond the station of Pontal are now ready for the rails. At the end of the year it is expected that the track will be laid to the bridge crossing the Rio Sapucaly.

—Victorino Rossados makes the following complaint in regard to merchandise shipped to him from this city to the station of Gen. Carneiro: Of four cauts shipped on the Sth ult. he has been able to obtain no information whatever. Of 40 packages shipped on the 22nd and 24th ult. he received 16 on the 4th lint. He then began to send to the station nearly every day for the rest, which were delivered to him in a wretched state on the 18th. Much of the merchandise was very much damaged by rain and a cask of wine reached him entirely empty. He estimates his loss at over 2,000\$500.

2,000\$000.

A frightful accident was averted at Entre Rios on Sunday by the prudence of a locomotive driver. It seems that a police captain there, who has already achieved notivety for his aggressiveness, wished to arrest a switchman for disrespecting his authority. The man escaped, however, and then the blustering official invaded the station with a police force and threatened to arrest the whole staff unless they informed him where the fightive was. The whole staff except the station-master, thereupon took to their heels, leaving the station entirely unprotected. A passenger train came through soon after, and the driver, seeing no one in charge of the switches, had the prudence to stop his train and investigate. It would be well to remove that police captain to Trinidad.

LOCAL NOTES

- —It is stated that finands have been discovered in the accounts of the ironclad Riachuelo.
- The police force that was guarding the Central way was replaced last night by a detachment of railway was re regular troops.
- -It is reported that Dr. Fernando Abbott, Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires, has tendered his resignation.
- —On Saturday the Senate confirmed the appointment of Dr. Joaquim Antunes de Figueiredo to the Supreme Tribunal.
- —A resolution has been presented to the Senat-prolonging the present congressional session to December 20th next.
- December 20th next.

 —The new director-general of the postoffice,
 Dr. Emygdio Adolpho Victorio da Costa, will assume charge to-morrow.

 —It is announced this morning that the resignation of Dr. Fernando Albott as minister at Buenos Aires has been confirmed.
- —Colonel Piragibe has been declared to be fit for active service and will probably be soon assigned to some command.

- signed to some command.

 —The minister of foreign affairs and Barão de Capanema have lately been in consultation, presumably over the Misiones boundary survey.

 —During the 2nd half of October there were in this city 100 marriages, 560 births, \$48 deaths, 12,600 arrivals in port and 11,539 departures.

 —The government has given instructions for discharging all soldiers who have completed their term of service in the army except those in Rio Grande do Sul.
- The Jornal do Commercio continues to repeatis false assumptions of the 15th. A lie well defended is as good as the truth, seems to be the motto of the Jornal.
- motto of the Jornal.

 —A telegram from São Paulo published in this morning's papers, says that it is known there that the British government has not proposed arbitration in the Trinidad case.
- The government has repealed the illegal decree issued by Marshal Floriano Peixoto on May 11, 1894, depriving Cap. Bueno Brandão of his professorship in the naval school,
- It is stated that the term of service of over 1,000 soldiers has recently expired. Except those serving in Rio Grande do Sul, the minister of war has ordered their prompt discharge.
- —A national guard, in uniform, was captured yesterday in the act of breaking into a house in S. Francisco de Xavier. And when arrested he attempted to defend himself with a 1220r.
- —There is announced a new hook on life in Marshal Floriano Peixoto's political prisons. It is written by Dr. Pedro da Camara, aephew of the deceased Visconde de Pelotas, who was one of the validation of the property of the political prisoners.
- political prisoners.

 —Capt. Alexandrino de Alencar, commander of the Aquidaban during the naval revolution, is expected to arrive here in a few days. He leaves his two daughters (whose maternal grandmother, by the way, was an American lady) at Rio Grande da, Scil
- do Sul.
 —On Saturday the Supreme Court refused to grant a writ of hisheas corpus in favor of six alleged counterfeiters. Judges Americo Lobo and Lucio de Mendonça, who usually refuse habeas corpus to political prisoners, voted in this case in favor of granting it.
- Parameter of the Chamber on the 20th by Deputy Eduardo Ramos offering a paize of 300,000\$ foold for the discovery of a cure for yellow fever. He proposes a mixed commission of Brazilian and foreign medical experts to decide all claims.
- —The Jornal do Commercio of the 21st publish, es a telegram from its London correspondent stating that the Buitsh government had, mopsed arbitation in the Trindad dispute. The telegram also states that the proposal had been well received in Anglo-Brazilian circles.
- The Jornal do Commercio gave us a shock this morning by stating that a project was presented to the Senate yesterlay "proroguing the present legislative session to the 20th day of the current year. Will the Jornal tell us where to look for that date on the calendar.
- it date on the calendar.

 The Jornal of the 22nd denies that it is trying through the press, but that it to make diplomacy through the press, but that it is trying to make diplomacy through the press, but that it is seeking simply to obtain news and make comments on the same. Quite so; but how about misrepresentations and offensive comments on them? These surely do not come under the head of "news."

- —It is aunounced that the cruiser Benjamin Constant is being prepared for a voyage of instruction in December next.

- constitute is being prepared for a voyage of instruction in December next.

 —On Saturday there were admitted into the Misericordia hospital two negroes, both said to be over 100 years old, who had arrived that day on a Central railway train from the station of Mendes.

 —There was a meeting of Spanish residents of this city on the 20th for the purpose of completing an organization. One of the steps taken is amusing, for it is nothing less than the nomination of a committee to receive and publish the official newsert out by the Spanish government in regard to Cuban events.

 —The government has annulled the decrees, illegally issued by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoty, depixing of their professorships in the military schools of this city and Rio Grande do Sul Col. Espirito Santo, Major Alcides Bruce, Major Palcide of Castro Araujo, Captain Euroco de Oliveira and others.

 —The delay in our issue last week, we feel com—

- Major Pedro de Castro Araujo, Captain Eurico de Oliveira and others.

 —The delay in our issue last week, we feel compelled to say, was not due to the hostile demonstration made by the *Jornal do Commercio, but to the cecentricities of our gas motor. It does these things on principle, which is not the case with our colleague, and we have no other recourse than that of patient submission.

 —During the past week the President has revoked other illegal and unjust acts of the dictator, by which various officials and professors were dismissed from their posts. The minister of finance has also reinstated various employés of his department who were similarly dismissed. It must be wormwood and gall to the "florianistas" to witness these acts of justice.

 —The Brazilian navy now comprises: 2 1st-class ironclast; 3 2nd-class ironclast (of which 2 are unfinished); 5 1st-class cruisers in service and 3 under construction in Europe; 5 2nd-class cruisers in service and 1 under construction at Rio de Janeiro; 7 3rd-class cruisers; 1 torpedocatcher; 13 torpedo boats in service and 3 under construction in Europe; 15 gunboats; and 6 river dispatch boats.

 —That the people should refuse to celebrate

- construction in Europe; 13 gunboats; and or river dispatch boats.

 —That the people should refuse to celebrate days whose importance is purely official is not a cause for either astonishment or regret; but that a daw like the 23rd of November (anniversary of the fall of Deodoro's dictatorship), which is one of the most gloinous dates in the history of Brazil, should pass almost entirely unnoticed, is certainly a fact that cannot fail to be deplored by all who are interested in the welfare of the country.

