

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24TH, 1895.

NUMBER 52

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

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

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

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

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

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
and 35 Rua do Comercio, SÃO PAULO.
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic Good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box No. 179

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

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

Sole Agents for

BEAUVY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. FELLER & Co.,

Exporters of Portwines; Wines;

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherris, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 33.

RAUNIER & Co.

136, RUA DO OUVIDOR

TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is equipped to execute every order.

Specialty in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woollens and flannels, moltons, alpaca, bins, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA

(American Dentist)

RUA DA QUITANDA 37

(1st Floor)

Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

Representatives of

FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

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

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

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

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Established 1831.

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*
No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL CARSON

Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

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

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE
SANTA THERESA HILL,
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (Plaza inclinada, rua de Racheira) to this hotel, and Silveira.

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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

For further information apply to F. MENTGES, ASSEMBLEA 72. TELEPHONE 3013.

SOCIÉTÉ AN. DE TRAVAUX ET D'ENTREPRISES AU BRÉSIL.

Empreza Estivadora

79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

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

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

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

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

For further particulars apply to their sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY,

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

CARMO BATHS,

CHIROPODIST.

Hot and Shower Baths.

Sulphur and Medical Baths.

Plunge Baths, etc.

No. 28, Rua do Curmo.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1705.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1848.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the best and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WHICH SPECIAL SAFETY ARMS TO PERFECT COPIERPRINTING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JHO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.



For Stamp Collectors
BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale:

20 Varieties, Rs. \$600 50 Varieties, Rs. \$5000

30 Varieties, Rs. \$800 60 Varieties, Rs. 10800

40 Varieties, Rs. \$900 80 Varieties, Rs. 20800

100 Varieties, Rs. 90000

Collection of 120 Varieties (nearly complete)

..... Rs. 80800

*All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.

Rarities—New issues.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from

1843 to 1894..... Rs. \$50.

English-spoken. **CASA PHILATELICA,**

1 A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula

Rio de Janeiro, near Largo S. Francisco.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

LAWRENCE W. HISLOP,
PELOTAS,

and

HISLOP & Co.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

Brazil.

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents.

Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1884.

Bankers. LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L'd.

Codes used:

No. 1. A. B. C. Watkins & Scotts.

Translations from English into Portuguese

and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. in this office.

D. A. DE LIMA & Co.

67, New Street, Rua da Quitanda, 58

New York. Rio de Janeiro.

Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of all kinds, printing, etc., also every article, lumber, petroleum, etc., in quantities. Also make from orders of engines or parts thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to.

Cable address: Delima—New York.

Insurance.

A PROVIDENTE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Insurance against Accidents Branch. 20, LARGO DA CARIOCA, 20.

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

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

ARTHUR BOMILCAR, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782. Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887. Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions. G. C. Anderson, Agent.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Fire and Marine. Capital 2,500,000. Agents for the Republic of Brazil: Walter Christiansen & Co. No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital 1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund 500,000. Agent in Rio de Janeiro: G. C. Anderson. 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital 2,000,000. Accumulated Funds 6,000,000. Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co. agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Capital fully subscribed 2,127,500. Reserve fund 676,355. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836. Capital 3,000,000. Accumulated funds 4,057,000. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Wilson & Co. No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Capital 1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund 1,328,751. Uncalled capital 2,400,751. Agent: P. E. Swarbrick. 4, Travessa do Co-selli Iri Saraiava.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Smith Youle & Co. No. 38, Rua 12 de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO., LIMITED. Representatives of GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London. Idem Cardiff. A constant supply of fresh steam coal 'Gory's Merthyr' always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service. OFFICES: Praça do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27. Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara. DEPOT: Ilha dos Ferreiros.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO. Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants. Rua Fresca No. 5. Caixa 392. RIO DE JANEIRO. Water supplied on short notice. WILLIAM SMITH, ENGLISH SHOEMAKER. The best material used and all work guaranteed. No. 5, TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA. 1st floor. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd. GLASGOW. Manufacturers of No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE and GELATINE DYNAMITE, under Government inspection. Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight. Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland POLMOUT, Stirlingshire } Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings. All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil: Watson Ritchie & Co. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro.

ATONIC DYSPEPSIA. Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. For the last 15 years I have been suffering greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have tried all kinds of remedies, but without satisfactory result. At last I remembered your NECTAN-DIA AMARA pills, which I have been using since with the best results, which I believe for the benefit of all who suffer from that complaint. Bonifardim dos Colom, 10th September 1895. Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Planter.

THOMAS I. LIPTON. LIPTON'S Teas, LIPTON'S Hams, LIPTON'S Jams, LIPTON'S Pickles, LIPTON'S Groceries. 115, Rua da Quitanda. Champagne Piper Heidsick. From the old firm Heidsick. ESTABLISHED IN 1788. Carte Blanche. Sec. Brut Extra. 115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

New Zealand Store. This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese. Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mail steamer. Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed. Carriage free to every house in town.

Coelho & Dias Ouveiro No. 37. Relojoaria da Bolsa F. KRÜSSMANN & Co. Furnishers for several public Departments, Banks, Companies, Monasteries, etc., etc. IMPORTERS OF

ALPINE HOUSE PENSION AND RESTAURANT. RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65. On the line of Silvestre roadway. SANTA THERESA. To be reached in 30 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view upon the bay, ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a most safe place for sojourners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

PENSION FRANÇAISE 27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor. BREAKFAST: Three dishes, 1/2 bottle of wine, dessert and coffee. Rs. 3\$000. DINNER: Soup, four dishes, 1/2 bottle of wine, dessert and coffee. Rs. 3\$500. ACCORDING TO CHOICE. The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good. Missing Friends. Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 1, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOCKY K.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts. DENBY, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts. GRAY, Robert.—Left Liverpool December, 1891, per S.S. 'Andromeda' arrived at Maranhão Decr. 27, proceeded to Pará, Fernando and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there January 24th, 1893. Has not been heard of since. APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Haretoff, Escriva da Bella Allouga, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts. Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

Dr. Valdós Garcia's MEAT JUICE. Awarded premiums at the following: Barcelona 1888—Paris 1889—Genoa 1892 Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895. Analysis made and approved by the Inspector of Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro. Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton. The result of their analysis made on the 3rd November, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable protéines. It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing food. Depot at No. B I, RUA SENADOR DANTAS

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem. Now open for the reception of patients. Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required. Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m. if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance. Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever 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 12 de Março, from 10 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 10 to 9 a.m. the morning and 5 to 7 p.m. in the evening for patients and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff. Official Directory U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Lathbury (opposite Cust. House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, 100 Visconde de Lathbury [opposite Cust. House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on Sunday 21 of 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 Cattede, English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture; services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Sundays; 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.—Rua Riachuelo N. 108, 7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. THILLY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. a. Fabrica Conica, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELLO. 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 Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays; Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. a. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 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: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, Professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgeon in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras. PROFESSIONAL NURSE. Sister Bright.—London certificated monthly nurse, disengaged January 1st, 1896. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembléa.—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.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from 10 to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua de Santa, 22, Rua de Hesev, Missions. 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 Bolivian minister, Señor Mendez, has had a very disagreeable incident with his secretary, Sr. Moscow. The latter had been guilty of suspicious conduct already on previous occasions, whilst secretary to Sr. Telmo Zehag. He has now been found guilty of abstracting important documents, and preventing letters and dispatches from being sent to his government. Sr. Mendez is very excited over the affair, and says that he will take very decisive measures. For our part we cannot understand why a man, who has already on previous occasions misconducted himself, should be re-instated in such an important office as secretary of legation.—Times, Buenos Aires, Dec. 8.

