



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY



VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 17TH, 1895.

NUMBER 51

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOCELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts. DENFORD, 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 1, 1891, per S.S. Occident; arrived at Maranhão Dec. 27; proceeded to Pará, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there January 24th, 1895. Has not been heard of since. APFLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senior Maurice Haret, of Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Vergem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895

A. CLAUSEN REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOGK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars) BAVARIA BEER from the Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

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From The North American Review for November. JINGOES AND SILVERTES.

By EDWARD ATKINSON.

One of the most subtle, and, since there is no other word so expressive, most damnable arguments which have been presented in support of the free coinage of silver by this country without regard to the action of other countries, is that it is for our interest and profit to take action on every point in reverse to the acts of Great Britain. This proposal has been carried so far by some of the attorneys of the owners of silver mines as to lead them to advocate a war with Great Britain as a means of profit and benefit to the United States. The danger in this view of the matter is that it may find a ready response in a large class of legislators who regard all imports from foreign countries as of the nature of a war upon our domestic industry. Witness the fact that in the effort to promote partisan legislation and to seek favor with the so-called silver party, the junior senator of the state of Massachusetts has proposed a policy on behalf of the so-called silver interests in our dealings with Great Britain even more grossly ridiculous than the conception which the attorneys of the silver miners have presented.

His proposal was to attempt to force Great Britain to adopt a bimetallic treaty of legal tender by putting differential duties in this country upon the products of Great Britain. These facts distinctly prove that there is no argument so gross in its nature that it may not be employed by men of public station, otherwise of good repute, in their effort to compass party success. It is a sad commentary upon human nature, giving an example of the depravity of mind which may be brought upon a man who sinks the principles of a statesman in order to compass the success of a partisan.

The Jingo element can only become dangerous through the negligence of the mass of thinking men. That men are negligent is witnessed by the fact that those who would promote war with Great Britain do not immediately become disgraced as they might rightly be.

There is another bad feature in the existing state of opinion. A great deal of money has lately been expended at the public cost in the construction of a new navy. We surely needed a certain type of war vessels to which no exception could be taken in the present state of the world. We required armed cruisers which could be speedily sent to dangerous points for the protection of our citizens in foreign lands and for the protection of our commerce. We may have been justified in constructing one or two so-called battle ships without waiting for their worthlessness to be disclosed; but we can not be justified in having constructed two very costly vessels of war which are known in the navy and generally among the people as "commerce destroyers." That name is a disgrace to the ship, to officers of the navy and to the nation. These two ships of war cost about seven million dollars or a little more. That sum is nearly as great as the endowment of our oldest university, Harvard. The annual cost of maintaining these vessels in service is nearly, if not quite, equal to the pay roll of Harvard University. The time was when it was considered justifiable for any army to sack a city and for the officers and soldiers of an army to enrich themselves from the plunder of the private houses and other property of a conquered country. That time has long since passed. The sacking of cities is a disgrace. Private plunder is treated as robbery. An officer joining therein ceases to be a gentleman, and is regarded as a thief. Yet what would disgrace an army and its officers upon the land may be imposed upon the navy and its officers as a duty. It is now held to be among their lawful functions to do the work of pirates in ships of war built at the public cost, bearing the degrading name of "commerce destroyers." The nation was even represented at the recent opening of the peaceful canal at Kiel by one of these vilely named armed vessels.

What could have been more grotesque than the display of war vessels at the opening of the ship canal at Kiel—one hundred great armed vessels of different types, more or less worthless in the face of the latest type of gun and shell, accompanied by twenty-five smaller vessels, sent thither from various states and nations, at a very heavy cost, to celebrate the opening of a canal whose purpose is to carry cotton, fibres and metals to the people of Germany, in the conversion of which into finished goods for

export they may be enabled to sustain the increasing burden of armies and navies. The cost of the canal was about forty million dollars. The waste upon these big and mainly worthless war ships must have represented an expenditure of not less than two hundred million dollars.

The display of these engines of destruction was mostly made by the nations of continental Europe, which nations or states maintain, within an area of European territory about corresponding to that of the United States, omitting Alaska, barriers to mutual service at the borders of separation, at which a revenue is collected by taxes upon imports, supplemented in some cases by bounties upon exports, not quite equal to the cost of sustaining the armies which, except for these barriers to mutual service, would have no reason for their existence. In this way the inherited prejudice of race and creed is maintained while the people are kept in a condition of poverty which, in respect to many of these states, is year by year becoming more hopeless.