 —We are glad to state that the government has annulled the illegal decree, issued by the government of Marshal Floriano Peraoto, depiving Professor Alleed Alexander of his place in the Gymnsio Nacional as an enemy of the republic and a traitor to the country. The real cause of Prof. Alexander's dismissal was, we understand, the assistance which he rendered to Mr. Akers, the Truez' correspondent, in his endeavor to establish a Red-Cross hospital during the naval revolution. Participation in so humane an idea seems to have constituted an unpardonable offense in the eyes of the government of the dictator.

 —The socialists, as they call themselves, are again attempting to effect an organization in this country. They have begun the publication of apaper, called the Operario, and are seeking to extend their mistaken views through the working classes. There is much cause for complaint among workingmen, and among the poor, and there is also much truth in the claims of socialist leaders, but it is a mistake to follow the lead of ignorant agitators and to seek to destroy that which our present civilization has brought into existence. The workingman will be the first to suffer from the success of these mad schemes.

 —It is pleasing to note that Col. Pires Ferreira, sentor, considers at imperituent for Congress to inquire what advances have been made to army and naval officers. As such advances are not made with legislative authorization, they are illegal; and as they are made from public fund, sentor, or provisional gove

—The Senate made a serious blunder yesterday. It threw out the application of Barão do Ladario for information in regard to Joaquim Freire, and then passed the resolution sent up by the Deputies granting him a year's leave of absence. The man appears to be utterly unworthy of this consideration. He is charged with all descriptions of intrigue and libel and is said to have been a party to some of the most shameful acts of the last government.

DEATH.

CLARKSON.— In this city on the 26th inst., after long and painful suffering, MARIAN, the loving and beloved wife of Walter Edward Clarkson, of Wolverhampton, and daughter of Francis Hine Carpenter, of this city.

THE GRACE TESTIMONIAL.

THE GRACE TESTIMONIAL.

We see by the Daily Telegraph of October 14th that the testimonial to W. G. Grace, the celebrated cricket-player, has reached a total of 98,351 shillings, and that our own club had contributed 302 shillings towards it. The letter conveying this contribution was as follows:

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph.

Sir.—I beg to enclose First of Exchange of the London and River Plate Bank, London, for £15, 2s, representing 302 shillings subscribed by firty-the emembers and friends of the Rio de Janeiro Cricket Club to the W. G. Grace Testimonial Fund, which you so happily inaugurated. A number of members and friends have not been asked to join in the subscription through absence and other causes, otherwise the amount would have been considerably larger.

—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (for) H. L. WIERATLEY, Hon. Sec. Rio de Janeiro Cricket Club, W. H. A. Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 24.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Rio de Janerro, Sept. 24.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Report of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for 1894. This report, which is the 29th issued, is an interesting exposition of a remarkable English charity. These "homes" are devoted to the reception of homeless children, to their education and to their training for some trade. From the funds provided, schools, shops, farms, nurseries and hospitals are maintained, and deserving boys and girls are sent out to the colonies where employment is provided them. It is a charity of the better kind, for it trains these poor waifs to be honest and industrious, and it provides them with trades and employment. It is sensible and practical. According to this report 5,000 children of all ages and classes were residents of these "homes." In 1894 they dealt with 12,393 cases, of whom 7,990 were fresh applications. Ninety-six of the children admitted were infants, and 52 were incurable, crippled, blind and deaf mutes. Free lodgings were supplied to 14,806 homeless children, and free rations to 183,265. In that year 724 trained boys and girls were sent to the colonies, making a total of 7,210 since the beginning. And, what is specially remarkable, is the colonies, making a total of 7,210 since the beginning. And, what is specially remarkable, is the colonies, making a total of 7,210 since the beginning of the proceeding that the processional processionally so to the English people who are giving it so generous a support.

Business Notes

- HUSINESS NOTES

 In the state of Maranhão there are 14 spinning and weaving factories.

 A large boot and shoe factory began work in Curivba on the 23rd inst.

 The electric light has been formally inaugurated in Rio Claro, São Paulo.

 A catalogue of the schibits at the industrial exposition is promised for this week.

 A movement is on fort for an exposition in São Paulo in 1898. It is said that Senator Campos Salles is promoting the scheme.

 The minister of finance is proposing to stop the collection of import duties on fertilizers now collected by the state government of Ceará.

 It is stated that a case of matches which costs in Europe about 100\$, reaches the importer in this city so burdened with expenses, including import duties, that its cost is increased to nearly 300\$000.

 The official value of the merchandise imported.
- 300\$00.

 The official value of the merchandise imported into this country from the United States in 1894 and dispatched free of duties under the reciprocity treaty was 14,525,284\$670, on which the duties and expediente charges would have been 2,692,714\$193.
- 7148168.

 One of our São Paulo exchanges says that the directors of the Mogyana railway have accepted the proposal of Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. Ld. for supplying that road with coal for a period of one year. The yearly supply will amount to about 2 000 0008.

- the proposal of Messss. Wilson Sons & Co. Ld. for supplying that road with coal for a period of one year. The yearly supply will amount to about 2,000,000\$.

 —In view of the worse than wretched service which the public has received from the customhouse and postoffice, would it not be well for the merchants of his city to withhold their customary Christmas subscription for the current year? Why should they reward these men on Christmas for all their neglect and insolence?

 —The number of "liquidations" in progress just now would lead a stranger to believe that we are passing through a severe business crisis. Many of them, however, are only para ingles ver. They are nothing but bids for custom. They cut down prices from 100 to 75 or even 50 per cent. profit, and then call it a "liquidation."

 —On the 21st Deputy Vergne de Abreu presented a project in the Chamber authorizing the president to expend 1,000,000\$ with preparations, buildings, etc., for a grand exposition of natural and industrial products designed to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of sirali. The names of 82 deputies were appended to the project.

 —On another page we publish several translations from the Gazzta de Noticias and A Noticia, two of the principal daily new spapers of the city, in regard to the withdrawal of the New York Life from Brazil, so far as new business is concerned. Our foreign readers can accept the opinions of these journals as independent and trustworthy in every particular.

—An advertising company called the Empreade Publicidade, was formally inaugusted on the 23rd, a number of municipal officials being greent to demonstrate their approval of the company cobjects. The company will put up large frames at the corners of the streets and in the public squares, containing advertisements and directions, and a blank space for transieri advertisements. The mounting of these frames has already begun. —Owing to the continued incompleteness of the industrial exposition and the lack of statistical information, we shall still further postpone any attempt to describe the exhibits. Yesterday the Gazta de Naticias called upon the exhibitors in the S. Joes eshool building to append to their exhibits certain usefal information as to their factories, such as the output, number of hands employed, etc. To make the exposition really useful, all these data should be given.

—It is said that the inspector of the customhouse is tomando previdencias in regard to the conferente and entry clerks of that public department. And it is full time, surely! To such a point have the abuses of the dustom-house been carried that no merchant knows when his goods will be dispatched, nor what exaction will be made upon him. These public employes work when they please and as little as they wish. They do not, as a rule, do a square hour's work in the day. The inspect should require eight hours service from them and not only a rigid attention to their duties but also a certain show of politeness to everyone transacting business with them.