—From latest statistics it appears that there is a great decrease in the amount of wheat sown in Entre Rios this season over last, some forty thousand hectares less being put under the crop this year than in 1894. There is a small increase in the area put under insect, which, however, has suffered considerably from various causes, but not sufficiently to yield a satisfactory crop. This season, Sr. R. Keskonshi, a wheat broker of Rosario, calculates that 1,839,598 hectares are under cultivation in the province of Santa Fé, of which 1,162,066 hectares are under wheat. Calculating that each hectare will yield nine quintals of a hundred kilos each, this year's harvest should give 1,645,869 tons of wheat.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires, Nov. 13.

—The note sent by the directors of the Banco de la Nación to the minister concerning the federal judges is full of the gravest accusations against the latter. The majority of the branches have repeatedly declared that it was useless to petition to any of the judges to apply the law to the recovering of debts, as the judges will not even listen to any initiative proceedings, and a year or two passes before they lay an embargo on creditors. The latter therefore have plenty of time always to transfer their properties and to elude the pursuit of justice. If this be true, as is not at all improbable, it only remains for the judges, like most of the officials of the land, men who hold their posts only for their salaries and have no intention of doing any work in return.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—It turns out to be perfectly true that some of the tramway lines keep their drivers and guards on duty for 17 and 18 hours at a stretch, allowing them bare 20 minutes for breakfast and lunch. This is sheer slavery, and we are not surprised at their resolve to strike against such monstrous hours of labour, and we expect the majority of the public would sympathise with them. The Reduccion Tramway Company has forestalled the strike by reducing the hours of service to 14, and at the same time making a slight advance in the wages, a procedure which has been much appreciated by the men. We also hear that the Union Tram Company has expressed its readiness to make a reasonable concession. But some of the other and minor lines are determined to show fight, and are on the look-out for other employees in case of the inevitable strike. One or two of them, it is said, have gone to the extremity of dismissing, without notice, the men who have joined the union.—Montevideo Times.

—An Argentine inventor of a submarine vessel is being brought before the public. He is a young man and said to be a very smart and able engineer. We have not seen the plan of his diving-monster, but it is said that the commander of a foreign mail-war has seen it and gives the greatest encouragement to the young Argentine. He declares that he is so sure of the success of his new invention that he will not hesitate to go himself with the young inventor on the first submersion-trial. The inventor had before asked the minister of war to appoint a commission to investigate the matter, but that active official had so much to do that he did not even give an answer. We pity the young man for this, as we have some inventions on hand that we would like to have endorsed by the public for the last decade, but failed to one to list them. Inventors, like poets, have a hard time in this life. We call the attention of the public to this lot, and having done so feel our conscience at ease.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The Yarrow firm have received an order from the Argentine government for four torpedo boat destroyers of the Sokol type to attain a speed of 30 knots. The cruiser Buenos Aires, which is awaiting trials under forced draught, was built at Elswick, and is similar to those cruisers which have been constructed for the Japanese and Chilean governments. On a normal draught trial, exceeding over six hours, the speed was 23 1/2 knots. The six measured mile runs at speeds varying from 21 1/2 to 23 1/2 knots. The vessel is 424 feet long over all, 47 feet 2 inches beam, and displaces 4,740 tons. She is fairly well protected, and the compromises in her design have excited considerable notice in view of the high speed—24 knots—being expected under forced draught, when the power is to be 12,000 h.p. As a fighting machine she is far behind our Terrible or Andromeda class, the vessels built on the Clyde and at Barrow. The Argentine boat has ordinary multibulb boilers, the tubes being fitted with screw ferules.—Transport, Nov. 30.

—The Rio News, in the article we quote elsewhere, makes a warm eulogy of a trip to the River Plate as a physical "pick-me-up" for those exhausted by the tropical climate of Brazil. The idea is a sympathetic one, but, as our contemporary points out, it would require a reduction of steamer fares before it could be carried out to any great extent. Certainly there are few places, if any, more fit for such a purpose than Montevideo, which is already to a certain extent the sanatorium of evacuating Buenos Aires, and which offers the additional advantages of sea-bathing. But unfortunately the high cost of living here is a great and in some cases an insuperable bar to tourists and visitors, and the government seems bent on increasing this drawback, which will be fatal to all the other interests of the city. A few more additions to the cost of living, such as the government and the municipality have lately proposed, and only millionaires will venture to visit this city, and they will not stop long. Then, perhaps, our governors will be pleased with the results of their handiwork.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 4.

—On the other hand, the reports from Uruguay are far less satisfactory. The government is in bad odour. It is said to be contemplating additional taxes. The taxation is already very heavy, and an addition would press greatly upon industry. Trade is slack, profits are small, and there are general complaints. There is a rumour, too, that the government is once more trying to establish a national bank, and that it has two agents now in London working for that purpose. But they are not of a character to command much confidence here. There is another report, to the effect that the government is trying to borrow in London. If it is well founded, we hope that no more credit will be given.—Statist, London, Nov. 30.

—A very important cabinet council was held on last Friday, when the question of the port works was finally settled. The proposals of Messrs. Madero & Sons in regard to the works were accepted. This firm engaged to build two dry docks near the north basin at a cost to be in accordance with the outlay. Messrs. Madero only ask that the staff of engineers be paid by government. For themselves they merely ask for cost price. The works are to be pushed ahead with all vigor as soon as possible all along the line. Congress has voted \$6,000,000 in gold to complete the north basin in the dock No. 4, warehouses, streets, bridges, locks, buoys, etc., etc. Messrs. Madero must do all this and build two graving docks also by special contract. The national government is at liberty, specially stipulated, to contract with any other firm for any additional works that may be deemed necessary beyond those specified above. Payments shall be made to Messrs. Madero as usual in port certificates and at the rate of \$1,600,000 per annum. The contractors pledge themselves to finish the works inside of two years.—Southern Cross, Dec. 6.

