

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 48

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Church Directory. CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday of 2 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. Rua das Laranjeiras. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture: services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 108. COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. Fabrica Carioca, Sundays: 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELO. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays. ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de São Joaquin No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 12 m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory. Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 11 to 3 p.m. Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Assembleia.—Hours: from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras. PROFESSIONAL NURSE. Sister Bright.—London certificated monthly nurse, disengaged January 1st, 1896. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 95 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—112, Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RISEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDRETH, Minister. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES' QUESTION. Editorial from A Noticia, 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 yesterday, 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.

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 its existing contracts, but that it would not accept new business after the 5th of September, (sic) 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, 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.

Editorial from the Gazeta de Noticias of November 7th, 1895 "AS 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. 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 anybody 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 taxes 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 if converted into law would withdraw. 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 instead those of the Local Directory to the acceptability of the onus imposed by the law and that the company should transact business as heretofore.

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.

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.

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. 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, before anybody knows what resolution will be taken, the very mention of it is enough to frighten the New York Life away.

And the reason it gives, which we submit to anybody 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 representatives so clever and influential, if considering 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 extent the Local Directory played with the good faith of others. As the former 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 unforeseen terms 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 condescension to the old assured, as the expenses in connection with the new staff, which are justifiable by the constant increase of the business, will now that the company makes no new contracts have to be covered out of the surplus 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!

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 increase in the custom house duties in order to oblige the consumer to pay more dearly for what he wants. He acts at least openhanded 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 is 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

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wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and
the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:
Dr. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1º de Março,
from 1 to 3 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morn-
ing 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. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

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

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

GRAY, Robert.—Left Liverpool December, 1891, per S.S.
Oceana; arrived at Maranhão Decr. 27; proceeded to
Pará, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there January
24th, 1895. Has not been heard of since.

APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with
Senhor Maurice Hareton, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem
Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his where-
abouts.

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

ISLE DE MARTINIQUE.

We have been looking forward to Mar-
tinique 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
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 plung-
ing into the harbor after little silver pieces
which the passengers lavishly threw over-
board. 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 uplifted in their hands.
This scene was repeated daily and at all
hours, and the little 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.
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, carry-
ing 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
from becoming clogged and clear the cess-
pools at the foot of the streets, which other-
wise would become stuffed with cocoanut
shells and palm leaves and plantain skins,
and all sorts of rubbish, which are con-
stantly 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 dissi-
pation. The costumes of the women are
fantastic and bewildering at any time, but
as the festival advanced they became as grotes-
que 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 inhabi-
tants 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 clean-
liness, 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 arm
and shoulder bare, and with their long
skirts looped up at the hips. A large pro-
portion 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 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 sol-
dier'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
hoops. These heavy pendants dragged
down the lobes of the ears 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 spec-
imen 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 tri-
angular 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
one was sold by its captor at the first but-
cher's shop, and for all I know we may
have eaten it, in some of the highly season-
ed ragouts of which we partook while on
the island—Augustus, in New York Ob-
server.

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 Santiago yesterday says the
new cabinet is received with considerable coolness
and reserve, and a short life is predicted for it. If
the Chilianos are not careful they will soon be at
each other's throats again.

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

—A Valparaiso man got a divorce, or rather ju-
dicial separation this week on the ground that his
wife had deserted him "about thirty times alto-
gether." Their married life extended over a pe-
riod of fifteen years, so it would seem that the lady
left him every half-year on an average. This ex-
ercise 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 20,
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.



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Boots, with elastics..... 65000
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Borzeguins for girls..... 65000
Idem, kid, yellow..... 75000
Slippers, cat-head..... 45000
Shoes for children..... 35 and 35500

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.

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 route 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 fierce 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 heath. We must have 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 Portuguese settlement. We clambered up this, and then perceived, still further to the right, the ruins of several huts and walls, built of unwhewn stones and overgrown with creeping beans. Most of the huts were built at the edge of a deep steep gully. As soon as we saw this, the same idea struck both of us: the Portuguese would most certainly have chosen the vicinity of a stream for their settlement, and in all probability 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, we were 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.

We drank our fill, and found the water cool and delicious, but slightly fishy in flavour, for the large white gannets thronged 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 *debrisk*. 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 tin-benefits 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 water fail in South-west Bay, our working party would merely have to cross the Sugarloaf Col, and follow the sands to this river—no very arduous journey.