—Some of our native colleagues have at last awakened to the abuses committed by the municipality distinction of the matter months ago. The requirement is not only vexatious and sometimes prejudical, but it is clearly illegal. If a man's house is his castle, then surely he can paper as room, or replansing permission from the municipality, waiting a month or two besides, then it would be well to take down the sign "Republica,"

—Inasmuch as the inspector of the custom-house says that he has

this that the limprovement in our situation will come,—"Cousas Politicas," Gazeta de Noticiar, Nov. 25.

—When the purpose of the Brazilian government to take over the Western and Brazilian cables was announced, the Nacion of Buenos Aires discussed the question at some length. To show that fears existed and complaints were made in regard to Brazilian fiscalisation (the Jornat will please note that this was not invented by the NEWS) we make the following extract:

"The government of the United States of Brazil proposes to buy a part of the cable and telegraph lines belonging to the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company. The budget of the Brazilian republic for 1895 shows the credit destined for this acquisition. As soon as the news of this fact arrived here, it was immediately given a great importance. There were not lacking those who, either from conviction or interest, gave a cry of alarm, saying that there would thenceforth be delays in transmission, fiscalisation of the dispatches and immense prejudices caused to commerce. Others still went further and predicted an incalculable number of evils which, in case of a conflict, would result for this country, through the acquisition and free control by Brazil of the lines of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company. We are informed that the authorities are studying the question. It is to be supposed that they are the most interested in linding out the importance which the mentioned acquisition might have for this country should it be realised."

Financial Notes

- —Barão do Rosario has been appointed vicepresident of the Banco da Republica.
 —Another fall in Brazilian stocks in the London
 market has occurred, the 1850 Fours being quoted
 yesterday at 6834.
 —Yesterday the President signed three legislative acts opening supplementary credits of 7,616,993\$*\$20,819,000\$ and 9,8738*50.
 —The Pernambuco press complains that the
 custom-house refuses to take certain bank notes,
 including those of 500\$ issued by the Banco da
 Republica.
 —It is said that there are 350,000\$ in nickel
 coins at the mint ready to be issued. Then why is
 it that the Trensury does not send the coins where
 they are so much needed?

During the past week there was another heavy decline in stocks on the London market. Brazilian Fours being quoted at 68 ¼ on the 21st. There has since been a slight recovery.

—It has been discovered that during the naval revolution the government delivered to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves the sum of 400,000 through the Banco Italo-Urugayo in Montevideo.

—In the budget voted by the municipal chamber of S. Paulo, the revenue and expenditure for 1896 are each estimated at 1,982.412\$731. In sundry banks the chamber is stated to have deposite amounting to about 1,200,000\$000.

—The Banco da Republica is bussly engaged in issuing its new beer labels to substitute called-in notes. It is a great pity that notes so uply are to be scattered throughout the country. They are bad enough to make a mattic shiver.

—The state legislature of Expirito Santo has authorized the president of that state to contract with some bank for the issue of mortgage bonds to the amount of 5,000,000,000 for loss to planters. The state guarantees 6% interest on the bonds thus issued.

—The minister of finance has asked his colleague

ters. The state guarantees 6% interest on the bonds thus issued.

—The minister of finance has asked his colleague the minister of industry, to take measures to compel the Companhia Metropolitana to pay in £591 yf. 8d, on account of fiscalization and legalizing consular documents. The Metropolitana is the company engaged in importing colonists.

—The October receipts of the Porto Alegre custom-house amounted to 1,296,798\$152, against 1,044,881900 in the same month in 1894. The deposits supplied 91,257\$092 of this total. The schedule import duties amounted to 554,042\$436.

—On the 19th Senatro Oiticica withdrew his amendment authorizing the coining of 10,000,000\$ in nickel abroad. He had learned through Senator Bocayuwa, probably, that there is an alundator Bocayuwa, probably, that there is an alundator Bocayuwa, probably, that there is an alundator blocky of the coin at the min. His next motion should be to instruct some treasury official to hire cart and go after it.

The true defender of the republic is not the

snouton be to instruct some treasury official to hire a cart and go after it.

—The true defender of the republic is not the partizan who wears a uniform and fights his opponents, but the citizen who proteets the public treasury from robbery, who promotes industry and commerce, and who proclaims justice. Just now the spoilsman is the enemy, and the patriot is the man who seeks to defeat his raids on the treasury.

—According to the Jounal de Noticias of Bahia the amount lost by the treasury of that state last tyear, through custom-house frauds, is estimated at 1,500,000500. Of these frauds 63 have been discovered, embracing the following merchandise: 13,986 hags of coffee, 1,375 hags of cacco, 9,369 bales of tobacco and 387 packages of piassava. The loss of the state and municinal treasuries on this merchandise was 471,5808576. Of the 63 frauds discovered 30 were committed by one house. The number of suits brought, up to the present, is 61.

COMMERCIAL

		Rio de 3	aneiro, A	Tovember :	5th, 1895.
Par valu	e of the F	Irazilian r	nilreis (1\$	hing (con	27 d.
do	do	do	do	in II S	•/ u.
	. coin	at \$4.86	he ner C	t eta	
do	\$1.00 (1)	S coin	Brazilia	gold	54 75 Cts
do	of La sta	in Bene	ilian and	gold	1\$827
	O. C. M.	. 111 11142	man gold.		8 890
Bank rat	e of exchan	ge,official	on Londo	in to-day	9½ d 21918
do	d	0	do (naner)	343 rs. gold
do	de	•	do in	U.S.	343 rs. gold
12.	coin	at \$4 80	per &t s	tg	18.50 €
Value of	\$1.00 154	So per .	ćι, stσ. i	n Brazi.	
	£1 sterling	irrency (paper)	• • • • • • • •	5 f 40 s
					25 1046

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

November 19.—The banks opened at 0\(\frac{3}{2}, \) 9,716 and 9\(\frac{1}{2}, \) the highest rate ruling in the morning, when business was reported in other sterling at 9,016. About mid-day 9\(\frac{1}{2}, \) the things of the sterling at 9,106. About mid-day 9\(\frac{1}{2}, \) and the market weakened, the banks refusing money at 9 and the market weakened, the banks refusing money at 9 and the banks oldered at 9\(\frac{1}{2}, \) and business was reported in other sterling at 9,716. Then the tone improved again, and the banks oldered at 9\(\frac{1}{2}, \) and business was reported in other sterling at 9,716. Then the tone improved again, and the banks oldered at 9\(\frac{1}{2}, \) with other stering quisted at has ruled lately, at the extremedal of movement, such as 18,716. Then the sterling obstitution of \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ for the sterling}}\$ with "futures" six reported within these extremes. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 25\(\frac{1}{2} \text{ for the sterling}}\$ of \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ for the sterling}\$ of \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ for the demand for bill is causing at \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ for the sterling}\$ of \$\f

an 9%—9510. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 25\\$0.00 sellers at 26\\$0.00 colors at 25\\$0.00 sellers at 25\\$0.00 colors at 25\\$0.