—Strikes are the order of the day at present in Buenos Aires. The carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, saddlers, painters, and nearly all the other trades are taking a leaf out of the book lately published by the tailors. It is very difficult to see through this question. There is no certainty that the strikers really have the grievances of which they complain. We fear, also, that there are some professional agitators making a propaganda amongst our artisans, more with an eye to their own selfish interest than from love of the tradesman of Buenos Aires. It is, of course, true that skilled labor is relatively cheap here; but there are conditions which seem to us to recompense the artisan for the comparatively low wage he receives. We allude to the cost of living. It has been ascertained that the purchasing power of our paper currency is together with its proportion to its assumed or alleged depreciation. Artisans who earn \$130 or \$150 m/n per month can live in comfort. Even those who earn from \$80 to \$110 m/n per month are better off than their comrades in Montevideo who earn \$40 or \$50 gold. It may be safely asserted that \$100 paper in Buenos Aires goes as far as \$50 gold in Montevideo.—Southern Cross, Dec. 6.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A survey is now in progress for a railway through the mountains from Guanajuato to Quito, Ecuador. A line has been built from Legajo, on the Pacific, to Guayana, 90 kilometres east to Chimbo station, and is the only railway in the country. Beyond this point are to be found the real difficulties. The country is fertile and could easily become very prosperous. The exports are cacao and coffee, and some sugar.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 12th says that it is telegraphed from Santiago that the Chilean government has just effected the purchase of a new first-class ironclad. The talk about disarmament, then, was only a puff of wind. It illustrates the good faith which characterizes such negotiations among these belligerent republics. We now await news as to what new war material the Argentines ordered when the talk about disarmament was on.

THE BANANA.

A writer in Chambers' Journal says of the banana:—

In the West Indies the dried leaves and prepared portions of the stem are used as packing materials. Fresh leaves are used to shade young coffee or cacao seedlings in nursery beds, and to cover cacao beans during fermentation. The young unopened leaves are so smooth and soft that they are used as "dressing" for blisters. In India the dried stalk of the plantain leaf is used as a rough kind of twine, and the larger parts are made into small boxes for holding snuff, drugs, etc. In the Malay Peninsula the sap of the leaf and leaf stalk is used instead of soap or fuller's earth in washing clothes, and a solution of the ash is often used as salt in cooking. In the Dutch Indies the skin of the plantain is used for blackening shoes. The juice which flows from all cut parts of the banana is rich in tannin, and of so thickening a nature that it may be used as an indelible marking ink. In Java the leaves of the "wax banana" are covered on the under side with a white powder, which yields a valuable wax—clear, hard and white—forming an important article of trade. The ashes of the leaves, stem and fruit rind are employed in Bengal in many dyeing processes. In Siam a cigarette wrapper is made from the leaves.

Fiber is got from the stems of many kinds of bananas. The most valuable is that of Manila, known as commerce, which holds the chief place for making white ropes and cordage. Old ropes made of it form an excellent paper-making material, much used in the United States for stout packing papers. The Manila hemp industry is a large one. About 50,000 tons of fiber, valued at \$3,000,000, are annually exported from the Philippine Islands. The Manila hemp plant is grown exclusively in the southeastern part of the Philippines, and all attempts to grow it elsewhere have failed. Many things are made from Manila hemp—mats, cords, hats, plaited work, lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture, and various qualities of paper. At Wolluh, in Switzerland, an industry has been started for making lace and materials for ladies' hats from it. By a simple process it is made into straw, exactly resembling the finest wheat straw, for plaiting.

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



ESTABL. 1860. 17 first Medals CROWN LAVENDER SALTS Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression, Influenza and Nausea. Cooling and Refreshing at all Times. For sale at CRASHLEY & CO. PREÇO FIXO (Cambiaso & Co.) MIGUEL LOPES & IRMÃO And all principal Perfumery Stores

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 da 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, colics, cholera, diarrhea, anemia and others, are easily and radically cured by the use of NECTANDRIA 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. Kliewer makes a speciality of the above work. All high class watches personally attended to, and in every case the workmanship is guaranteed. 74 RUA DO OUVIDOR 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.ª de Março.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA (Brama Brewery) RIO DE JANEIRO. 142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY Telephone No. 10-068

FRANCISKANER BRÄU Beer in barrels (shopp) 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.ª de Março.

GABRIEL KRATZ Boot and Shoe store 33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33 For Men: Shoes, Russian leather... 88000 and calf... 78000 Idem, French calf, pointed... 98 and 108000 Idem, Milliet and Carnot top... 148000 For Ladies: Borzequins, kid-leather... 128000 Boots, with elastics... 68000 Idem, pointed... 98000 Borzequins for girls... 78000 Idem, kid, yellow... 48500 Slippers, cat-head... 48500 Shoes for children... 98 and 38500

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 drawings, *check-lists* and series of stamps, also much 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 collection in 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, or others 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 for 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 3,000.

EUGENIO HONOLD,
 PROPRIETOR.

Grande Hotel Bello Horizonte.
 No. 1, RUA MARINHO, Santa Theresa.
 Telephone No. 8,051

Curvelo 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. 27, 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.,
Newspapers 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 Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.
 Perfumeries of Aikman and Peck's Lubin.
 Vendors of the GENUINE wood renowned *Crab Apple Blossom & Lavender Sals* of THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.
 No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

News on Railways.

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

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

Rio de Janeiro, 13th October, 1895.

Continued from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CHURCH OF THE "ALEUTE".

We hoisted our leaky lifeboat into the davits when we got on board, intending to repair her on the following morning.

During the night fierce gusts blew down the ravine from the north-east, and black masses of clouds were constantly sweeping across the mountains. The wind howled as it does in a wintry gale on the North Sea, and, to all appearance, a heavy storm was raging. Still, it was quite smooth at our anchorage under the lee of the island, and we noticed that seawards the sky looked clear enough, and the clouds were travelling at no great pace. The storm, in fact, was entirely local, and was limited to the islet and its immediate neighbourhood. We afterwards became quite accustomed to these harmless gales, which had a habit of springing up at sunset.

Trinidad, in consequence of the loftiness of its mountains, can boast of a climate of its own. It is subject to miniature cyclones, whose influence does not extend a mile from the shore, and which, therefore, cannot raise a heavy sea. We were sometimes riding with straining chain to a wind of hurricane force, when we could see a vessel a league or so from the land making no progress, her canvas shaking in the calm; and, however fine it would be outside, the clouds would collect upon the peaks in ominous torn masses, that whirled along as if impelled by a terrific blast, and which looked very alarming until we came to understand the innocence of the phenomenon. We also found that the landing was often the most perilous on clear, windless days, when no clouds crowned the mountains.

These storms were, however, a nuisance to us; for the squalls would strike the yacht with great force, so that she strained at her chain and was likely to drag; consequently the officer in charge was unable to enjoy an undisturbed night's rest, but was in a state of constant anxiety for the vessel, and was often brought on deck by the turmoil to satisfy himself that all was going well.

The next day, November 29, was fine, the wind being still from the north-east. There was even less swell than on the previous day, so we saw that no time must be lost in landing more stores. A neglected opportunity on Trinidad might mean a month's delay.