Contrast these conditions with our relations with the neighboring Dominion of Canada. It is true that in 1866, I believe, we abandoned the treaty of reciprocity under which for many years the people of both sections of this continent had greatly thriven, and that we are now striving to recover the advantage which we might have enjoyed throughout the intervening period by making another treaty. We exchange some of the products of our agriculture with Canada, and, owing to our more southern position and greater sunshine, we are enabled to supply her with the products of our fields in rather larger measure than she can supply us. There is no antagonism between us, and throughout the long civil war not a ship was needed to watch the harbors of Canada lest an attack should be made from them upon us, and not a regiment was called for to guard our long northern frontier. On that frontier there also exists a canal, far greater in its service than the canal at Kiel can ever be. The tonnage which passes yearly through the St. Mary's canal, which unites our great lakes, exceeds that of the Suez canal. Yet not a fort is required to guard that canal, and not a ship of war is permitted upon either of the great lakes.

The true Monroe doctrine, so different from that which the Jingo element among our politicians so grossly misrepresents, has been applied to these lakes since 1818. After the last war with Great Britain the United States possessed the complete naval control of the lakes. The armed vessels of Great Britain had either been destroyed or were laid up almost worthless in the harbors of Canada. In 1817 John Quincy Adams, minister to Great Britain, proposed to the English government that neither should thereafter maintain any armed naval force upon the lakes. This course was advocated in order to "avoid the danger of collision and to save expense." The subject was duly considered for nearly a year in Washington and in London. John Quincy Adams returned to America and became secretary of state. In 1818 President Monroe stated to the Senate that an agreement had been made permitting four revenue cutters on each side, each with one gun, upon these great inland waters. Aside from that, no armed ship was to be permitted. He asked the Senate to express its judgment upon this agreement which had not even taken the dignity of a formal treaty, and when the assent of the Senate had been given he issued the proclamation certified by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, under which peace has been maintained, collision has been avoided, and an enormous expense has been saved both by this country and by Canada. Yet it is even now considered reputable for the United States to construct "commerce destroyers" to exercise their piratical functions under the flag of the Union upon the open sea!

It is time for the farmers of the western and of the middle states remote from the ocean to give thought to these conditions. It is time that the English-speaking people entered into a commercial treaty exempting private property from seizure upon the sea, with such assent from other nations as might be had. When the English-speaking people unite their forces for the protection of commerce by declaring that the destruction of private property at sea by the war vessels of any nation should be held as piracy, the moral support of the world would be given to such an agreement, and

no nation, however under the control of a military caste, would dare refuse assent to such an agreement.

We, therefore, have the whole moral and economic force of the community on the one side and the Jingo element on the other—the one comprising the great body of thinking people, slow to observe, slow to make up its mind and slow to act; the other noisy, unprincipled and aggressive, taking advantage of every petty prejudice to excite animosity and to betray the peace of the country. If there be no higher motive required to arrest political depravity, let the economic side of the question only be regarded. By what nations is the commerce mainly conducted which it would be the function of our "commerce destroyers" to work their evil upon in case of war? Almost wholly by England and Germany, our two largest customers for the excess of our products of the field and of the farm; also by the Scandinavian nations and the Netherlands, who are the middle men among nations, bearing our products across the seas and bringing back from the tropical and semi-tropical countries the products that we need.

What would be the effect of war with either England or Germany, coupled with the destruction of their commerce? The surplus product of western farms and southern plantations might rot upon the field. The proportion of grain exported, or of dairy products and meats, is not as large as the proportions of our cotton export, yet if shut in and thrown upon the market already fully supplied, it would depress all prices to the loss and damage of every farmer in the land, while on the other hand, cutting off the supply of foreign fabrics would for the time being give such a monopoly to domestic manufactures as to increase the cost of everything that the farmer buys. It is perfectly logical for the advocates of a prohibitory tariff to take the position long since taken by Henry C. Carey, who said that "he would regard a ten years' war with England as the greatest material benefit that could happen to this country." People are wiser now than they were when they listened to such a false prophet, and yet there are to-day a sufficient number of ignorant persons to whom a similar appeal is made.