November 33.—The fluctuations in the market were confined to the transactions realised "on the aureat," for the husk all furnished bills at 9½ for good money, and 9 sife was the rate for other paper during the day. The Hanco d Republica posted 9½d, the British Raik and the Hanco d Republica posted 9½d, which will halk and the Hanco at 9½3 a moderate business was done, but not with max a 9½3 a moderate business was done, but not with max of 9½3 a moderate business was done, but not with max of 9½3 a moderate business was done, but not with max of 9½3 a moderate business and store the strength of the market closed steady with some money of the property of the strength of the property of the strength of the stre

whether foreign, or to S. Paulo, did not transpire.							
SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.							
		nber 18.				•	- 1
19,	Apolice	s, 58 96:	2	t Apoli	ce, 4s	. 1.2	58
35004	do 'a	965 regis, 962		s do		1.2	fis I
**	do y	964		do do		1,2	fo
33	40			deo.L	ina. 100\$	14	- 1
			Banks.				- 1
100 I	av e Co	m 152	100	Lav. e	Com	153	- 1
	do do	28 70	75 500 323	Republ	ica	159	500
100	do	fig.	500 323	do:		159	
.30	uo	69	25	do	28	71	
			cellaneou				- 1
6 F	Braz. Fee	i. insc 11	60	Servicos	Marit.	8.	- 1
30 1	icin. S.	Paulo, 35	40	do	50 010	21	- 1
	Novem	ber 19.					- 1
2 A	polices	58 963 962 5 1,265	50	Apolices	s. 18as	062	1
5	do	962	315	do		065	- 1
3	10 49	t,265	17	do	regist.	963	
	4-	1,267	10	, do		965	- 1
, o d	el. I 'de	a 100\$ 14 5	35	deb Sor	ocabana	68	- 1
50	do	200\$ 125	00 12	Jor	do Com	170	- 1
				m m C. I	CI DI	00	- 1
			Banks,				
50 I	epos. e	Desc. 123	23	Naciona	١	238	- 1
							500
220	do	28 68 5 60	00 165	do	••••	159	
			. ,,				- 1
14		DIIS	ellaneous				

70 Minas S. Jeron. 4 500 100 Atalaya insc 10 November 20.	100 Braz. Ind. mill 240 100 Centros Past 19
4 Apolices, 5s 968 12 do 968 29 do 999 6500\$ do 9612 200\$ do 9612 200\$ do 965 50 do 1895 967 50 do 968 3 , Minas Geraes 985 500\$, Rio de Jan 10052	2 Apolices, 4s1,265 151 do1,270 1000\$\frac{1}{2}\$ do127 200 deb L'dina 100\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 15 200 do 15 100 do 14 500 100 , 7 or do Com 170 511 h n Cr Rl, Braz. 60 500 100 , Predial. 55

l	3., Minas Geraes 980 500\$,, Rio de Jan 1001/2	10	o,, Pred	ial	55	300
į	Bani	ks.				
	34 Commercial 208 200 Constructor 13 300 Lav. e Com. 28 63 500 5 Nacional 240 50 Rural, 28 120	62 80 185 35	Republica do do do		158 71	
١	Miscellane	ous.				
	150 Loteria Nac 21					

	59 Apolices, 58 975 23 do 481,270 100 deb Ldna 100\$ 14 500 200 ,, Sorocabana 68	15 Apolices, 1895, 968 20 do regis, 966 40 do 970 10 h n Cr RI Braz, 60
ı	Ban	iks.
	50 Commercio	6 Republica 159 199 do 158 500 14 do 28 70 190 do 71 200 Sul Americano 3 450 do 2 500

30 S. Christ 158	100 Sorocabana 79
November 22.	
43 Apolices, 5s 975 200\$ do 98	40 Apolices, 1895 973 50 do regist. 970
3 do 48 1,275	200 deb. L'dna 100\$ 16

Miscellaneous.

			Be	ınks.	.,	 	
10 50 50 1500	Crcd. Lav e	do	66 500 65	1101 20 152	Rural do	 28	71
			Miscel	aneou	s.		•

		MISCELLE	ineous.		
100	Minas S. Jeron. Sorocabana S. Christ tram.	70	275 Const. Civis 100 Lot. Nacional.	20	
100	Const. Urbanos	1500	100 Melh, no Braz. 500 Salinas Mossoro-		500
200	do	1250	Assú	5	500
	November 2	3.		•	

November 23.		
50 Apol. '95 regis. 965 15 do 968 45 do 970 42 do 972 190 Gold 48. '89 1,600	63 Apotices, 58 975 8 do 48 1,280 6 do 1,277 100 deb L'dna 100\$ 16 429 ,, Surocabana 69	
Ba	nks.	
ion Lav. e Com. ion	st Danielli.	

D6	inks.	
7 Rural, 28 120 Misces	16 Republica 160 do <i>laneous</i> ,	158
C1 '11		

500 O. Hydraulicas 50 Corcovado mill. 175 25 Loteria Nac... 21

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th November, 1895.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been quiet, and the total sales reported are only about 36,000 bags, but shipments have been 61,000 bags, against receipts of \$5,000 bags, and the quotations have been 40,000 bags, and the property will maintained, altitudgh business is said to have been 60,000 to 35,000 bags, and the property of the current of the competition of the competition of the competition of the competition of the supply for the current crop, about 12, 15,000 bags, of which we have received up to date 1,240,000 bags.

The news from consuming markets has been far from examined to the competition of the comp

The shipments since our last report have be	en :
30.733 bags for the United States	
15,318 ., ., Europe	
to,3 o ,, ,, Cape of Goo	d Hope
3,587 ., ,, River Plate, e	ic.
1,761 ,, ,, Coastwise	
61,749 bags.	
The vessels sailed with coffee are :	
United States	bags
Nov. 16 New York, Blg str Wordsworth	
do., Ger str Salerno	17,955
20 Baltimore, Amer bk Baltimore	7,000
22 New York, Br str Biela	5,002
Europe:	3,000
Nov. 16 Hamburg, Ger str Cintr	3,321
Bremen, " Strassburg	565
Antwerp, do	464
20 do., Br str Thames	340
England, do, do,	2 4 11
20 Smyrna, Ital str A hieriti	105
21 Mediterranean, Ital str Sirio	2 220

Elsewhere:
Nov. 19 Port Elizabeth, Norling Perlen 3.750
19 Kiver Plate, Bristr Nile
Coastwise, sundry steamers
Receipts during the past week were 53,343 bags, against 63,584 for the preceding week and 52,711 bags
against 63,584 for the preceding week and 52,741 bags
tor the week before,
Official quotations on the 23rd inst. per 10 kilos, were:

Washed	15\$660-17\$703
Superior	15 660-17 022
Good Ist.	15 660-17 022
Regular 1st	15 456-17 022
Ordinary 1st	14 5 3 17 022
Good and	13 686-15 665
Ordinary 2nd	11 600-14 979

and the panta remains unchanged at 1\$560.