We examined the boat, and found that she had started a plank, but that the damage was slight and could be easily repaired. A few copper nails, some cotton thread between the seams with a knife, and a little marine glue, made her tight again; and, after breakfast, she put off to sea in a bay with a miscellaneous cargo, the tents, a barrel of flour, wire fencing, the blankets and baggage for the shore party, etc., but we did not venture to put nearly so heavy a weight into her as on the previous day.

The surf in the bay was no longer dangerous, and, though water was shipped, all was landed without accident. At midday, the boat returned to the yacht, was reloaded, and another successful disembarkation was effected. This put us in very good spirits. We had succeeded in overcoming the difficulties that had caused previous expeditions to fail, and had now got on shore all that was absolutely necessary for carrying on the digging for some time to come. The doctor, Pursell, Powell, and Ted Milner were left on shore for the night, and the boat returned to the yacht.

The next day, November 30, was the first on which we divided ourselves definitely into two parties. The working-gang on shore and a crew of three to take charge of the yacht. I had talked over the plans on the previous day with my sole officer, our medico-mate, and we had come to the conclusion that it would be advisable for me to stay on board for the first fortnight at least; for we did not know as yet whether it would be safe to remain at anchor for any length of time, or what steps might become necessary in order to ensure the safety of the vessel; and, until such knowledge had been gained by experience of the place, it was right that I should undertake the responsibility of looking after the yacht.

So, on this morning, I went on shore for the last time before settling down to my fortnight's watch. We took another cargo of stores in the boat, and landed without difficulty. This long spell of smooth sea was a most fortunate occurrence for us. On landing I found that the shore-party had been hard at work. They had arranged the camp and very snug it looked. Two ridge tents had been placed side by side to be occupied by the gentlemen volunteers, two in each; while a short way off was a larger tent, constructed of our racing spinnaker and the quarter-deck awning supported by bamboos. This was our dining-room and kitchen, and also served as sleeping quarters for the paid hands. At one end of it was an elegant dining-table—planks from the deck of some old wreck, supported by one of Mr. A's wheelbarrows which had been found in the ravine. A few camp stools and barrels served as chairs, and the arrangements generally were almost luxurious.

Many improvements were made to the camp during our stay in Trinidad, and at

last it became a comfortable little village. A conspicuous object near the tent was the condensing apparatus. Later on the cooking was all done out of doors, a neat oven having been constructed of stones and plaster of Paris. The plaster of Paris had formed part of the taxidermist's stores, but, little used for its original purpose, it was found to be of much service in the way of cement.

A list of all that we landed on the shore of South-west Bay would be a long one. There was, at the very least, eight tons weight in all. I need not say that the cook was well provided with culinary apparatus, and that such articles as paraffin lamps for the tents, a library of books, fishing lines and hooks, and carpenter's tools had not been forgotten—our camp, in short, was fully furnished with everything that could be required.

The doctor and myself discussed the scheme of work on shore, and, when all was settled, we launched the boat again and pulled off to the yacht. It was decided that the shore party should keep the whale-boat—in the first place, because the crew on board would be insufficient to man her, and, secondly, because it was only right and prudent to leave a vessel on the island in case of any accident happening to the yacht. It would be easy for the working party to pull off, if necessary, and intercept a passing vessel. The dilapidated dinghy was left on board for our use.

The hands who had come off in the boat dined on board, and then the doctor, taking with him those who were going to stay on shore, pulled back to the bay to commence his duties as governor of Trinidad, leaving me with my two hands, Wright and the coloured man Spanner. And a very good governor the doctor proved too, as I discovered when I next went on shore and saw the work that had been done through. He kept up a discipline quite strict enough for all practical purposes. He did more work than any one else himself, being physically the strongest man of us all, and he superintended all the operations with great skill and judgment. The control could not have been left in better hands, and he was well backed up by his comrades. There was hard work done on that island, considerable hardships were undergone, there was often dangerous landing and beaching of boats, and all was carried on under a vertical sun on one of the hottest and most depressing spots on the earth. Great credit is due to the doctor and the others who worked so hard and with such pluck and cheerful zeal, and the ungenerous remarks of the one discontented volunteer we had left—a man who did not do his share of work either at sea or on shore, but who did far more than his share of criticism and fault-finding—can only reflect upon himself. As he has favoured the world with his views through the medium of the papers, I feel bound to say this much.

The doctor remained and worked hard on the island during the whole time that our operations were being carried on, as did Powell and Pursell, and they, with the paid hands, who relieved each other at intervals, practically did all the digging. I was on shore for one fortnight only, as will appear in the course of our narrative. I had, consequently, but a very small share of the hard work and of roughing it, for the life on board ship was comparatively more comfortable and easy than the life on shore. Our critical volunteer also only passed about two weeks, of not arduous work, on the island; for the rest of the time he was on the yacht.

This night we had another local storm, but by now we were getting accustomed to this.

Shortly before dawn on the following morning, Sunday, December 1, I saw, to my surprise, the whale-boat rounding the point. She came alongside, and the doctor, who was in charge of her, boarded us. Seeing that there was very little surf in South-west Bay, he had rightly taken the opportunity of putting off for another cargo of stores. Among other articles he carried away some large cocoa-nut mats he had purchased at Bahia, and which, when laid on the sandy floor of the tents, would make things more comfortable. He also took off the heavy boiler and receiving-tank of the condensing apparatus, which could only be landed on a favourable day such as this was. Having loaded the boat, he left us again.

We had now taken so much weight out of the yacht that she was high out of the water, and might possibly prove somewhat cranky under canvas. So, after dinner, I took the two men off with me in the dinghy, for the purpose of fetching some heavy stones from the beach to put in our hold in the place of all the tools we had taken out. First we pulled to the pier, where we landed without the slightest difficulty. Wright, while wandering about the beach, came across the last object one would expect to find on a desert island—a rather smart lady's straw-hat, so far as my judgment goes, of modern fashion. It had, probably, been blown off some fair lady on a passenger steamer. The gallant gentlemen-adventurers, when they heard of this discovery, proposed that it should be stuck on a pole in the middle of the camp, to remind them of home and beauty.

(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
 Ouvidor No. 34.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in other 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.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$6.00 for 12 abroad (30¢ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

George H. Phelps, Esq.,

154 Nassau St., NEW YORK;

Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, LONDON;

Frost & Co.,

33 New Bridge St.,

and at the Victoria Store,

SÃO PAULO.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24th, 1895.

From all appearances the scenes of last year along this coast are to be repeated. Cholera has again reappeared in Brazil, if we may accept the opinion of the sanitary inspector of the state of Rio de Janeiro in regard to the epidemic in Campos. It is not serious and has appeared at only one place, but still it is here. Yellow-fever has also appeared at Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and at one or two interior towns of the state of São Paulo. And in Buenos Aires there is a bad epidemic of scarlatina, and diphtheria is prevalent in many places in that country. The sanitary condition of both Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro is very bad, and the sanitary boards of both are more concerned with quarantine restrictions than with rational prevention. The representatives of the three countries at Montevideo have thus far been unable to agree upon satisfactory regulations to govern maritime communication between them, and we may therefore expect that each will continue to act independently, as was the case last year. It is reasonably certain, then, that we shall have quarantines, quarantine reprisals, quarantine abuses and quarantine scandals just as before.