The heat had been so intense this day that our recent vain climb up the mountain side had somewhat exhausted us, and we did not feel prepared to accomplish the whole of the long journey to the pier before dark; moreover, the position of the sun showed us that it was long past noon, and we should have had to hurry along without a pause, in order to save our daylight.

So we decided to take it easily, and select 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 foul 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 steam 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 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 gully, 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 precipices 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 to 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 saucepan with us, so the panikin had to do duty for one. In this the doctor concocted a stew, the ingredients of which were *charque*, biscuit, figs and Trinidad beans. It turned out to be a far more tasty dish than one would have supposed.

After dinner the saucepan was cleaned out and grog was served out in it—the last of our supply of rum. We had just lit our pipes 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 beds!" I looked, and lo! to my dismay, those luxurious couches were under water.

I must explain that we had pulled up a quantity of grass and strewed it over the sand, so as to make a snug soft sleeping-place for the night. While we had been enjoying our dinner, the river, unobserved by us, had risen considerably, and was now flowing over that portion of the step whereon we had made up our beds. There had been no rain to account for this, so I suppose that the sun, blazing down on the rocks, causes a great evaporation of water during the day, and that, consequently, the volume of the streams is greater after sunset.

So we had now to put aside our pipes and grog for a few moments and undertake some necessary engineering operations; we cleared away a channel through the natural dam of grass, stones and sand at the lower edge of the step, and so gave a free passage to the swollen stream. The flood subsided at once, and our beds were above water again. The doctor, then, acting in his medical capacity, suggested that damp mattresses were unavailing; so we threw a few handfuls of grass on the top of the sodden mass, and our beds were what we were pleased to call dry again.

We lit a fire of the dead wood and kept it alight all night; so that we could occasionally warm ourselves by it; for a wind had sprung up at sunset, which swept up the ravine from the sea, making us feel uncomfortably chilly, thinly clad as we were and having no blankets to cover us.

We soon found that it would be impossible for us both to sleep at the same time, for the land-crabs had snelt us out and swarmed down upon us from all sides. We kept watch and watch while one slept the other tended the fire and killed the land-crabs, as they approached, with sticks and stones. The other crabs, as usual, fed on the dead.

(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 asking for repressive measures against foreign anarchists.

—The wine product of the province of Mendoza, 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 Monsenor 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.

—The Argentine government is putting some of its warships to practical test by sending them about the world on lengthy cruises. The *g de Julio* it is stated will leave next month on a cruise to the Pacific ocean, probably putting in at some of the Chilean and Peruvian ports to see how naval matters are arranged there.

—Yesterday the President sanctioned the bill voted by Congress authorizing the Great Southern Railway Company (Itaqui & Quarabim) to build an international bridge across the Rio Quarabim, on the Urugayan 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 Nordenskiöld, who will leave this on Sunday next for Punta Arenas. The professor will be accompanied in his researches by the botanist, Sr. Dusán. There is but little doubt that the party will return with some very interesting data about that practically unknown region.—*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 interior 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.

—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 lucrative posts. Their complaints are that at present they are all overworked, and never finish taking down the forms 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 would be a little more work done, and there would be no need of waiting for "despachos" months, and sometimes years.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A mild sensation has been afforded by the disappearance of Sr. Da Costa, public commissary of the 3rd section. By a remarkable and quite unusual coincidence it seems that he recently issued *cales* 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 honouring Buenos Aires with his presence, though he is wanted here explain his error. For a chief of police to leave a deficit of \$80,000 is nothing, and may even be rewarded by a consularship in England, but for a commissary to go wrong for the paltry trifle of \$5,000 is quite out of the question—as Dogberry says, "Most tolerable and not to be endured."—*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 15.

—Education in the province of Buenos Aires is bad enough, but in some of the other provinces the state of the schools 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 Gualeguaycha there are reported 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.

—Minister Villanueva has become a secretary of state, fifty years before his time. He summoned General Viejoheño 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 connected 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 scene that ensued 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.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 26th, 1895.

We are indebted to the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 22nd inst. who did us the great favor of translating our editorial statement in 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 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 frequently occurred, and naturally so, that our discussions of important questions have 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 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 deserves.