Again: The attorneys of the silver miners and their coadjutors urge the adoption of the silver standard and the demonetization of gold on the ground that it is for our interest to take the reverse of the policy of Great Britain, where the gold standard has been maintained for two generations and where it will be maintained. The audacity of this proposition is only equalled by its absurdity. A very large part of the foreign exports of Great Britain and Germany are to the silver-using nations of Asia, Africa and South America. The exporters of Great Britain have, in fact, been exposed to a good deal of hardship and difficulty in adjusting the terms of exchange with their principal customers. What could be a greater relief to Great Britain than for the United States to sell her the cotton, the corn, the dairy products and presently the coal and the ores which she must have for conversion into finished fabrics, giving her the opportunity to convert them into these finished goods and then to sell them to the silver-using nations on silver payments? Once give Great Britain the opportunity to put that silver upon us under a treaty of bimetallic legal tender by which we should deprive ourselves of any choice as between silver and gold, and we should at once relieve British manufacturers and bankers of all the difficulties which have grown out of the change of the ratio of silver to gold, taking all these difficulties upon ourselves. If any argument could be invented giving greater evidence both of audacity and imbecility I have yet to find it. The destruction of a fool is his own folly, and when the advocates of silver monometallism, at the ratio of sixteen to one, venture into this last ditch in their effort to stay the rising tide in support of sound money, they disclose both their audacity and imbecility.

Again: The unscrupulous Jingo element of the opposition to President Cleveland has attempted to create a prejudice against his administration of the Hawaiian question by alleging that England is waiting to seize these islands. It is utterly false. No nation seeks the responsibility for taking these islands, subject to the enormous expense of arming and defending them both upon the land and upon the sea. What is

needed again in this case is an agreement among the great naval powers "to avoid collision and to save expense" by neutralizing the islands and the waters adjacent thereto, giving all equal opportunity to land cables, to conduct their trade and to keep their stores of coal wherever they choose, while protecting the people of the islands in their rights.

We may regard the parcelling out of barbarous or semi-barbarous continents like Africa among the powers of Europe with perfect equanimity, and yet we may regard it as being to our great interest whenever or wherever the power and protection of the English speaking people is extended over barbarous countries. Wherever Germany and France gain a hold their effort is to keep the sole control of commerce, and so it has been with the Dutch in the Philippine islands. Wherever England establishes her control or protectorate it is to the benefit of the masses of the people of that land, even though they resist the somewhat rough and tactless methods by which they themselves are benefited. The French may have tact; but they use that tact for private gain and plunder. The Englishman may lack in tact; but, in these latter days, he uses his power to establish justice in the administration of semi-civilized countries. Witness the fact that the Egyptians are no longer spoiled. For the first time in history, the fellahs in Egypt are beginning to enjoy the fruits of their own industry. Wherever England exerts her control the purchasing power of the people is increased, a demand for goods made by machinery begins, and England attempts to make no discrimination, but gives to all an equal chance to supply these wants. Contrast her policy with that of the Spaniards. Contrast the condition of her colonies with the condition of those which were under the control of Spain and Portugal. Witness the present conditions of South America as compared to any English colonies or settlements. What a boon it would be to the world if systems corresponding to English law, English administration and the English regard for personal rights, could be extended over the continent of South America.

A paramount position in that international commerce through which men and nations benefit and profit each other by serving each other's needs is passing to this country. The people of the United States constitute the only nation among the machine-using nations of the world who possess within their own limits the power of producing food, fuel, iron, steel, copper, timber and innumerable fabrics far in excess of their own wants. They are subjected to the lightest burden of national taxation as compared to any and every other machine-using nation. Holding these advantages, their products are made at the highest rates of wages in every branch of industry, except mere handicrafts, as compared to those of any other country, and yet at the lowest cost of production measured by the unit of product. There has never been a period in this country when economic questions were being so exhaustively studied by great numbers of people. Let them but turn their attention to the facts which I have given in this paper and the Jingo among our politicians will be stamped out of political existence in company with the advocates of the debasement of our unit of value.