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

•••	arroba,	were the following:	
		November 18	November 23
о.	6	23\$100	22\$6 a
	7	2/\$000	21 \$500
	8	21.5000	2036.00
	9	20\$100	10,1600

The quotations having been unchanged since the 19th.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 195,520 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

- 1	_			-			_	_		•	•	٠.	_	•	,,	٠.	,,		E.	K	υ.		
0		Receipts at Santos hage	Steamer freight, 500 primage	Exchange on London	N. Y. spot quot. No. 3	do No 8	× ×	Average price No. 7	Stock	Com surpuscues mags			" River Plate, etc. "	, carpa		Europe.	Shipments U. States.	Keceipts bags					
	-		_	200		21,000		_	205,043	11,032	_		1,860	:	1,541		4.822	14.155				Z.	-
	-	15 30 0	25.00	01/	7	20.800	•		193,855	12,970		1.730	120	2,000	1,64		7.550	7.776			,,,,,,	Z	
	10,000	25-30 6	9 51 10	2 8/51	300	21450			195,224	9,163	:		:	2,250	2,150		4.762	4,532			Nov. 20	:	
1.	13,000	3 5-30 C	9%	15/3 6	2000	a1\$500	,		191,777	10,190	;	i	1.528	1,590	4,810	,	3	6,743			Nov. 21		
	13,000	25-30 €	9 51 6	2 %51	20 050	21\$ 00			187.336	12,313	431	,	;	2.410	3,901	5,501		7.872			Nov. 12		
-	14,000	25-30 €	9 5116	15% €	20 6 0	21\$50		.9000	102 688	6,8	:	;	,,,,,	3	9	3.891	0000	17			Nov. 23 Nov. 24		
	:	:	:	:	:	:		010,000	100	:	;	:	:		:	;	500	3			Nov. 24		
	29 ,000	:	:	;	:	;		:		102.046	4,331	5,017			65,738	97,860	,/40	*S. *.K			Sincerst Nov.	1	
	1,938,551	:	:	:	:	;		;	6-6166-6-	1.100.000	47,463	30,525	41.130		385,302	700,459	1,242,553			ding to some	Totals		

Imports.

We regret that we are still unable to report any improvement in the markets. Receipts of flour are moderate and improvement in the markets. Receipts of flour are moderate and improvement in the markets. Receipts of flour are slightly higher, the hillough quotations for American flour are slightly higher, the hillough quotations for American dadyonce appears to represent seller's ideas. Yuquit and the dadyonce appears to represent seller's ideas. Yuquit and the dadyonce appears to represent seller's ideas. Yuquit and the dadyonce appears to represent seller's desired and could have a dadyonce appears to the acceptance of the dadyon and the seller dadyonce and the seller dadyonce and the seller dadyonce and markets. Receipts of kerosene and rosin are considerable markets. Receipts of kerosene and rosin are considerable and the seller dadyonce and all of the latter article is for dealers, so that there is the seller of the seller dadyonce and all of the latter article is for dealers, so that there is the seller in the seller of the seller of the seller dadyonce and the sel

We included in our last report 350 lnf. from the River Plate per str Donro, which had been included in a previous week's receipts, as part of the cargo of the Sche Contains for American flour are slightly littler and import Quotations for American flour are slightly littler and import Similar Sche Simil

Trieste Richmond 1stdo 2nd	27\$500—27\$750
do 2nd	27 500-27 750
Western and Interior River Plate	27 000-27 750
Local Mills	**** *6 0.00=18 000

Pitch Fine—Receipts in and process sint consideration market nominal.

White Pine—Receipts have been 4.18 feet per Leibnitz, 887519 feet per S. R. Barrze, 137, 10 feet per Thomas Ty-87519 feet per Library 15 feet per Figura, all from New York-Brokers quadratic since the Processing all from New York-Brokers quadratic since the Processing Spruce Pine New York per fort.

Spruce Pine New York per fort.

Spruce Pine New York part of the Pine Rock feet from Westerwick, We are still unable to fair a per declaration from Westerwick, New York Pine New York.

Kerosene Receipts are constructed by S. R. Barrae, 1,000 cases per Pine Pine and 5.4 to cases per Pine 1,000 cases per Greein Prince and 5.4 to cases per Pine 1,000 cases per Greein Prince and 5.4 to cases per Pine 1,000 cases per per forth pine 2 feet per forth pine 3 feet per forth pine 2 feet per forth pine 2 feet per forth pine 3 feet per f

Bran-Receipts nil. River Plate bran is retailing at \$\$50.0-5\$300 per bag, and dealers quote native bran at 4\$800

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 18,

CARDIFF-IF the Patent ; 995 tons; Nicolls ; 52 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
Wilson Sons & Co.
West Rewirck - Nor lug Arthur; 379 tons; Clementsen; 92 ds; pare to order.

NOV. 10

GASPE-IF schr Orony Belle; 119 tous; Canteil; 78 ds; coffish to P. S. Nicols in & Co Mossord-IF slig Electra; 158 tous; Brehant; 12 ds; salt to John Moore & Co.

NOV. 21. New York — Amer bk S. R. Bearse : 577 tons; Rose : 59 ds; similaties to Geral de Commercio e Industria Co. NOV 22.

NOV 22.

PULLABELPILA—Amer lug Thomas T. Stevent!, 844 tons: Idake; 38 ds; sundries to Viuva W. Guimatäes & Co. ANTWEEP—Br lug Stranger; 57; tons; Loubke; 56 ds; sundries to order.

— Br ship Comitiebank; 2208 tons; Storn; 54 ds; sundries to order.

to order. Br hg Aven Deminion; 136 tons; Lemieux; 15 ds; salt to order. New York—Amer ble Virgina; 715 tons; Pettigrew; 56 ds; sundries to Waston, Richie & Co. CARDIFS—Br ble Corona; 1104 tons; Percy; 34 ds; coal to Brazilan Coal Co.

NOV. 24.

HAMDURG—Nor bk Zemach; 413 tons; Ribe; 60 ds; sundies to Chr. Hecksher & Co.
ACARAIU—Nor bk Vesanos; 520 tons; Nilsen; 34 ds; salt to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 18. PORT ELIZABETH - Nor bk Perlen; 283 tons; Gundersen; coffee.

coffee.

NOV. 19.

GUAM-Br schr Cellie; 180 tons; Griffiths; ballast.

NOV. 20.

BALTIMORE-Amer bk Ballimore; 680 tons; North; coffee.

NOV. 24.

BARRADOS-NOr lug Merle; 250 tons; Jorgensen; ballast.

FRERMANTLE—Ger bk Freya; 659 tons; Koopmann; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO Argomene. Rangoon 28 Sept. Activ... Hamburg 29 Sept.