On the 15th instant the *Jornal do Commercio* 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 correcting 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 less.

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 silly 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 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 5\$000. As the government is sowing the public funds broadcast over the country, they naturally 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 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 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 people, a blight upon their progress. We are 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 an epidemic. Good, wholesome food is one of the first and best requirements of health, and yet 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 Rio de Janeiro have no cold winters to contend with, but they apparently have no small degree of hunger and an exceptional degree of disease to meet. But of all this the well paid Congressman is unconscious! Although beef is dear and open poor, he calmly 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 necessities of life, he places his 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 few 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 sportsmen 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 no one 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, are not politics, to which public opinion insists in attributing the depreciation of the currency (when it does not blame the machinations of those "diablos dos ingleses") 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:

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.

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. 100,000,000\$ 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.

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 the 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 amortization 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 capital 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.

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. 138,909 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\$116!

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 value fell.

The effect of the simultaneous fall of nominal and international exchange determined the rate of the market exchange, which averaged to 1-16 d in 1894.

It is therefore evident that it is unnecessary to search for extraordinary, or what the Communists term "metaphysical" causes to explain the fall of 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 debt.

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

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.

J. P. WILEMAN.

Rio Grande, 16th Nov., 1895.

PRO CUBA.

On Tuesday evening a conference was held in the theatre "Siella 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 anticipated as it was rumored that some resident Spaniards had resolved on creating a disturbance. Fortunately this was not realized 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 heroes of South American independence. At the conclusion Dr. Valdez Garcia was enthusiastically cheered and congratulated, having impressed his audience equally by the eloquence of his manner and the soundness of his matter.—Montevideo Times, Nov. 14.

A WIDE-AWAKE GIRL.

A correspondent of the Western Courier (Nov. 2nd), of Valparaiso, tells the following good story of the discomfiture of a masquer 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 tall 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." "Buena, give me ten varas," coolly responded the lady. The silk was measured off, neatly parcelled and handed to the girl by the delighted Lotario, who said: "That will be ten kisses, hijita." "All right," responded the young lady, as she rapidly moved towards the door; "send in the bill to my grandmother!"

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 degrading torture in the celebrated car No. 136 V had shown sufficient courage to avenge their wrongs on ex-Director Vespasiano who had inflicted on them such torture. It is another proof, he said, of the degree of abasement to which Brazil's character has sunk in these latter days. He alluded to the fact that the Pais had found nothing to say in Vespasiano's report except that he had had the magnanimity to refrain from ruining 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 defended ex-Director Vespasiano and offered a substitute motion. Both motions were opposed by Senator Ramiro Barcellos. Senator Oticeira spoke on the budget 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\$ for paying the Companhia Lloyd Brazileiro, Companhia de Navegacao 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 Portocarrero gave rise to a lively discussion. Deputy Coelho Cintra said that she already draws half pay to the amount of 500\$000 a month. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti asserted that she receives only 450\$000. Deputy Devillaqueza warmly eulogized her patriotic and charitable conduct during the Paraguayan war, when she had been indefatigable 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 Aureliano Barbosa defended the bill for altering schedule F of the custom-house. Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira spoke on the special appropriation of 14,519,690\$ for the Central railway and that of 800,000\$ for paying the cost of 60 Brooks locomotives. Nov. 19.—Senate.—Senator Christiano Otoni spoke on the subject of the Central railway. The budget of the department of finance was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. Senator Oticeira withdrew his amendment for coining nickel to the amount of 10,000,000\$.—Chamber of Deputies.—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 Cuyabá to Avôiro. Deputy Mariano Ramos defended the bill, which was also defended by Deputies Carlos de Novaes and Nogueira Paranaquá. Deputy Bueno de Andrade spoke against the special appropriation for the Central railway. Nov. 20.—Senate.—Senators Leopoldo do Bulhões and Quintino Bocayuva spoke on the budget of the department of foreign affairs. The latter