**YELLOW-FEVER REFRIGERATORS.**

Some years ago a Dr. Garcia, of Cuba, invented a "refrigerating-box" for the treatment of yellow-fever, which, after practical application during several epidemics, is said to have proved fairly successful. The apparatus consists of a bottomless double-walled wooden-box, about 5 1/2 feet high, 7 feet long, and 4 1/2 feet wide. About 3 inches of space is left between the walls, and a small window enables the attendant to observe the patient, who is put into the box, bed and all. The roof is made with two slopes, like the roof of a house, with sufficient incline to allow the condensed steam to run down it into a smaller gutter in the interior. The roof is double, with a space of about 5 inches between the walls to contain the ice, and is hinged so that each side of it can be opened from the outside to introduce the ice. The outer lining of the roof is of wood, and the inner one of copper sheeting. There are pipes communicating with the ice-deposit in the roof to carry off the melted ice, and there are systems of ventilation round the top and the bottom, so as to ensure a constant current of fresh air, which is very important. The temperature is generally kept a few degrees above freezing, and can be graduated by the use of salt with the ice. The patient is never left in the room for more than three days—one and a half to two days generally suffice.

**THE MOST APPROPRIATE**

Holiday-gifts to friends are undoubtedly the splendid collections of Brazilian Stamps and those of the neighboring republics, offered in another place of this paper, by the

**CASA PHILATELICA,**  
1 A, Travessa S. Francisco.

**ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD**

Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes

**Grab Apple Blossoms**

Violets de Parme  
Matsukita del Japon

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

Sale 1893, 2,000,000 Bottles



**CROWN LAVENDER SALTS**

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

For sale at  
**CRASHLEY & Co.**

**PREÇO FIXO**

(Cambiano & Co.)

**MIGUEL LOPES & IRMÃO**  
And all principal Perfumery Stores

**IZAL**

The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant.  
Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

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

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

Sold in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:

**NESTOR SAMPAIO,**

Rua do Afandega, 40

Rio de Janeiro.

Samples and directions for use gratis on application.

**STOMACH AND INTESTINES**

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

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

Deposit of the manufacturer:

**72 RUA S. PEDRO 72**

1st floor

RIO DE JANEIRO



**WATCHES AND CLOCKS**

CLEANED and REPAIRED.

H. Kiewer makes a specialty of the above work. All high class watches personally attended to, and in every case the workmanship is guaranteed.

74 RUA DO OUIDOR 74

**NEW FAMILY PENSION**

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

DOTAFOGO.

This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc. The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

**George's Restaurant.**

8, Rua do General Camara.

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

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

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

**CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. Co. NEW YORK.**

Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc.

Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at

**C. S. BONTECOU & Co.**

Representatives for Brazil,

2, Rua 1.º de Março.

**CERVEJARIA BRAHMA**

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

**FRANCISKANER BRÄU**

Beer in barrels (shoppes) and bottled.

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

**GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.**

PROPRIETORS.

**W. & B. DOUGLAS**

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic

rams, pump chain, garden

engines, Yard hydrants, street

washers, etc.

Sole representatives in Brazil,

**C. S. BONTECOU & Co.**

Caixa 1055.

2, Rua 1.º de Março.

**GABRIEL KRATZ**

Boot and Shoe store

33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather..... 85000  
and calf..... 75000  
Idem, French calf, pointed..... 105000  
Idem, Milliet and Carnot top..... 145000

For Ladies:

Borzugins, kid-leather..... 125000  
Boots, with elastic..... 65000  
Idem, pointed..... 95000  
Borzugins for girls..... 65500  
Idem, kid, yellow..... 75000  
Slippers, cat-head..... 45500  
Shoes for children..... 35 and 35500

**ALPH. BRUCK'S "CASA PHILATELICA"**  
RIO DE JANEIRO—TRAV. S. FRANCISCO DE PAULA, 1-A

**TO AMATEURS OF RARE FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS**

No. 16 of our Price-lists is just out, nicely bound, and containing innumerable indications, prices of albums with dremiums, *Packets* and series of stamps, also such useful information for stamp collectors, and will be gratuitously sent if solicited.

Notwithstanding that it mentions a great number of stamps, the catalogue gives but a small idea of the enormous stock of rare and very rare stamps which we have for sale and continue to receive weekly from all countries of the world, being therefore, in a position to supply any rarity with the greatest dispatch.

Fortunately there is a very simple and easy way for collectors to make their choice in order to complete their collections; this way, which does not oblige them to pay for stamps in advance, without having seen them, avoiding at the same time their getting duplicates, consists in addressing our

**Department of "Stamps on Sheets for Selection."**

Being sure that the best known system is that which consists in selecting from sheets, we accept subscribers for the periodic remittance of our stamp sheets.