Up to the present time the bare suggestion of leasing or selling the Central railway has always been met with an indignant refusal. The Emperor would not even consider the idea, and all the prominent men of his time and since then have treated the subject in much the same spirit. It has always been looked upon as a valuable asset, a source of income to the state. Recent developments, however, have demonstrated the unwelcome fact that the Central railway is not only not a source of income, but that it is now yielding the state nothing but deficits and trouble. And it is probably felt, though it may not be admitted, that the government is not competent to manage such a property. The proposal, therefore, to lease the property has been received, either with decided approval, or with acquiescent silence. And now Congress has actually under consideration a bill, prepared by a special committee, authorizing such a lease. But, it will be permitted us to say, the time has long since passed when the Central railway could have been leased to advantage. No foreign company can safely undertake the enterprise under existing conditions, and no native company could possibly offer any certainty of doing better than the government is now doing. In the first place, the permanent way is in a very bad condition and a large sum will be required to put it in order. The rolling stock has been shamefully used and will also require extensive repairs. And as for the personnel, it is so disorganized and demoralized, so insubordinate and inefficient, that it would be necessary to dismiss every man. It is estimated that there are about 15,000 men employed on the line, and by competent authorities it is said that 5,000 good men ought to easily do the work. As these employes have vested interests in the service, through their *monte pío*, it would be impossible to effect any sweeping change without trouble, and under existing political conditions in Brazil and in view of the chauvinist prejudices which have obtained a foothold here, it would be impossible for

a foreign company to overcome the difficulties it would have to encounter. In our opinion there is now no security for a future management of the Central railway, nor certainty of a profitable return on the investment which the government will expect.

It would appear from the present drift of political events that the recent organization of the *partido democratico federal* will help to divide the country into two great parties, which will be known as "republican" and "democratic." In time there will be a crystallization and division of issues also, and then the people will begin to understand what they have to do. This division into organized parties can not be otherwise than beneficial to the country, and particularly so if they are based upon certain great issues. A great obstacle to the development of political institutions thus far has been the lack of party organizations and principles, and, in consequence, the government of the country by a clique assuming to represent true republican principles and condemning all those in opposition as traitors to the republic. This is absurd as well as hurtful. There are very few principles in the practical application of the science of government which will not admit of contrary views, and there is neither justice nor common sense in denouncing such views as traitorous. In the early days of the American republic the people were divided into two great parties—the federalists, or advocates of a strongly centralized government, with Washington, Hamilton, Adams, and such men at its head; and the "republican" party, led by Jefferson, Madison, and others, who advocated a decentralized government, popular sovereignty, and in great measure the ideas proffered by the French revolution. This popular party afterwards became the democratic party, while the federalist party disappeared with the death of the men who had done so much for the independence of the country, and was succeeded by the whig party, led by such men as Clay and Webster. In time the whigs also disappeared, and were succeeded in the fifties by the present republican party, organized to oppose the extension of slavery. The rivalries between such great parties may sometimes lead to disorder and discredit, but in the main they are of the highest value to the country. They help to educate the people on the questions which divide them, and they act as a check upon each other. When they become corrupt and careless of their great mission, popular defections occur and the more intelligent and independent voters pass from one side to the other, or organize third parties. These independent movements have often succeeded, and have been the means of checking serious abuses. If the same course can be initiated here in Brazil, great good must surely follow, but the leaders on both sides must understand that defeat ought not to imply a withdrawal from the field, as is so often done at present. An active, aggressive minority is often the stronger force in shaping legislation, and is always a check upon executive excesses. By all means let us have two parties, and then let them divide upon some of the great questions which are now under consideration.

THE CLEVELAND MESSAGE.

It has been said that all men have their moments of insanity, and we are strongly inclined to believe it. There can be no other explanation of the extraordinary action of President Cleveland the past week. He had up to that time pursued a calm and dignified course in relation to the long-standing dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, which had become somewhat critical lately because of the latter's violence. In seeking to prevent war and in proposing arbitration, he had done what was right and proper, but in going beyond that, as he did in his message to Congress, he has placed himself wholly in the wrong. He has needlessly offended a friendly power; he has destroyed his own influence as a peacemaker; he has made the Monroe doctrine ridiculous; and he has jeopardized the peaceful relations of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations and imperiled the commerce and prosperity of a half of the world. To speak plainly, he has committed a serious offence against the world's peace and prosperity.

We are glad to see that the sober, thinking citizens of the United States have been prompt to denounce this insane act and to

deprecate any step which will lead to a rupture between the two countries. The sensational newspapers, which have done so much to create prejudice on this and other questions, and the politicians and demagogues who measure their personal successes by the applause they can win in denouncing imaginary dangers and aggressions, will of course urge the President to continue, but the best and soundest opinion of the country will be against him.

It must be confessed, and as an American we say it with deeper regret, that President Cleveland has no justification whatever for his arbitrary interference in this question. He has no more right to force his wish upon Great Britain in this dispute, than upon Chili in her boundary dispute with Argentina. Great Britain has just the same rights in her boundary disputes in America as in any other part of the world. It is not a case of extending her territories, but of controlling what she has claimed from the beginning. And until a decision is reached her claim is just as good as that of Venezuela, so far as third parties are concerned, and she is no more guilty of trespass than is Venezuela. Under such circumstances, the proposal to appoint a commission to define this boundary, is a gratuitous insult, which would not be accepted by any nation. It is incredible that President Cleveland could have made so astounding a mistake, for in doing this he has forfeited the support of all the great powers.

As for the outcome, we can not believe that war will result. It would be an unparalleled crime to precipitate a war for so trifling a cause. The loss and misery which it would occasion would be infinite, and in the end nothing would be gained. The United States would be impregnable on land, and Great Britain would be equally so on the sea. Canada would be overrun by American armies, Venezuela would be conquered by the British fleet, as also every other South American republic which ventured to oppose the cause of this half-blooded, half-civilized republic. The foreign commerce of the United States would be completely destroyed, that of Great Britain partially, and that of many other nations would be greatly injured. And in the end, to satisfy this quixotic Monroe doctrine, Venezuela would be given up in exchange for Canada, and the two great powers would stand just where they began, minus the blood and treasure that had been wasted. Such a war would be a crime against humanity, a blot upon our civilization.