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 the boundary between Brazil and British Guiana 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 seized, used and detained during the naval revolution. It also voted in 3rd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 810,000\$ and an appropriation of 3,717,661\$26 for the government of the federal district, and in 2nd discussion the special appropriation of 76,000\$ for the penal colony of Dois Rios and the deficiency appropriation of 7,616,993\$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 said, to learn the opinions of the minister of finance and of the president of the Banco da Republica on this subject. Deputy Bueno de Andrade spoke against the special appropriation for the Central railway. 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 a month for the widow of Marshal Portocarrero. It also voted in 3rd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 115,100\$000 for the colonization service, in 2nd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 5,522,847\$682 for the department of finance, that of 1,200,000\$ for the Sorocabana railway and in 1st discussion that of 21,840\$366 for the quarantine service in Santa Catharina, the bill for reorganizing the naval school, the appropriation of 6,333\$310 for the colonization service in Minas Gerais and the bill for granting the rank of honorific captain 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\$250 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 confusion. There are officers who are appointed by governors, by district commanders, by commanders of the forces in the field, even by the minister at Montevideo. In Mato 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 during the revolution, were immediately promoted, while others, who were better qualified for office, were left without promotion. Many of the warrant ensigns are utterly undeserving. During the Paraguayan war only the commander-in-chief was permitted to appoint warrant ensigns.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Paula Ramos spoke on the question of immigration. Deputy Coelho Cintra defended his amendment to the budget of the department of industry for port improvements at Ilheus de Alencar. Deputy Flavio de Azevedo opposed 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 should be referred to the budget and legislation committees. He is opposed, he said, to personal legislation, and he regrets to see that every day brings new disappointments to those who had sincerely accepted the revolution. Deputy Verney de Albuquerque introduced a bill appropriating 1,000,000\$ for an exhibition for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. The Senate's amendments to 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 1,000\$000. He regarded the motion as an impertinent inquiry into the private affairs of officers. Such investigations, he said, are, as Marshal 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 Maracajá, twice under that of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. In the name of patriotism 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 for 1,600,000\$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 clerk 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 squadron with Admiral Custodio de Mello whom he immediately abandoned, hastening to Itamaraty palace to give information against him. He had afterwards taken a prominent part in the murder of Sergeant Silvino at Pernambuco, and while secretary of Gen. Quadros in Paraná, is supposed to have been one of the principal instigators of the military murders of that state. He moved to ask whether Freire has at present a leave of absence or whether his leave has expired; why he now asks Congress for a 12 months' leave of absence without pay; whether he was appointed legally and has undergone the examination required by law; and how long he has served in the custom-house and what has

been 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 Coelho Cintra, Thomaz Cavalcanti, Nogueira Paranaquá 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 Cachoeiro de Itapemirim and that for confirming the appointments of warrant ensigns. It also voted several private bills.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira defended the administration of the Central railway which, he said, will bear comparison with that of many foreign 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 Anisio de Azevedo, Lauro Muller and Timotheo de Costa discussed the budget of the department of industry. Deputy Alencar 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.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Lotto lotteries have been prohibited in S. Paulo. —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 Bahia 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 Janeiro are attended by 10,395 boys and 7,116 girls. —The opposition claims to have carried the elections for members of the state legislature in Piahyá. —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 memory of Councillor Almeida Couto. —At Itapiranga, Sergipe, José Pedro de Nolasco has died in consequence of a beating which he received from the police force. —On the 17th a demonstration was made against the Reports of São Paulo because it had published 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 of the newspaper Correio is threatened with an attack 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 making arrests in flagrant violation of one of the provisions of the constitution. —At Vista Alegre, Minas Geraes, a man named Anacleto was recently lynched for having committed a murder at that place. Among the lynchers 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 Coelho Campos, considering illegal the electoral board, took no part in the election. At Marum two distinct elections with separate electoral boards were held. —The Municipality of São Paulo say: "The permanency of Congress through successive prolongations, another to December both being already announced, has caused serious disgust among good patriots." But then, the "good patriots" 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 Jahu, São Paulo, on a new system of water-works toward which the municipal 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. —A São Paulo paper relates that a party residing there recently received a letter from S. Carlos do Pinal on which was endorsed "Forwarded under fire 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 Pinal agency with stamps. —A Bahia telegram states that on the 18th ult. 100 men commanded by Calisto de Almeida Ferraz and Major Martinho do Bombo attacked the plantation of Tamandá belonging 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, mutilated and robbed other persons. Of a herdman named João Francisco they cut off the hands, ears and tongue, forcing his wife 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 Tamandá and the villages of Panella and Batuque were sacked, and it was expected that the plantations of Conquista and Condenda and the town of Bom-Jesus dos Meiras would share their fate. According to another account Calisto some six months ago had a quarrel with Afonso Lopes, Domingos Ferraz's son-in-law, about lands and in this quarrel two of Calisto's brothers were killed. Calisto 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 Porto Alegre and Major José Vicente Silva Telles in favor of the latter, who is consequently to receive from the company the sum of 160,000\$000. 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 arrested. 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 constitution. Dr. Roge de Figueiredo has proposed to the minister of justice to establish in the state of Rio Grande five federal dist. inst. courts, at Rio Grande, Pelotas, Cruz Alta, Uruguaiana, and Livramento. Julio de Castilhos' legislature is engaged in discussing the budget for 1896. One of the provisions authorizes the expenditure of 200,000\$ on a new government house. The 31st battalion of infantry has been transferred to Porto Alegre, the 4th to Livramento and the 18th to S. Gabriel. After an interview with Raphael Cabelda, 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 Hydrulabom, 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. Hyppolito 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 Lara, mother of Capt. Candido Lara, ex-commander of the Republica, died in Porto Alegre on the 24th inst. It is reported that Dr. 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 Boa do Monte between civilians an I soldie s of the 23d battalion of infantry.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On Saturday the drivers of the Niterhoey 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 incited, 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 transshipment. It is said that much damage has resulted from these abuses. —The construction work on the Mirambombo line is said to be progressing rapidly. Twenty-two kilometers of road had 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 Sapaty.