This system consists in the remittance of various sheets of different kinds of foreign stamps, with the respective price marked under each stamp; those stamps which are desired may be taken off and the rest returned. We continue to make identical remittances, but with other varieties of stamps according to the desire of our subscribers.

- The sheets are, according to the necessities of the customer, divided into two classes, viz.:
- A.—For Primary Collectors
  - B.—For Advanced Collectors
- and are sent to the subscribers in the interior, by registered letter, under the following conditions:
- 1.—Previous deposit, current money, of half the amount of the value of the sheets which are desired. This deposit can be fixed by the subscriber himself. (The deposit of money is not necessary to those who furnish satisfactory references).
  - 2.—The sheets must be returned after 8 days maximum, counted from the day of the reception, accompanied by the amount corresponding to the chosen stamps.
  - 3.—Expenses of mailing to subscribers are for our account, the returning for account of subscribers.
  - 4.—The subscribers are responsible for the sheets until returned, it being absolutely prohibited to change or substitute any of the stamps on the sheets.



**HOTEL TIJUCA**  
RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

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

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour \$5.00.

**EUGENIO HONOLD,**  
PROPRIETOR.

**Grande Hotel Bello Horizonte.**  
No. 1, RUA MARINHO, Santa Theresa.

Telephone No. 8,051

Curvello tram-cars right at the door.

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

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

**J. B. NOGUEIRA & Co.**  
PROPRIETORS.

**Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.**

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

They are also the best table waters.

**Sole Agents:**  
**M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.**  
25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,  
P. O. B. 1175. Telephone, 161.

**CRASHLEY & Co.,**  
Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for *The European Mail*.

A large assortment of English novels, Tauchnitz Editions, Franklin Square Library and Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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

Agents for Longwell's *Kilbuck Stamps*.  
Perfumers of Atkinson and Plesse & Lubin.  
Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned *Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts* of THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.  
No. 57, Rua do Ouvidor.

**Nauseas on Railways.**

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

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

Alvarez Young, Pedro G. Funes, Lemme.  
Rio de Janeiro, 18th October, 1895.

*Continued from our last*  
**TRINIDAD ISLAND.**  
THE CRUISE OF THE "ALENTE".

I must now apologise to Jacko for not having before this introduced him to my readers. He was a delightful little creature that we had purchased on the *prata* at Bahia. He was very affectionate, and was free from malice, though, of course, full of mischief. He had a red blanket of his own, which he would carry about with him wherever he went, and should a few drops of rain fall or spray come on board, he would deftly roll it about him in the fashion of a cloak, with his funny little head just peeping out of the hood. He was very fond of tea, and while we were at sea he took his 4 a.m. cup with the others. As soon as the cook began to lift the boiler of tea from the stove, Jacko would give a whistle of delight, clamber up the pantry wall, unhook a pannikin, and walk up with it to be filled, "all de same as a little ole man," as the cook used to say. It was amusing to see him test the temperature of the tea with his fingers before drinking it. He was a marvellously intelligent and jolly little creature, and is now dwelling happily in a little house on a cocconut tree in a plantation near Port-of-Spain. He prefers a West Indian life of warmth and unlimited bananas to an existence in a damp ship on salt junk and biscuit.

At noon, as the sea was still smooth, we made our first attempt at landing in Treasure Bay. We put the whale-boat in the water, and loaded her with about a ton of stores, consisting of tinned provisions of various sorts, biscuit, salt beef, the pick, spades, crowbars, wheelbarrows, hydraulic jack, and other tools. We also took in tow a raft constructed of the long bamboos we had brought from Bahia. These we knew would be useful for several purposes.

I steered the boat, while the Doctor, Powell, Pursell, and two paid hands took the oars. Having the wind behind us, we were not long in crossing the two miles of smoothly heaving sea that lay between us and South-west Bay. We rounded the point into the bay, and leaving on our port hand the islet in the middle, we made for the channel which the doctor and myself had surveyed from the mountains. When we came near we found that there were three parallel lines of breakers to be traversed, and, consequently, there was a treble chance of swamping. The surf was much more formidable than we had expected to find it, considering how smooth the sea was outside the bay. The wind was blowing in strong gusts right off shore over the depression in the mountains at the back of the bay. It drove off the tops of the incoming waves into great veils of spray, curling over in a contrary direction to the curl of the swell, and bright with shifting rainbows as the sun's rays fell upon it. The bay presented a most beautiful appearance from the boat, and those who had not seen the pirates' haunt before uttered exclamations of admiration and wonder. Between the gloomy black mountains on the left, and the unearthly-looking dark red walls of Noah's Ark on the right, was a scene which, flooded with tropical sunlight, earth and ocean vied with each other in vividness of colouring. Directly in front were the great rollers of transparent green, their snowy crests flashing with rainbows; beyond, dazzling golden sands; above, domes of brilliant emerald cleaving the cloudless sky.