Of the action of the Brazilian Congress on the 19th, in passing congratulatory resolutions in regard to President Cleveland's aggressive message, there is but this to say: it was untimely, ill-advised, impolitic and unlighted. It was in its way as great a blunder as the message which inspired it. A modicum of common sense ought to have led the two chambers to wait for accurate information. Instead of this, they accepted telegrams which are notoriously untrustworthy, and acted upon insufficient information. They were governed wholly by a sentiment, which in this case was mistakenly applied. This not only discredits their judgment and impartiality, but it can not fail to give offence to a nation with which Brazil now has a controversy, and to which she owes the greater part of her development. Adhesion to a vaguely defined political doctrine will not justify ingratitude and hostile resolutions. Brazil has her own career to follow, her own fortune to make. She can not afford to follow any such chauvinist will-o'-the-wisp as this modern development of the Monroe doctrine. If she does, it will sooner or later bring her into conflict with Europe, and the United States will be helpless to protect her. Here as in the United States the opinions of conservative, thinking men are against President Cleveland's act, and it is only the *jingoes* who are clamoring for war.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

We desire to again call the attention of our friends to the urgent necessities of the Strangers' Hospital. We have already entered upon the summer season, and have already had fever cases for treatment, which is exceptional. The prospects are that we shall have a long fever season, even though it does not develop a violent epidemic. The foundations of the new

isolated fever ward, which the Hospital has been compelled to build, are now ready, and the wooden superstructure will arrive here in a few days. It is urgently necessary that the building should be at once erected, for which, we regret to say, sufficient funds have not been provided. The loans made for this ward were less than the estimated cost, and the difference must be met with the ordinary revenue from subscriptions. As this revenue is required for the running expenses of the Hospital, and as we have a bad season before us, it will be seen that additional donations are much needed. The Hospital has already done much good and is daily proving its usefulness in many ways, not the least of which is that of preventing the spread of contagion to the companions of patients, which formerly occurred. We are convinced that our English-speaking residents acted wisely and providently in establishing this Hospital, and we feel sure that they will not see its usefulness impaired for the want of a few hundred pounds.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Rio Grande, Dec. 10, 1895.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—I am obliged to you for the complimentary terms in which you referred to my exposition of the real causes of the fall in exchange since 1889 in your issue of 26th ult., but cannot say I agree altogether with the conclusions you draw therefrom.

The remedy for the present state of things is undoubtedly, as you remark, to reduce the volume of both the currency and of imports to more rational proportions, but far from being the simple matter you appear to describe it, it seems to me to involve difficulties of the first magnitude.

Generalities are easy to deal in, but a practical and at the same time equitable method of reducing the volume of the currency is yet to be found.

The state of the national finances prohibits any hope of the state being able to devise any surplus so such an object for many years to come; whilst to expect any such initiative from the Banco da Republica we must indeed be optimistic!

The value of the currency is controlled exclusively by the relations of supply and demand; if we except, for convenience sake, the slight variations not exceeding 2½ per cent. due to strictly international exchange. The supply is represented by the amount in circulation and the demand by its real or specie value.

If, then, the supply is at present equivalent to Rs. 495,316 per head, at the exchange of 100, the demand is represented by Rs. 17,797, and vice versa. If, as Sr. Alberto Gombora and other parliamentary authorities lately maintained, the demand is really equal to and in excess of the supply, there could not possibly be any depreciation at all.

They thus hopelessly confuse cause and effect, and suppose because the supply for the depreciated paper currency is not in excess of the demand, that therefore the demand for money has proportionately increased, whereas, it is the supply that has been depreciated, precisely because it was excessive, and until its value again corresponds to the real demand.

There is therefore an excess of paper money in circulation equivalent to Rs. 32,019 per capita, or Rs. 339,320,408 in all; in order to balance the supply and demand and raise nominal exchange to par it is enormous amount must be withdrawn from circulation.

In what manner is it practicable to do so? For my own part I do not see any possible way of doing it without injury to affecting the interests of some classes and favoring those of others.

If attempted by means of the value of the currency may be thus improved, by diminishing the supply, but only at the cost of a simultaneous, though not equivalent, decrease in the demand, which the increase of foreign burdens would perpetuate; whilst any such artificial valorization of the circulating medium is open to still graver objections of a moral nature; which leads us to the consideration of a very pretty problem in economics.

Suppose, for the sake of round numbers, that when exchange stood at 12d., the currency in circulation were Rs. 400,000,000, when its real or specie value would be £20,000,000, a national or internal loan were issued for Rs. 200,000,000, and its proceeds devoted entirely to redemption of the currency.

In consequence of the reduction of the supply of the circulating medium even neglecting the increase in the demand which the cessation of a new marketable value, the hands emitted, would create, exchange would rise from 12d. to 24d., and the aggregate value of the currency, in spite of its reduction to one-half its former volume, would remain as before £20,000,000.

A completely new value will, however, have been created in the 200,000,000 of bonds emitted, whose value will have been likewise raised to £20,000,000, so that by the simple substitution of one kind of promissory note for another, a fictitious value of £20,000,000 has been converted into real notes, £20,000,000 have been converted into £20,000,000, without any apparent loss to anyone; which, if it were true, would be an operation more marvellous than the transmutation of the metal, and appear to point a sure and easy road to par.

The explanation of the paradox I leave for the present to the ingenuity of your numerous readers, whom I have no doubt will be able to show solid reasons why this royal short cut should be barred, and labelled "No Thoroughfare."

J. P. WILEMAN.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The failures and losses in the United States on account of the Cleveland blunder have been enormous.

There was a balance to the credit of the S. Paulo state treasury at the end of November of 4,991,363,852.

The contract for a loan of 3,700,000 to the municipality was signed in the national treasury on the 20th inst.

Brazilian bonds of the 1889 loan were yesterday quoted at 61 1/2, in London. The Oeste de Minas loan has fallen 1/2.

In November the customs receipts at Manaus amounted to 335,082,955 against 344,848,879 in the corresponding month of 1894.

An executive message was sent to Congress on the 18th to ask for a supplementary credit of 1,017,581,958 for the department of finance.

It is stated that up to the present the government has redeemed paper money to the amount of 30,000,000, using for this purpose the product of the last internal loan.

It is stated that in the government's redemption bureau (caixa da amortização) two storages, one of 4,000,000 and the other of 10,000,000, have recently been discovered.

The S. Paulo municipal budget for 1896 estimates the ordinary expenditures at 1,080,448,205, and the ordinary receipts at the same amount. The extraordinary receipts and expenditures are estimated at 138,785,876.

Of the 1,242,045,323 received by the Par  custom-house in November, 740,240,879 were from duties on imports, and 305,933,855 from surtaxes on the same. The total receipts for the same month of 1894 were 1,200,308,143.

The total receipts of the recedioria of this city in November amounted to 700,690,480, of which 258,910,875 were from the sale of revenue stamps, 199,669,849 from the municipal tax on the transmission of property, and 45,960,656 on the municipal tax on industries and professions.

Brazilian bonds of the 1889 issue were quoted at 67 in London on the 18th. The Jornal's correspondent says it was due to President Cleveland's message. On the 19th the quotation fell to 65 1/2, and on the 21st to 63 1/2. The Jornal's correspondent then says that the French are selling because of the Amari question.