Papa Giacomo.....	Hamburg	10 Sept.
Prophete.....	Valencia	30 Sept.
Pompano.....	Antwerp	26 Oct.
Riviera.....	Melbe	29 Aug.
Argon City (str).....	Glasgow	.....
Robert.....	Hernand	17 Sept.
Veria.....	Westerswick	.....
South American.....	Rangoon	24 Aug.
Splendosa.....	Morselles	27 Sept.
Saltrean (str).....	Pensacola	25 Oct.
Santa Rosa.....	Hamburg	.....
Sr. Hilbert.....	Saguenay River	.....
Stegerson.....	Caroli	.....
Tanagra.....	Branswick	.....
Takbar.....	Saguenay River	.....
Tythonus.....	Hull	30 Sept.
Tuvia Tuvia.....	Westwick	.....
Varona.....	Oporto	.....
Venturosa.....	Oporto	.....
Vasco da Gama.....	Sundswall	11 Oct.
Western Island.....	Pensacola	.....
Z. King.....	Pensacola	.....
Zingara.....	Paspheoc	7 Oct.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Nov. 18	Bornida It	Genoa 23d	J. N. Vincenzi & F
18	Alcinea It	d. 26d	A. Fiorita & C.
18	Waterloo Nor	La Plata 6d	E. A. Sworth & C
18	Bela Br	Santos 24h	Norton, M. & C
19	Thames Br	La Plata 4d	Royal Mail
19	Reginald Nor	Montevideo 6d	Soc. T. Pavaux
21	Notre Nor	S. Mathews 3d	J. P. Monteiro
20	Grecian Pr. Br.	New York 25d	Quayle, D. & C.
20	Suiso It	Genoa 23d	A. Fiorita & C.
20	Bellarena Arg	Buenos Aires 7d	Canmyrano & C.
21	La Plata Fr	Bordeaux 153d	Mess. Maritimes
21	Trent Br	South 100 27d	Royal Mail
21	Centaur Br	Rosario 16d	Kio Flour Mills
21	Amazonas Gr	Santos 16h	E. Johnston & C
21	Kal. Kiraly Aust	do 24h	Rombauer & C
22	Rutherford Gr	do 24h	Loge, Imms
23	Sirus Br	Liverpool 26d	Norton, M. & C
23	Magellan Br	do 23d	Wilson Sons & C
23	K. F. Wilhelm Gr	Bremen 29d	H. Stoltz & C.
23	Fortunata R. It	Genoa 27d	A. Fiorita & C
23	Tiempo Arg	Buenos Aires 6d	Canmyrano & C
23	Atala Br	do 7d	D. T. Azevedo
23	Kong Frode Nor	Montevideo 6d	Alianza Merc.
24	Bretagne Fr	Marseilles 25d	Karl Valais & C
24	Bouhon Br	Maranhao 15d	Zenba, Ramos & C
24	Assatic Pr. Br	Santos 1d	Quayle, D. & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Nov. 18	Beiro Fr	River Plate	Sundries
18	Strassburg Ger	Bremen*	do
18	Nie Br	River Plate	do
19	Gelbyra Br	La Plata	Ballast
19	Crode Br	Buenos Aires	do
19	Corrientes Fr	Santos	Sundries
19	Cruzeiro Port	do	do
19	Omita Gr	do	do
20	Bornida It	do	do
20	Thames Br	Southampton*	do
20	Shalena Gr	New York	Coffee
20	Alcinea It	Genoa*	Sundries
20	Bellario Gr	Valparaiso*	do
20	Argo Nor	Pernambuco	do
21	Suiso It	Genoa*	do
21	Athen Ger	Santos	do
21	Bellarena Arg	Buenos Aires	Ballast
22	Douro Port	do	2nd series.
22	Bela Br	New York	Coffee
22	La Plata Fr	River Plate	Sundries
23	Amazonas Gr	Hamburg	do
23	Kal. Kiraly Aust	Trieste	do
23	Rugland Nor	Montevideo	Ballast
23	Trent Br	Santos	Sundries
24	Grecian Pr. Br	do	do
24	Shroff Gr	do	do
24	Magellan Br	Valparaiso*	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24th, 1895