Author Autyria Autyria Autyria Autyria Autyria Bidder Combris Carl Hintric Carl Hintric Carl Hintric Carlor County of Carc County of Clyde Cognob orn County of Clyde County of Clyde County of Clyde County of Clyde County of Carc County C	1	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c
Author Autyria Autyria Autyria Autyria Autyria Biddir Combris Conthine Carin Carin Carin Carin Carin County of Circo County of Circo County of Circo Colic Chief Doniel Kierts K. Y. Npice Kierts K. Y. Npice First of Cipule Gogob ern Gogob ern Godon News Gourephan Humboldt Humboldt	trunsweck Hamburg Inmsweick Inmsweich Inmsweic	ici ici ici ct
d stepn d syrin d syrin laider Duider Combrit. Cort Hintric Cort Hintric Cort Hintric Cort Hintric Cort Hintric Cort Hintric Cortic City Cortic City Cortic City Incompared to the Cortic Co	Brinswick Ardrossan Hamburg Oporto Hamburg Oporto Sewporda Blyth Hernotand Letth Norf-le Pensacola Artweep London London London Now Hernotand London	ct
Asyria Asyria Arceina Carlm Ca	Ardrossan 2 26 O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ct
A styrin A rectinu Buldur Cond Hinaris Cond Hinaris Cond Hinaris Condumer Condumer Condumer Condumer Condumer Condit of Cure Ederati Firth of Clyde Gogdwrn Gogdwrn Gonzelphan Hamboldt Hamboldt	Hamburg Oporto Newport Pensacola Blyth Hernosand Leath Norf-lk ensacola Antwerp Baltimore Norkopping London Sorkowyon Cardiff 14 OC Cardiff 14 OC Cardiff 19 OC Cardiff 19 OC Cardiff 19 OC Cardiff 10	ct
Asyria Ascelina Bulder Combeta Combeta Combeta Corris Corris Corris Connelis Connelis Corris Connelis Conne	Hamburg Oporto Newport Pensacola Blyth Hernosand Leath Norf-lk ensacola Antwerp Baltimore Norkopping London Sorkowyon Cardiff 14 OC Cardiff 14 OC Cardiff 19 OC Cardiff 19 OC Cardiff 19 OC Cardiff 10	ct
Arcelina Builder Canibett Carin Carin Carin Cashmere Cannity of Cirre Cannit of Cirre Connic Sino I Daniel Externat Exte	Oporto S Newport 30 Ai Pensacola Blyth 1 O Hernosand 15 O Censacola S Censacol	ct ct
Combris, Carl Himrie Carl Himrie Carl Himrie Conding of Curv Connelli Zina 1 Contic Vidio 1 Iona Periro II Kurti. Kirti.	Newport Pensacola Blyth Hernosand 15 O Leith Norf-dk Pensacola Antwe: p Baltimore Norkopping London 30 O Caudin Horikswall 9 O Caudin 9 O Caudin 14 O Chorikswall	ct
Combris, Carl Himrie Carl Himrie Carl Himrie Conding of Curv Connelli Zina 1 Contic Vidio 1 Iona Periro II Kurti. Kirti.	Pensaco-la Blyth Hernotand Leith Norf 4k Pensacola Antwerp Baltimore 12 Qi Norkopping London Vew York Caudiff Hodikswall 9 Qi	ct
Carl Hintric Carin. Carin. Cashmere Cashmere Conne Control Con	Blyth I O Leith I 5 O Leith I 5 O Norf-lk Pensacola Antwe: p Baltimore I 2 O Norkopping London S New York I O Caudiff U O Hodikswall 9 O C	ct ct
Carim Cashmer Canny of Cirre Cannelio Zina Cette Chief Duniel Duniel Kurn Kurn Kurn Kurn Kurn Kurn Kurn Kurn	Hernosand 15 O Leith 15 O Norf-lk 2- 2-msacola Antweep Baltimore 12 O Norkopping Lond-un 30 O New York Cardiff 14 O Hudikswall 9 O Hudikswall 9 O	ct ct
Cashmer County of Cirse Countid Zina 1 Countid Zina 1 Double Ferra II Duniel Kirth Kirth Kirth Kirth Kirth Kirth Kirth Kirth Gilyde Gogdo rm Gogdo rm Goddo News Gousephan Humboldt Humbold	Leith Norf-lik Pensacola Antwerp Baltimore 12 Oc Norkopping London 30 Oc Cardiff 14 Oc Hudikswall 9 Oc	et et
County of Cure Cannito Zima Critic Uriof From Perior II Desire R. J. Spicer Elleratic First of Clyde Gogoborn Gond New Gracephysia Frankoldt	Noti-lk 2-ensacola Antwerp Baltimore Norkopping London New York Cardiff Hudikswall 9 Oc	et
Carnelia Zina. Certic Chie. Critic Chie. David. David. Kirret. F. 7. Spice. Elfordic. First of Clyde. Gogdo vm. Gond News Ginseppina. Humboldt. Humbold.	Pensacola Antweip Baltimore 12 Oc Norkopping London 30 Oc New York Caudiff 14 Oc Hudikswall 9 Oc	et
Celite Chief. Donnel . Donnel . Royal . Royal . Royal . Richard .	Antwerp Baltimore Norkopping London Norkopping London Norkopping London 10 Oo Cardiff 14 Oo Hudikswall	et
Loom Ferry II Deniel Kierni Kierni E. Y. Npice Ellevili Filit of Uptle Growth New Girstephin Humbold Humbe	Baltimore 12 Oc Norkopping 30 Oc New York 21 Oct Cardiff 14 Oct	et
Daniel Karra E. Y. Spicer Ellerstie Flidi Frith of Clyde. Gogob vn Good News Ginteppina, Humbold Hama Hanket.	Norkopping London 30 Oc New York Cardiff 14 Oc Hudikswall 9 Oc	et
Kurus E. y. Spicer Ellerstie Plid Firth of Clyde Gogod vm Godo Meros Handid Hand Handel Handel Handel Handel	London 30 Oc New York Cardiff 14 Oc Hudikswall 9 Oc	
F. J. Spicer Ellerstic Flidi Flith of Clyde. Gogob vn Good News Ginteppina, Humbold Hama Hadot.	New York Cardiff Hudikswall 9 Oc	
Ellerslie Flid Firth of Clyde. Gogob'rn Good News Gineppina, Humbolt Hama Haddet.	Cardiff 14 Oc Hudikswall 9 Oc	
Flid Firth of Clyde. Gogobern Good News Ginseppina, Humboldt Hann Handet.	Hudikswall 9 Oc	
First of Clyde Gogob rru Good News Ginseppina, Humboldt Hama Hadot.		t
Gogobern Good News Giuseppina, Humboldt Hama Hadet.		
Good News Giuseppina, Humboldt Hama Hand		
Ginseppina, Humboldt Hama Hadet	Rangoon 22 Aug	z.
Humboldt	Baltimore r Oc	ŧ.
Hama	Mobile	
Haabet	aguenay River 3 Oc	t
transcr A	arendal to Son	t
	illoa 18 Oc	ŧ.
ohn O' Gannt	Intwerp 24 Oc	ŧ.
J. M. Bunck	puthead 24 Sep	t.
Julia	rensacola	
Ju ius	porto	
Lottie Moore	Vew York	
Mariposa)porto 17 Oc	t.
	tamburg 25 Sen	Ė.
Medor	famburg 24 Sep	
Marthara (str) P		
Magdala (str)	ensacola	
Mary L.Burrill P	ensacola ensacola	
	ensacola ensacola ensacola	
	ensacola ensacola ensacola ew York	
Nova Lide,	ensacola ensacola ensacola ew York	
New City P	ensacola ensacola ensacola ew York porto ensacola	
New City P	ensacola ensacola ensacola ew York	