But this was no time to dwell on the beautiful; we had other matters to consider. The grand rollers with their breaking tops had no charms for us, for we had to get through them—a risky undertaking with a deeply laden boat.

We discovered afterwards that it is almost impossible to judge from the height of the swell near our anchorage, or from the surf on the pier, whether landing in South-west Bay is likely to be easy or the reverse. The surf on this sandy beach is governed by a different system of laws to that which prevails on other portions of the coast of Trinidad. Here, curiously enough, there is more surf when the wind is blowing off shore than when it is blowing in. The north-west wind, sweeping in violent gusts down the slopes that back the bay, offers a resistance to the swell rolling in, and piles it into steep walls of water, breaking dangerously. The south-east wind raises a higher swell outside, but, blowing right into this bay, drives the sea down, and the landing becomes comparatively easy. At the anchorage opposite the cascade the contrary is the rule; with a north-east wind blowing off shore the sea is smooth, with a south-e' wind the sea increases; but, as I have a ready stated, it is always smoother there than in South-west Bay.

The men rested on their oars and we watched the surf from a safe distance to discover if there were any chance of picking a favourable opportunity for landing. It would be a disappointing matter if we had to pull our boatload of stores back to the yacht against the wind; so, after a little hesitation, I decided to risk the landing. One must run some risks on such a place as Trinidad, and we might as well begin at once. All in the boat were delighted at the decision.

Every one knows how the ocean swell proceeds in regular rhythm, and how one sees at intervals three greater waves than usual come up, one after the other, to be succeeded by a comparative calm. We took the boat just outside the outer breakers and awaited one of these smooths. Soon three great waves passed under us, and broke beyond us with a terrific force. Now was our time, and we made a dash for it. The long ash oars bent as the men, putting their backs into their work, drove the boat through the sea. Pull away! Pull away! The first row of breakers is passed; then we are safely borne on the top of the second, looking down upon the beach as from a hill. It passes us and breaks. All safe so far. We are close to the beach. Then, behind us, we see a wall of water suddenly rise, curling over. We should simply be rolled over it if we tried to back the boat against it, so the men strain at their oars to reach the shore before it. The boat is just touching the sand, the order is given: "All hands overboard and haul her up," when the sea pours over our heads, filling the boat. The men leap or are washed overboard. One catches hold of the long painter we had provided in case of such an emergency and contrives to reach the shore; then, planting his heels in the sand, he holds on with all his strength to prevent the boat being swept into deep water by the receding wave. At the other hands are out of their depth, but, as the roller recoils they feel bottom, then two of us holding on to one side of the boat and two on the other, while the remaining man scrambles on shore to assist the man with the painter, we haul the boat up till she grounds; then we all stand by till the next roller comes on to help us up a bit further. Here it comes! Right over our heads, and we are aloft once more, but the two men on shore haul away with all their might, as do the others when they touch bottom, and when the wave recoils it has left us fifty feet higher up the bank, and out of reach of any heavy body of water.

It was lucky for us that ours was a life-boat with a watertight compartment at either end, or we should not have got out of this scrape so well. The boat did not capsize when she filled, neither did she broach to, her head was always directed for the shore. The tide was coming in fast, so we lost no time in getting her safely drawn up. While some hands took out the stores and tools, others baled her out, and by placing bamboo rollers under her, we dragged her up the steep incline of sand until she was quite out of reach of the sea. We found that we had not lost or damaged any of our stores, so had good reason to congratulate ourselves on our success.

A lot of rum was served to all hands after their exertions, and then we carried all our property up to the spot we had selected for our camp—a plateau of sand and earth opposite the mouth of the ravine.