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
American				
lug Glad Tidings	613	Oct. 18	Baltimore.	Wilson & C.
lug A. C. Wade	665	20	New York.	Geral de C. & I.
lug S. R. Hearse	577	13	Hoston	To master
lug Virginia	718	21	New York.	Geral de C. & I.
lug T. J. Stewart	844	23	Phil'phia.	W. W. Guin & C.
Argentine				
lk M. A. Tejanos	595	July 29	Rosario.	Gianelli & C.
British				
lk Port Adelaide	1371	Sept. 24	Rangoon.	To order
lk Solway	1538	Oct. 7	Glasgow.	Gas Co.
sp Warnoo	1063	10	Cardiff.	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Coringa	1289	11	Cardiff.	To order
sp North Star	2026	13	Norfolk.	Gas Co.
lk Anselma	1195	21	Newcastle.	Wilson Sons & C
lk Linwood	1166	21	Cardiff.	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Gael	1566	23	Cardiff.	Wilson Sons & C
lk Earlscourt	1139	23	Glasgow.	Wilson Sons & C
sp Hovokdale	1774	Nov. 28	S. Rosalia.	In distress
sp P. Caledonia	2320	13	Hull.	Gas Co.
sp Clydesdale.	1530	13	Greenock.	Gas Co.
sp Bernmouth	684	15	Cardiff.	Wilson Sons & C
lk Dacca	595	18	Cardiff.	Wilson Sons & C
schr Owy Belle	119	19	Gaspé.	P. S. Nicholson & C
lug Electra	159	19	Moscor.	Wilson Sons & C
lk Gorona	1104	21	Cardiff.	Braz. Coal Co.
lk Stranger	571	21	Antwerp.	To order
sp C. m'lehanck	2208	21	Moscor.	To order
bg New Dominion	13	22	Moscor.	John Moore & C
Danish				
lug Anna	286	Oct. 27	Ceará.	Silva Vieira & C
lk Anie Jensine	478	27	London.	Walter, C. & C
lk Watefax	318	28	Rosario.	Frias Hermanos
lug Jorgen Olsen	292	14	Westerk'k.	C. Hecksher & C
Dutch				
bg Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg.	C. Hecksher & C
German				
lk F. Bismarck	968	Oct. 6	Antwerp.	W. Samson & C.
lug Lila	309	13	Cardif.	Maced Jr. & C
lug Sibal	309	14	Hamburg.	Navy Depart.
lk India	1805	14	Cardiff.	Wilson Sons & C
bg Lida	198	Nov. 16	P. Alegrie.	Reis & Sariva
Italian				
lk Fiducia	709	Oct. 4	Marseilles.	To order
Norwegian				
lk Halgeria	1110	Oct. 10	Cardiff.	Braz. Coal Co.
lk Natant	1022	11	Pensacola.	F. P. Passos
lug Success	488	23	Hamburg.	C. Hecksher & C
lk Kjarant	306	25	Cardiff.	Braz. Coal Co.
lk Solgran	330	27	Antwerp.	To order
lug Stanley	289	28	Oporto.	To order
lug Christian	250	28	Liverpool.	Walter, C. & C.
lug Marger	105	29	Moscor.	Oliveira Maia & C
lug Palander	280	Nov. 1	Ilha do Sal.	Ribeiro Bastos & C
bg Zaitza	167	7	Maedo.	Oliveira Maia
lk Ferla	596	10	Dronthim.	Walter, C. & C.
bg Gortez	334	18	Westerk'k.	Geral de C. & I.
lug Arthur	379	18	Westerk'k.	To order
lk Zenach	473	24	Hamburg.	C. Hecksher & C
lk Vesunus	520	26	Acaraul.	To order
Portuguese				
sp Glama	1140	Oct. 11	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. & C
lk Aurora do V.	104	13	Alegre	To order
sp America	1013	23	Oporto.	Costa Simões & C
lk Agnes	634	3	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C
lk Tentadora	394	Nov. 10	L. do Sul.	J. A. G. Santos.
Russian				
lk Australia	912	Oct. 17	Brunswick.	V. W. Guin & C.
Swedish				
lk Valentima	703	Oct. 23	Cadiz.	To order
lk Ebla	385	Nov. 16	Wisby.	Omsden & C