Propheti Pomona	iacomo	Valencia	30 Sept. 28 Oct.					THE PORT BER 24th, 1895
Riviere Ripon C Robert	City (str)	Mobile Glasgow Hernosan	29 Aug. d 17 Sept.	NAME	TONS	AR- RIVBD	FROM	CONSIGNEES
Sauth 4	merican	Rangoon	24 Ang.					
Saltram Santa K	e (str)	Pensacola Hamburg	25 Oct.	American	613	Oct. 18	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
Steinvor	va	Cardift		lug Glad Tidings lug A. C. Wade. cutter Spray bk S. R. Bearse	665	Nov. 5	New York.	Geral de C. & I. To master Geral de C. & I.
Tuskar Tuskar	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Saguenay	River		577 715 844	21 22	New York. New York.	Geral de C. & I. Watson R & C.
Taria I Varuna	`opan	Brunswic	k	lug T. J. Stewart Argentine	844	23	Phil'hia	V. W. Guim & C
Vasco de	sa a Gama worrland	Oporto Oporto Sundswal	1 11 Oct.	bk M.A. Tejanos.	595	July 22	Rosario	Gianelli & C.
Z. King		Pensacol		British bk Port Adelaide		Sant a.	Rangoon	To order
_		FOREIGN ST	-	bk Solway sp Warrior	1598	Oct. 7	Cardiff	Gas Co. Wilson Sons&C
	CKIVALS OF	POREIGI GI	EAMERO.	en Coringà	1289	1 1 6	Cardift Norfolk	To order Gas Co.
DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO	sp North Star bk Arethusa bk Linwood	1198 1196	22	Newcastle	Wilson Sons & C Braz. Coal Co.
	Bormida 1t	C1	J.N.Vincenzi & F	sp Gael bk Earlscourt	1560		Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C
18	Alacritá It	Genoa* 23d do* 26d	A. Fiorita & C	sp Hawksdale	1724	Nov. 8	Hull	Gias Co
18	Waterloo Nor Biela Br	La Plata 6d Santos 24h La Plata* 4d	E.A shworth & C Norton, M. & C	sp Clydesdale,	1536	13		Gas Co. Wilson Sons & (
19	Thames Br Rogaland Nor	Montevideo 6d	Norton, M. & C Royal Mail Soc. Travaux J. P. Monteiro	sp Bermuda bk Dacca schr Owny Belle	995	18	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & C
16	Norte Nor Grecian Pr. Br.	S. Matheus* 3d New York* 25d	J. P. Monteiro	schr Owny Belle lug Electra	119	10	Gaspe Mossoró	P.S. Nichlson& O John Moore & O
20	Sirio It	River Plate 3d	Quayle, D. & C. A. Fiorita & C	bk Corona bk Stranger	1104 571	22	Cardiff Antwerp	Braz. Coal Co. To order
21	Bellarena Arg La Plata Fr	Buenos Aires 7d Bordeaux* 15%d	Camuyiano & C. Mess Maritimes Royal Mail	sp Comliebank bg New Dominion	2208	22		To order John Moore &
21	Trent Br Centurion Br	Southp'ton* 27d Rosario* 16d	Rio Flour Mills		13'	22		John Moore te
21	Amazonas Gr	Santos 16h	E. Johnston & C Rombauer & C	Danish lug Anna	286	Oct. 3	Ceará	Silva Vieira & C
21	Kal. Kiraly Aust Rutherglen Br	do 24h Cardiff 25d	Lage Irmãos	bk Ane Jenssine. bk Waterfox	478	Nov 11	London Rosario	Walter, C. & C Frias Hermanos
23 23	Sirius Br Magellan Br Kr. F. Wilhelm Gr	Liverpool* 26d do* 23d	Norton, M. & C Wilson Sons & C	lug Jorgen Olsen	292	14	Westerw'k.	Frias Hermanos C. Hecksher & C
		Bremen* 29d Genoa* 27d	H. Stoltz & C. A. Fiorita & C	Dutch	١,	C	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
23	Tiempo Arg	Buenos Aires 6d do 7d	Camurrana & C	bg Vlaanderen	407	Sept.13	tramourg	C. Hecksilei & C
23	Kong Frode Nor Bretagne Fr	Montevideo 6d	D. T. Azevedo Alliança Merc. Karl Valais & C	bk F. Bismarck. sp Lika	968	Oct. 6	Antwerp	W. Samson & C
24	Bourbon Br	Marseilles* 25d Maranhão* 15d Santos 1d	Zenha, Ramos&C	sp Lika lug Sisal	1615 300	11	Cadiz Hamburg	Macedo Jr. & C Navy Depart. Wilson Sons & C
	Asiatic Pr. Br	l	Quayle, D. & C	bk India bg Lida	1805 198	Nov. 16	P. Alegie.	Wilson Sons & C Reis & Saraiva
DEP	NAME	F FOREIGN 8	CARGO	Italian bk Fiducia	709	Oct. 4	Marseilles	To order
DATE			Cilias	Norwegian		٥.	C1:01	D C1 C-
Nov. 18	Beárn Fr	River Plate*	Sundries	bk Halgerda bk Natant	1112	Oct, 10 15	Pensacola	Braz. Coal Co. F. P. Passos C. Hecksher & C
18	Strassburg Ger Nije Br	Bremen* River Plate	do do	lug Success	206	22 25	Hamburg Cardiff	C. Hecksher & C Braz. Coal Co.
	Gelhvara Br Creole Br	La Plata Buenos Aires	Ballast do	bg Kjartan bk Solgran lug Stanley	336 289	27	Antwerp	Braz. Coal Co. To order To order
10	Cornentes Fr	Santos	Sundries	lug Christian	256	28	Liverpool	To order Walter, C. & C. Oliveira Maia&C
10	Cruzeiro Port Olinda Gr	do do	do do	lug Marget lug Palander	195	Nov. 1	Ilha do Sal.	Ribeiro Bastos & C
20	Bormida It Thames Br	do Southamptou*	do do	bg Zaritza bk Ferda	167 596	7		Oliveira Maia Walter, C. & C. Geral de C. & I
20	Salerno Gr	New York	Coffee	bg Cortez lug Arthur	334		Westerw'k.	Geral de C. & I.
20	Bellagio Br	Genoa* Valparaiso*	Sundries do	bk Zemach	379 4'3	24	Hamburg	To order C. Hecksher & C
21	Sirio It	Pernambuco Genoa*	do do	bk Vesanus	520	20	Acarahú	To order
21	Athen Ger	Santos Buenos Aires	dø Ballast	sp Glama	1140	Oct. 11	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. & C
22	Douro Port	do	do	sp Glama bk Aurora do V	162	13	P. Alegie	To order Costa Simões&C
2.	La Plata Fr	New York River Plate	Coffee Sundries	sp America bk Agnes	634	3'	Oporto	To order Costa Simões&C Macedo Jr. & C
23	Amazonas Gr Kal, Kiraly Aust Rogaland Nor	Hamburg*	do do	bk Tentadora	394	INOV. 10	i. do Sal	J. A. G. Santos.
23	Rogaland Nor Trent Br	Montevideo Santos	Ballast Sundries	Russian bk Australia	012	Oct. 12	Brunswick	V. W.Guim.& C.
24	Grecian Pr Br	do	do	Swedish				
24	Sprott Gr	do Valparaiso*	do do	bk Valentina	703	Oct. 23	Cadiz	To order
241	Magelian Br	Tarparatao .	40	bk Ebba			Wiche	Ornstein & C

Last Ouotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Nov. 25th.