Then, as all were, of course, anxious to see the supposed hiding place of the treasure, the doctor and myself took them to it. On ascending the gully somewhat higher than we had gone on our previous visit we discovered two or three small pools of inferior water. But the supply was insufficient, even after the recent heavy rains; so it was evident that, unless we found some other source, our condensing apparatus would not have brought in rain. There was, fortunately, an abundance of fuel in the neighbourhood, for the dead trees were strewn all over the hill-side.

We had not brought off any of the tents, but, with a good fire and plenty to eat, drink, and smoke, there would be little hardship in sleeping out, and the doctor and Powell volunteered to stay on shore, while I went back to the yacht. It was my intention to return, if possible, on the following day, with the tents and stores, and to then leave a working party on the island. We might, perhaps, on the other hand, be prevented by a heavy sea from landing again for a week or more; so we bade our companions an affectionate farewell, and enjoined them not to be lazy, but to dig away until they saw us again—a quite unnecessary suggestion, for they were very keen to begin work.

Taking with me Pursell and the paid hands, we hauled the boat down to the beach; we dragged her into the water quickly, just as one big roller was recoiling, jumped in and pulled hard out to sea. We shipped a little water at the second line of breakers, and were then in safety. We soon found, as we pulled back to the yacht, that our boat had sprung a leak for the water was pouring in fast through her bottom, so that we had to stop and bale occasionally. She was an excellent sea-boat, but lightly built, and her bumps on the sands had done her no good.

(To be continued.)

**FRITZ J. CARLSON**  
SUCCESSOR OF GEORGE JANSON

Fine English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear.

Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

Orders executed within 24 hours.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

**LONDON STORE**

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

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

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques  
Ovidor No. 34.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

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









-At Pernambuco the cabinet... month of November amounted to 6,607,177 against 1,961,614 for the corresponding month of 1894.

-The governor of the state of Pernambuco has signed the bill guaranteeing interest on mortgage bonds of banks that have their planters of that state.

-Two counterfeit 1000 notes of the Banco da Republica, of the 4th series of circulation, were passed in São Paulo on the 11th. An individual from Casa Branca is suspected.

-On the 21st ult. the Bank of Brazil had 6,130,743,880 in banknotes outstanding, and it held 2,781,798,680 in gold and 2,245,888,880 in silver in its vaults, or 91.21 per cent of its circulation.

-The new 300 notes of the Banco da Republica, printed in Leipzig, are the best specimens of currency that we have yet seen. They are too ugly even for beer labels. Who is responsible for these designs and color? He ought to have his portrait in the same style on every note.

-A telegram of the 7th inst. from Pará states that an agent of the government of Mato Grosso is collecting taxes in territory belonging to the state of Amazonas. The telegram adds that the governor of the latter state, having exhausted ordinary means, will now resort to legal measures for protecting the rights of his people.

-The counterfeiters in S. Paulo are as active as they are skillful. They are moving about through the provincial towns placing their wares on the market, and in avoiding the police wherever they go. It is well known that the legitimate citizens are not averse to the circulation, and it would seem certain that they are doing much of the work of distribution.

-It is generally understood that the idea is gaining ground in the Senate in favor of the single tax in lieu of the present and proposed commercial duties. The purpose is a simple one, to have one tax per mile. As we are hearing the same in December, there remains very little time for the discussion of so important a question.

-The English minister to discuss exchange on the customary lines, manipulated by the English. Mr. Williams has carefully studied Mr. Williams' exposition of the causes for exchange fluctuations, and will not now be making any attempt to have the English minister blind as those who will not see. The English minister does not see. The English minister does it can see nothing else.

-The American minister has unwittingly created great distress in the treasury department. At the request of this government he has asked the foreign minister what system of banking is employed in Brazil. It has been referred to the finance minister, and then to various subordinates - but no one can find a name for it! In all probability it will go back to Washington labelled the "American national banking system." A rose by any other name, etc.

-When you want to make out an alarming arrangement of the English banks, don't fail to follow the example of the Paris financier, who credits the banks with their realized gains, and debits them with deposits in account current and on time. This makes a big difference. Ignore also the fact that the banks' capital is in gold, while the deposits are in currency. This makes the difference all the more startling. Ignore also the banks' cash balances. Then you have 'em! As the Paris creditor and depositor would have a total loss! It is really wonderful what you can do with figures!