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

WREXHAM

EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER

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

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

LOUIS BELLEZA, Gl. Agent.

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

Ask for



Château Lalugyay

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

Circulation	Public Funds	Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
262,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apollinaris).....	974,800-	978,000		
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	970,000-	975,000		
124,647,000	Bonds 4% (gold) converted.....	1,275,000-	1,277,000		
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....				
22,717,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.....				
16,368,200	Do do 1885, 4 1/2 %.....				
17,550,000	State of Espirito Santo.....				1,000 000
7,379,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%.....				1,000 000
4,099,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....				1,000 000
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	9 000-	July 95	206,000-208,000
20,000,000	Comercio.....	200	8 000-	July 95	212 000-
80,000,000	do 2nd series.....	80	3 200-	July 95	14 000-16 000
17,000,000	Constructor.....	200	2 000-	July 95	48 000
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	8 000-	July 95	148 000-
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	100	4 000-	July 95	18 000-72 000
157,106,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	12 000-	July 95	233 000-240 000
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	6 000-	July 95	159 000-159 500
20,000,000	Furata Hypothecaria.....	100	3 000-	July 95	70 000-70 500
.....	do 2nd series.....	100	9 000-	July 95	248 000
.....	do and series.....	100	4 500-	July 95	120 000-
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	---	---	---
10,000,000	Muzambinho.....	100	---	---	---
6,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	75	---	---	---
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	---	---	20\$ 000
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Ruam.....	200	---	---	15\$ 000- 84 000
.....	do 2nd series.....	60	---	---	---
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	---	July 95	118,000-125\$ 000
14,000,000	S. Christóvão.....	800\$	---	July 95	155 000-
10,000,000\$	Albania.....	200\$	---	July 95	---
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	14\$ 000-	Aug. 95	---
3,000,000	Camocã.....	200	---	July 95	---
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000-	July 95	---
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	25 000-	Jan. 95	---
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	13 000-	Aug. 95	---
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	6\$ p. a.	Aug. 95	---
4,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	6 000-	Aug. 95	---
7,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	---	July 95	210\$ 000-226 000
350,000	Santa Luz.....	200	---	Nov. 04	---

FOR SALE.

Bicycle (Remington), American model, nearly new (only ridden 452 miles), latest improvements, weight 21 lbs. Palmer's Pneumatic tyres, lamp and all accessories complete. Address: N. care of this office.

WANTED a nursery governess. Apply by letter to X, caixa no correio 453, Capital Federal.

LONDON STORE

MEAT JUICE

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.

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 proteins.

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

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques Ovidor No. 34.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. me M. COULON & Co.

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

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

Companhia Serviços de Portos

Office: No. 64, Rua do General Camara

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

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

DO YOU BATHE ?

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS PRICE & Co.