The Jornal do Commercio says that in the budget of the state of Rio Grande do Sul there is an appropriation of 219,500 for the colonisation service; but, since the general government furnishes 200,000, the state government spends only 19,500, thus saving 200,000 to spend on its brigade of 2,000 Castilian troops.

We see by the morning papers of the 18th that the American minister's note, inquiring what system of banking it employed in Brazil, had reached the caixa de correios in Rio de Janeiro in search for an answer. It must certainly be a very tough problem if the treasury officials are obliged to send it down to the board of brokers for an opinion!

The Jornal estimates that the revenue bill as passed by the Chamber increases import taxes 86 per cent., the valuation of merchandise at 14d. being equivalent to an increase of 71 per cent. The proposal of the Senate committee implies a general increase of 49 per cent., while the amendments offered by Senators Otizica and Gil Goulart call for an increase of 100 per cent.

The November receipts of the Par  recedioria amounted to 1,645,565,805, the largest sum ever received for one month. Of this amount 1,471,445,844 was for account of revenue, 10,255,828 for deposits, and 164,094,513 for the municipalities. Of the revenue received 1,042,782,149 came from export duties. The total receipts in November, 1894, were 1,128,104,903.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December, 23rd 1895.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including gold, silver, and bank rates.

EXCHANGE.

December 17.—The market opened firm, and with a good deal of animation, but quieted down in the afternoon, and closed only about steady. The banks all sold 9 1/2 during the day, and rates improved until bank closing, when it was reported at 9 1/2, and other bills at 9 1/2 for 100 days. Then an easier feeling appeared, and at the close bank sterling was not obtainable everywhere at 9 1/2, while other bills were quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4. It was reported that there was money on the street, at 5 1/2 for real commercial sterling, but the banks were not freely buying at 1 1/2. The business reported was moderate at 9 3/4 to 9 1/2 for 100 days, and at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 for 60 days. There was nothing reported on the street, in February delivery. There was nothing reported on the street, in January delivery, which closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 25 3/8 and sellers at 26 1/8.

December 19.—The Brazilian Bank posted 9 1/2, the Banco da Republica 9 1/2 and the other banks 9 1/2. The market opened with the British Bank drawing annual amounts at 9 1/2, and the other banks at 9 1/2. There was money for any other paper at 9 1/2, and the market weakened until 9 1/2 was reported in other paper, and 9 1/2 for bank, but there was a slight recovery which was lost, however, in the afternoon, and the last quotations were 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 for bank and 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 for other sterling. The Banco da Republica furnished bills, with the usual conditions, during the day, and a fair business was reported in bank sterling at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 and in other bills at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4. The exchange produced yesterday's coffee sales disappeared quickly. There was nothing reported in gold, either at the Bolsa, or on the street.

December 20.—The Banco da Republica reported a very fair business at 9 1/2, but the others banks opened with 9 1/2 posted, and 9 1/2 the best rate. In the morning there was money on the street at 9 1/2 for any sterling, but not in the banks, which did, however, buy legitimate commercial paper at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, and the market was quiet at the close, when the banks all commenced business at 9 1/2, and 9 1/2 reported in bank sterling direct, just after the close. The market was about 9 1/2, and the closing quotations at the extremes of 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, and other sterling at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, with an official quotation of 9 1/2, but without the usual conditions. The market was strong at the close, whether from better political news or from a belief that the street had overbought, we did not learn. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 26 1/8, sellers at 26 1/8, and were sold on the street at 26 1/8.

December 21.—The market opened with the Banco da Republica drawing at 9 1/2, and at this rate it found many takers and required a very considerable business. The other banks posted 9 1/2, and the market was quiet at the close, when the banks all commenced business at 9 1/2, and 9 1/2 reported in bank sterling direct, just after the close. The market was about 9 1/2, and the closing quotations at the extremes of 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, and other sterling at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, with an official quotation of 9 1/2, but without the usual conditions. The market was strong at the close, whether from better political news or from a belief that the street had overbought, we did not learn. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 26 1/8, sellers at 26 1/8, and were sold on the street at 26 1/8.

December 22.—The Banco da Republica did a fair business, for good money, at 9 1/2, and the other banks posted 9 1/2, giving a 1 1/2 with some reserve, and 9 1/2 more freely. From the morning to the close of the day there was always money at 9 1/2, with even a 3 1/2 mentioned, and the persistent taking of any kind of exchange under the bank rate is attributed to one of two causes: either old contracts are being liquidated under same pressure, and serious losses are far from improbable, or the speculators are trying to wear out the Banco da Republica, and force rates higher, and are published, and the market was quiet at the close, when the banks all commenced business at 9 1/2, and 9 1/2 reported in bank sterling direct, just after the close. The market was about 9 1/2, and the closing quotations at the extremes of 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, and other sterling at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, with an official quotation of 9 1/2, but without the usual conditions. The market was strong at the close, whether from better political news or from a belief that the street had overbought, we did not learn. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 26 1/8, sellers at 26 1/8, and were sold on the street at 26 1/8.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various companies and dates.

Table listing bank sales and other financial transactions.

Table listing market reports and exchange rates for various commodities.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 23rd December, 1895. Coffee.—The market showed considerable animation during the past week, and the reported sales of about 75,000 bags appear to have been realized by more exporters than were in the previous week's list. With the shipments always up to the supply, the lower exchange rates have kept dealers and factors strongly inclined to the persistence with which we continue to receive about 8,500 bags a day in Rio, and about 11,000 bags in Santos, certainly does cause some nervousness among the trade, which was supposed to cause the irregular quotations that came from foreign markets. At the same time there appears to be no general intention to increase the coming of 116,000, while the liberal supply is attributed to a belief on the part of the planters, that the coming crops not only promise well as to quantity, but are likely to be marketed earlier than usual.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table listing various shipments including coffee, sugar, and other goods.

The official quotations on the 21st inst. per 100 kilos, were: Washed 14 7/8-16 1/4, Superior 14 2/8-16 3/4, Good 1st 14 1/8-16 1/4, Regular 1st 14 1/8-16 1/4, Ordinary 1st 14 1/8-16 1/4, Ordinary 2nd 13 1/2-14 3/4, and the points is unchanged at 1 1/8.

Table listing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels.

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio.

Imports.—The markets generally doing in the same position. There has been very little doing in flour by the importers, but dealers' stocks show some reduction, and there are expectations of a good deal of movement when the new year opens, for prices under cost of importation, and holders are not over firm. There have been some complaints made regarding recent River Plate shipments, which are said to be uneven in quality and short in weight. The attention of shippers cannot be too strongly called to the necessity of more care in both of these particulars. In land and pork there is nothing new, and receipts of the former are small, while those of the latter are moderate. No rice has arrived, but a steamer from Kampong is not very far off now. In pine the only features are the arrivals of three steamers laden with Swedish deals, but in the Senate, will soon become feature. Hay advanced sharply under the very small supply, but a fair quantity has arrived during the week, both from the River Plate and westward. The total price is being somewhat advanced in the press, but both by importers and exporters, but there seems little chance of any serious changes being made, and importers should be prepared for a heavy increase in duties. Exchange has been flat nearly all the time, and the warlike foreign news does not help matters in the market.