Circulation	Public F	unds		
262,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000 18,541,500 24,761,500 16,868,500 7,329,000 4,000,000	Stock 5% currency (stplites). Honds of 1805. Honds of 1805. Hones 4% (godd), converted. Gold Lean, 1808, 6% 0. Hones 4% 1809. Hones 6% 1809. Hones Gerars, 5% 1809. Grant Gold Hones Gerard Hones Ger	••••		974\$000— 978\$000 970 000— 975 000 1,275 000—1,277 000 ——————————————————————————————————
Capital	Banks	Par	Last drv.	
20,000,000\$ 20,000,000 80,000,000 17,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 20,000,000	Commercial. Commercia do ind series Constructor. Credito Movel. Lavoura e Commercio do and series. Nacional Brazilen. Republica do Brazil do and series. Rural e Hypothecanu do 2nd series.	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 100 200 100 200 100 200 100	95000 July 95 8 000 July 95 3 200 July 95 2 000 July 95 8 000 July 95 4 000 July 95 12 000 July 95 6 000 July 95 3 000 July 95 9 000 July 95 4 500 July 95	206\$000—20\$\$000 212 000— 14 000—16 000 4\$ 000 18 000—72 000 233 000—240 00 159 000—159 000— 70 000—70 500 —248 000— 120 000—
Capital	Rativays	Par		
40,000,000\$ 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Bahia & Minas Muzembinho Oeste de Minas do 2nd series S. Paulo-Rio Grande. União Sorocabana-Itanna. do 2nd series	40\$ 100 200 75 200 200 60		
Capital	Transvays	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000 \$	Jardim Botanico S. Christovão	200\$	—July 95 —July 95	118\$000—125\$ coo 155 000—
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000 6,000,000 3,00,6000 6,000,000 5,00,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 3,000,000	Allianga. Brazil Industrial. Carroca Confianga Industrial Didustrial Mucria Manufactora Fluminene Petropolitana S. Pedro de Alcantara S. Santa Luiza.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	. — July 95 14\$\times 00 - Aug, 95 . — July 95 10 000 - July 95 25 000 - Jan, 95 12 000 - Aug, 95 60 p. a - Aug, 95 6 000 - Aug, 95 . — July 95 . — Sep 06	290\$000 240 000 320 000 235 000

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

pollinaris

"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



Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co. 78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

FOR SALE.

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 Ouvidor No. 34.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M.me M. COULON & Co.

This establisment, 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 enrefully made and with promptness.

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias. | theroy).

WANTED a nursery governess. Apply by letter to X, caixa no correio

Dr. Waldés 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 Serviços de Portos

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, (Armação, near Nic-

DO YOU BATHE?

Of course you do, and in order to enjoy your bath you must have one of our INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEA-TERS, a machine that will heat enough water for a comfortable bath in five minuwater for a comfortable bath in five minu-tes, 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:—

z. That they burn 80% less Gas.

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 pratical 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.

RIO DE JANEIRO,

In São Faulo we have established an agency at

> No. 25, Rua dos Protestante 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 he machine on exhibition and for sale.

FILTROS PASTEUR

VENDEM-SE NO DEPOSITO DOS UNICOS AGENTES de la Société anonyme du

FILTRE CHAMBERLAND SYSTÈME PASTEUR

Para o Brasil

EMANUELE CRESTA & C. RIO DE JANEIRO

A PENDULA SUISSA.

JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER
American eight-day clocks, striking hours
and half-hours. Rs. 259000.
American alarm clocks. Rs. 89000

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

THOMAS I. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams,

PTON'S Jams. LIPTON'S Pickles. LIPTON'S Groceries

113 Rua da Quitanda.

NAUSEA ON BOARD

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

Each bottle is accompanied by a prospectus in 3 languages: Portuguese, English and French, in order to facilitate its use to natives and foreigners.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

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.

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

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

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 in-terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-variably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

charging parts.

beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application. Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without

well as an article of necessity.

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

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

Keyboard .- Has the standard keyboard,

with capital shift, locking shift, and celluiloid keys—the latter being black

and white, as recommended by eminent

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 timesaving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickeled and japanned—an ornament as

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and

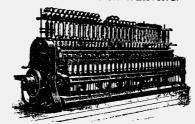
Price: \$90 with Table.

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.

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.

67, 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.ºs 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, AYENIDA 13 DE MAIO **PETROPOLIS**

S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS.

Import and Commission Merchant. Lubricating Oils.

Plows, Hardware, etc.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA

SÃO PAULO.

Telegraphic Address ; " EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Go. 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. Penton. Frank H. Norton

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,

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895 Nov. 30	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Ba- hia, Maceió, Las Palmas and Lisbon.
Dec. 1	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
. ,, 4	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres. Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month, thipped on these steamers can be ken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER , PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

PROJECTED SAILING

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO

New-York

27th inst. Taking 1st class passengers at moderate rates,

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and ithout the inconveniences of transfer. For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 10 de Março. For passages and other information apply to the

Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ld. 58, Rua 1º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

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

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro; and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

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 Montevidéo, Calle Zabala No. 30, ,, ,, ,, 253
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, ,, ,, ,, 54 Cable Address:-SAMSON.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st flo NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-m and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

Lea Gerrins

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;

and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

FRIEDR. PORDO

Goods forwarded and insured to and from all parts or

30, Rua da Candelaria, 30 P. O. Box 227.

the world.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors

American Commercial Envelopes, made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES.

from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

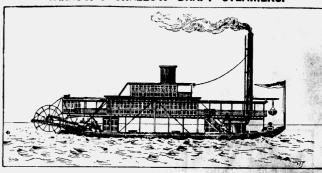
These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS. COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT



zamuces... stey were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply **bolted together, avoid** stly and difficult process of riveting up and launching. For full particulars apply to—
YARBOW & CO., Shipbuilders,
FOPLAR, LONDON.

S HAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sclatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Bore Throat, Swelliage, Spreina, Bruisee, Burne, Scalde, Frost Mitce,

Bold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Pifty Center bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. Baltimore, Hd., U. S.,

W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS-Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Jan. 3rd, 1896
superior in every respect and fitted with every
for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFFE
UTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
nd for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents, No. 2, Rua de São Pedro

N ORDDEUTSCHER 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 Januro on the 3rd and 18th of each month to Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen. Passes gers and car go for all ports of the different lie coeped.

15t.-cl. 3rd.-cl. 500 Marks, 150\$000 425 ,, 120\$000 Antwerp, Bremen..... 425 ,, HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

EPP, EDWARDS & Co. General and Commission Merchants SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 63.

AGENTS FOR Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca Companiha de Navegação Carioca Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co. 64, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

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

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. inva

The Steamer

ITAITUBA

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

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

Saturday, 30th inst. at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche Costeiro, Rua da Saude 56, up to the 29th.

ITAPOAN

expected from Santos, will sail for

Victoria, Bahia and Pernambuco, after the indispensable delay.

Receives cargo at the trapiche Costeiro, 56, Rua da Saude.

IMBETIBA LINE

Cargoes for all stations from Macahé to Campos, Araruama, Central de 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.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

SEA SICKNESS

have much pleasure intestifying to the of NECTANDRA AMARA as a re-

I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 15th August 1895.— E. RICHARDSON.

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