-In his comments on exchange the editor of the South American Journal of Nov. 16th says: "As regards the Brazilian market, it has steadily fallen until it has been quoted in the neighborhood of 94, almost the lowest price on record. Understand that this fall in the Brazilian market is really due to the collapse of speculation in Paris. There appears for some time past to have been a somewhat big speculation for the rise in the Brazilian exchange on the Paris Bourse, and the Frenchmen, in order to assist their operations, sent gold out to Rio. The collapse came on the Bourse, heavy losses were incurred, and this not only put an end to the speculative movement in exchange, but it made it necessary for instructions to be sent out to Rio for the gold to be returned. It is this withdrawal of gold from the Rio market that, I understand, has caused the sudden drop in the value of the milreis."

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, December 16th 1895. Columns include 'Par value of the Brazilian milreis', 'Bank rate of exchange', and 'Present value of the Brazilian milreis'.

EXCHANGE

December 10.-The market opened firm with 9% profit at the banks. The Banco da Republica drawing at 9% and the British Bank at 9% but first class commercial sterling also found some money at 9%.

December 11.-The British Bank... readyly obtainable at 9%... the market closed with bank sterling at 9%.

December 12.-The market was very quiet, but was maintained during the day. The Banco da Republica furnished bills at 9% and the British Bank at 9%.

December 13.-The day was quiet and rates were firm. The Banco da Republica continued to furnish bills at 9%.

December 14.-The market was still very quiet, but with rather freer offers of bills during the day. Improved at 9%.

December 16.-The Brazilian and London and Brazilian banks opened at 9% and the rate at the small business reported in the morning business was reported in other sterling at 9%.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock and share sales for December 9th and 10th. Columns include company names like 'Apolices', 'República', 'Fidel', 'Progr. Ind.', 'Apolices', 'República', 'Nacional', 'Allegans R.R.', 'Const. Civis.', etc.

MARKET REPORT

December 11.-The market was very quiet... the market closed with bank sterling at 9%.

December 12.-The market was very quiet... the market closed with bank sterling at 9%.

December 13.-The day was quiet and rates were firm... the market closed with bank sterling at 9%.

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December 16.-The Brazilian and London and Brazilian banks opened at 9%.

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IMPORTS

The markets are still dragging and the retail demand for most articles seems to be very slow.

MARKET REPORT

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. DECEMBER 12. PRACA - Br bk Zingara; 174 tons; Le Sueur; 34 ds; coffee to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. DECEMBER 9. BARBADOS - Russ bk Austrasia; 912 tons; Cedor; ballast.

Table of shipping arrivals and departures for December 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th. Columns include ship names, tonnage, and destinations.

VESSLES AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

Table of arrivals and departures of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and destination.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

Table listing arrival dates, ship names, origins, and consignees for various steamers.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

Table listing departure dates, ship names, destinations, and cargo for various steamers.

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

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

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for name, nationality, arrival date, origin, and consignees.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

WREXHAM

EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER

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

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

LOUIS BELLEZA, Cl. Agent.

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

Ask for



Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--- Dec. 16th.

Table of financial data including circulation, public funds, capital, banks, railways, and mills with columns for values and dates.

A GOOD XMAS PRESENT

Send a case of

Wine or Champagne

from

Crashley & Co.

67, Rua do Ouvidor.

All qualities and prices.

Can be dispatched to any address.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M.me M. COULON & Co.

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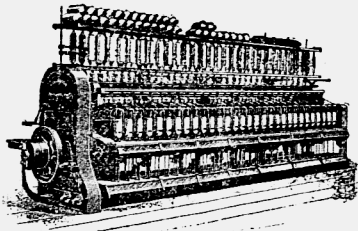
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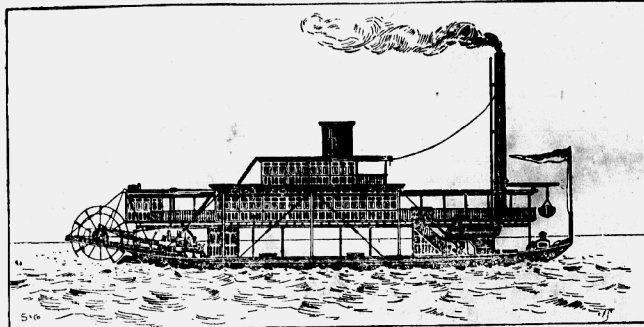
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