No. 50, GONÇALVES DIAS, No. 50

RIO DE JANEIRO,

In São Paulo we have established an agency at

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

and in Campinas at

Rua 13 de Maio,
esquina da rua Senador Saraiva.
Wm. Cory

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

**FILTROS
PASTEUR
FILTROS**

VEND-SE NO DEPOSITO
DOS UNICOS AGENTES

de la Société anonyme de
**FILTRE CHAMBERLAND
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Para o Brasil
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RIO DE JANEIRO

A PENDULA SUISSA.

JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER
American eight-day clocks, striking hours
and half-hours... Rs. 250000.
American alarm clocks... Rs. 80000

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LINDOLPHO P. SANTOS.

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LIPTON'S Teas,
LIPTON'S Hams,
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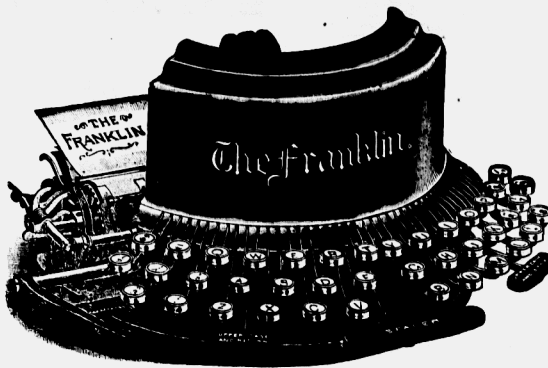
NAUSEA ON BOARD

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

Each bottle is accompanied by a prospectus in 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

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Price: \$90 with Table.

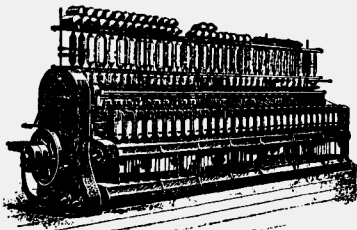
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HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED
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Dealer in all products of the country, candles, soap, kerosene, provisions of all kinds and descriptions, finest Wines and Liquors, preserved goods in tins and glasses,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

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Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennett's Hats, Pearl's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.
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Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
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Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
RSTEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895**

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

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
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LAMPART & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

PROJECTED SAILING

HEVELIUS..... 14th December

The Steamer

LEIBNITZ

Captain F. GRAHAM

sails for

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND

New-York

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Taking 1st class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewards carried.

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

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58, Rua 1º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Potosi..... Nov. 27th

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

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Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54

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RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)

and large type for marking coffee bags.

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OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
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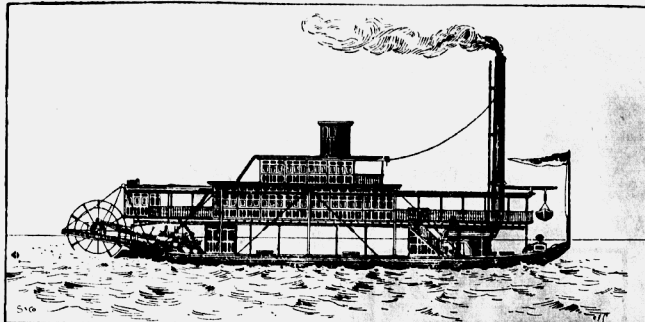


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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

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YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



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

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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

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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd and 15th of each month to Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen. Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passenger Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 150\$000
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General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR
Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca
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The Alliance Insurance Co.
64, Rua 1º de Março.
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Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

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

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer
ITAITUBA

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

will sail for
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 50, up to the 29th.

The Steamer

ITAPOAN

expected from Santos, will sail for

Victoria, Bahia and Pernambuco, after the indispensable delay.

Receives cargo at the trapiche COSTEIRO, 50, Rua da Saude.

IMBETIBA LINE

Cargoes for all stations from Macahé to Campos, Araruama, Central de Macahé Padua, Carangola and others of the Minas branch of the Leopoldina Railway, daily at the Trapiche "VAPOR," Armazem No. 6.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

SEA SICKNESS

I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of NECTANDRA AMARA as a remedy for sea-sickness.

I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 18th August 1895.—E. RICHARDSON.

F. W. Sprenger. Tailor, begs to announce that he has removed to No. 40 Rua da Alfandega, first floor, where he is ready to attend

to any orders for tailoring at the shortest notice terms as per usual.