Lard.—Receipts are 900 bags per Roman Prince and Port Darwin, and no changes have been made in retail quotations of 7 1/2-7 3/4 per lb, for American and 1 1/2-1 3/4 per lb for Argentine for native lard.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 85 packages per Roman Prince from New York. We can learn of no changes in dealer's quotations, viz: 41,000-41,500 for Canadian tubs and 40,000-40,500 for New York tubs.

Rice.—Receipts and retail quotations of 65,000-175,000 for Kampong, and 105,000-200,000 for native rice may be continued.

Pork.—Receipts are 2,285 bbls, 36 1/2 half-bbls, 100 cases per Roman Prince and Port Darwin. Dealers still quote American at 13,000-14,000 per kilo, and native at 13,000-13,500 according to quality.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil, and nominal quotations of 72,500-73,000 per 100 are continued.

White Pine.—There have been no receipts and we may still quote at 7 1/2-7 3/4 per 100.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts nil, and quotations annual.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 1,270 bbls per Roman Prince from Herculand, 2,772 bbls per Martha from Stettin, and 2,238 bbls per Eskola from Westerkrog. These cargoes come to dealers, and the last quotation of 2,800-2,850 per 100, for red, and 27,000-27,500 for white deals may be continued.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil, and we still quote dealers' prices of about 10,000-10,500 per case.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of foreign steamers from Dec 16 to Dec 22.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 22nd, 1895.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists sailing vessels categorized by nationality: American, British, Danish, Dutch, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Swedish.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of foreign steamers from Dec 16 to Dec 22.

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--- Dec. 23rd.

Table with multiple sections: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Transoceanic, Mills. Lists various financial instruments and their values.

The Academie de Medecine 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



Chateau Lalugyay

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

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.

VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION,

Natives and Foreigners, principally those who have families, should not leave the Exposition without taking one of the prospectuses in three languages Portuguese, English and French...

Companhia Servicos de Portos

Office:

No. 64, Rua do General Camara

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

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

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 da

FILTRE CHAMBERLAND

SYSTÈME PASTEUR

PARIS

Para o Brasil

EMANUELE CRESTA & C.

44, rua da Quitanda, 44

RIO DE JANEIRO

FRIEDR. PORDO

FORWARDER

Goods forwarded and insured to and from all parts of the world.

30, Rua da Candelaria, 30

P. O. Box 227.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES from superior calendared papers of various colors:

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

LINEN ENVELOPES,

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

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price: \$90 with Table.

M. M. King & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79

RIO DE JANEIRO.

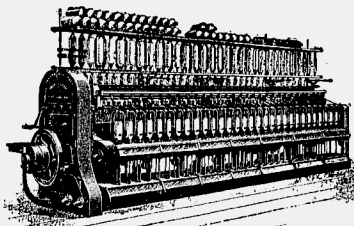
SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED

SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED.

SPECIALISTS IN WEAVING.



SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.

Engineers and Contractors,

77, Rua da Alfandega, RIO DE JANEIRO

HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.

Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

JUST RECEIVED

Scott's Midlothian Oat Flour

Unsurpassed for Invalids and Children

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, Rua do Ouvidor.

NEW VICTORIA STORE

Luiz A. da Silva

PROPRIETOR

Commission Merchant
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR AND FROM PETROPOLIS

Order boxes in Rio de Janeiro at

No. 46 and 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR

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

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

Receives subscriptions for all foreign papers.

No. 14, AVENIDA 13 DE MAIO
PETROPOLIS

S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS & Co.

Import and Commission Merchants.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA

SÃO PAULO.

P. O. Box, 527.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors.

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS
and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennett's Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. São Paulo.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penlon. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895**

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Dec. 30	Danube...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 31	Tamar...	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macao, Las Palmas and Lisbon.
Jan. 1	Magdalena	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.
For freight, passages and other information apply to
2, Rua General Canara, 1st floor.
G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.**

Capital. . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd and 18th of each month to
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:

	1st cl.	3rd cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	120000
—Lisbon.....	425	120000

For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,
Rua da Alfandega, No. 63. Rio de Janeiro.

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

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.
Orissa..... Dec. 21th
Iberia..... Jan. 8th

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

For freights apply to **F. D. Machado,**
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
BETWEEN
NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionic..... Jan. 2nd, 1896
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFFE and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

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

W. SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents
AGENTS OF THE
ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS
HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS
GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS
Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " " 995
Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 39, " " " 253
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " " 54
Cable Address.—SAMSON.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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

SAUCE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

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

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK



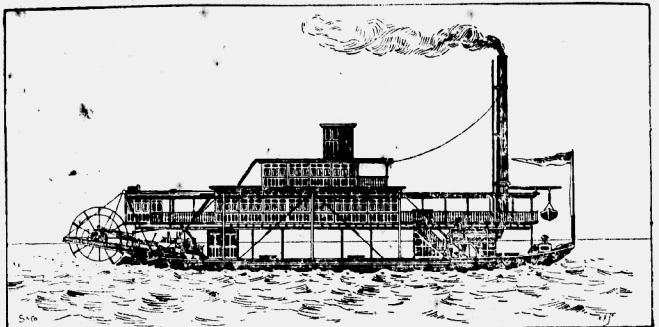
**THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.**
CURES

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

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a
Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOELKEL CO.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

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

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 Zambesi. They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

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

AGENTS FOR
Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca
Companhia de Navegação Carioca
Coasting Steamers.
The Alliance Insurance Co.
64, Rua 1º de Março.
P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

**THE WESTERN & BRAZILIAN
TELEGRAPH CO., L'D.**

The telegraphic addresses registered in this Company will be cancelled on December 31st.

All persons desirous of renewing their addresses or registering new ones for 1896 are requested to do so without delay.

F. H. Carpenter,
Superintendent.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.
and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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

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
ITATIBA
expected from the South on the 26th, will sail after the indispensable delay for
Victoria, Bahia and Pernambuco,
Cargo received at the trapiche COSTEIRO, rua da Saude No. 56.

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, 28th inst. at 4 p. m.

The steamer
ITAPEVA
will shortly sail for
IMBETIBA
This steamer receives cargoes for all stations from Macahé to Campos, Araruama, Central de Macahé, Padua, Carangola and others of the Minas branch of the Leopoldina Railway, daily at the Trapiche "VAPOR," Armazem No. 6.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,
Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

A PENDULA SUISSA.
JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER
American eight-day clocks, striking hours and half-hours. Rs. 35000.
American alarm clocks. Rs. 88000

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

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.