

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 2

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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NORTHERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 1838. 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. Stanwick, 4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith Youle & Co. No. 38 Rua 19 de Março.

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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—which they will find at their disposal near the glass-case which contains the Nestlé's Amara preparations, Sainha Maua, São José school building. By reading it, they will immediately find out the ready relief which can be obtained by the use of this miraculous product in cases of the most frequent diseases, especially now during the hot season.

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PRIVATE LESSONS. Miss Marion Scadding having returned from England, will be glad to arrange for pupils at Petropolis, where she intends passing the summer—So, Rua do Imperador.

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 surgeon's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office. The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is: DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março. from 1 to 3 p. m. The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 10 a. m. in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

Official Directory U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L THOMPSON Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraite (Opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 4, rua Visconde de Itaboraite (Opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. Rua das Laranjeiras. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture; services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo No. 12, 20 p. m. Thursdays—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. a. Fabrica Carroca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 11 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 LUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 112.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p. m. 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 Frederich 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 Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 27, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

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 noon to 6 p. m. For terms apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDRETH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, paper, etc. also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—In Chili the treaty with Bolivia has been promptly ratified, and the people are well satisfied with it—as they should be. —A destructive fire occurred in Santiago on the 2nd inst., destroying a large number of houses in Alameda and Moneda streets. The Club and Conservatory were both destroyed. —In Chili a treaty with Brazil is now under discussion, by which the commercial relations between the two countries are to be greatly increased. It would be interesting to know how.

NEW PROCESS IN BALING COTTON.

A new process of baling cotton, called the Besonnette system, has been introduced at New Orleans, which, it is claimed, will materially reduce the cost of handling. The cotton is more tightly pressed, averaging 32 lbs. to the cubic foot, against 22 lbs. by the old process; this being accomplished, it is stated, by pressing out air, which is thoroughly squeezed from the cotton so that a nail can be driven into it as into wood. Matches have been put to the bales, live coals piled on the top of the cotton and burning brands placed round it, the only result being that the cotton was scorched or burned, but there was no blaze. It was found that the bale would not burn internally. The cotton is usually drier, there not being enough oxygen to let burn, the air being pressed out by the rollers. It is contended that the Besonnette bale reaches market in better condition, with no loss in weight, no injury to cotton, and with smaller cost of transportation and insurance than the old style bale.—Cincinnati Price Current.

LABOR AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

In an address delivered recently at Plymouth, Mass., Dr. Gould, who, with six assistants, has for the past two and a half years been making investigations in connection with the United States department of labor, made some interesting statements showing the relative social condition of the industrial classes in the United States and in Great Britain, Germany, France, and Belgium. From his inquiries it appears that the United States has the best dwellings and the greatest amount of room for the individual, and that the people pay the highest rents relatively to income. The United States has the cheapest food, and spends more for food than any of the countries named. The Americans and the English spend the most money for literature; the United States the least for alcoholic drinks. The French workers manage to save the largest proportion of their incomes, the American coming next. Dr. Gould holds that the ideal social standard is that the husband should be able to support the family. The relative size of the husband's contribution to family support is largest in Great Britain, America standing a close second. In Ontario the social condition of the industrial classes is approximately the same as in the United States.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

THE TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER.

The telephone newspaper organised at Pesth, Hungary, has now been working successfully for two years. It is the only newspaper of the kind in the world. It called the Telephone Hironodo, or Herald, costs 2 cents, like a printed paper, and is valuable to persons who are unable or too lazy to use their eyes or who can not read. It has six thousand subscribers, who receive the news as they would receive ordinary telephone messages. A special wire 168 miles long runs along the windows of the houses of subscribers, which are connected with the main line by separate wires and special apparatus which prevents the blocking of the system by an accident at one of the stations. Within the houses long, flexible wires make it possible to carry the receiver to the bed or any other part of the room. The news is not delivered as it happens to come in, but is carefully edited and arranged according to a printed schedule, so that a subscriber at any time knows what part of the paper he is going to hear. It begins with the night telegrams from all parts of Europe. Then comes the calendar of events for the day, with the city-news and the lists of strangers at the hotels. After that follows articles on music, art, and literature. The staff is organised like that of any other newspaper, and is only on duty from 7.30 in the morning till 9.30 at night. After the copy has passed through the editor's hands, for the paper is subject to the same restrictions as ordinary newspapers and is liable for its communications, it is given to the "speakers." These are ten men with strong voices and clear enunciation, who work in shifts of two at a time and talk the news through the telephone. There are 23 editors interested a day. Additions to the first edition are announced as news items. To fill up the time when no news is coming in, the subscribers are entertained with vocal and instrumental concerts.—Exchange.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

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

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Joh. Berenroth, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1837 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
England.....	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
France.....	Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. André Neuhoff & Co., Paris.
Spain.....	Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
Belgium.....	Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Italy.....	Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano. Genoa, and correspondents.
Portugal.....	Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.
United States.....	G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.
Uruguay.....	L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
Argentina.....	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do.

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 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
 Krah-Petersen,
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. O.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Stg. Giulio Belinaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,

Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUAYU,

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

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Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOGE & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)

BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Messrs.

COSTA FERREIRA & PIENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),

RODENBURG & Co.

GEHR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

Champagne Piper Heidsieck

From the old firm Heidsieck

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

Sec,

Brid Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

A TRIP IN PARAGUAY.

It is impossible to imagine a settlement of civilized men much more in the wild than is the Australian colony in Paraguay. It is true that Buenos Aires can be reached in some twenty-two days from London, but from Buenos Aires it is a week up the Paraná to Asunción, from Asunción there is a day in the train to Villa Rica, and from Villa Rica there are fourteen leagues of hard riding to the colony. Certain enthusiasts in Australia determined to found a colony and run it entirely on socialistic and communistic lines. Undoubtedly the circumstances were very favorable for the experiment. The Paraguayan government, glad enough to get energetic colonists, agreed to hand over to them 50,000 acres of excellent land, and to leave the internal government and police entirely to the colonists. The site selected was so far from any large centres of population that many disturbing circumstances were sure to be absent. It must, however, be admitted that, whatever may be the case now, in its early days the colony was not an unqualified success. Whether this was due to the inherent unsoundness of the scheme or defective management it is impossible to say. It is, however, certain that many of the colonists who had left good and comfortable situations in Australia, and who had given up everything for the cause, came to Paraguay expecting to find a land flowing with milk and honey, and had a rude awakening to the discomforts and hardships inevitable in opening any new colony. Certainly this was the case with the women, who would probably have done better to remain in Australia till things were more shipshape. Money for internal circulation was to be unknown. There was a common store to which everyone sent for what he wanted. As long as there was no suspicion of waste no limit was made to the amount of anything supplied. As everyone got their support from the common store, so everyone had to do their share of the common work. The men were divided into companies, so many to till the fields, so many to clear the forest, so many to build the houses. Nearly every class in Australia had its representative: there were clerks, farmers, schoolmasters, engineers, surveyors, and so on. Though there were undoubtedly some amongst them who had been shipped off in disgust by their friends, there were also many who were devoted enthusiasts in the cause of socialism and communism.

The colony was beautifully situated on rising ground, backed by stately forest, and was approached over a line stretch of open pasture land. The colonists had hardly got beyond the first stage, and the blackened stumps of trees in the forest clearings formed rather a blot on the landscape. We were kindly received by a lady and gentleman who had given up a very good position in Australia, and in exchange had at the time of our visit one one-roomed mud hut and a share of another. We thoroughly enjoyed a good meat tea after our thirteen hour ride, and it was very curious to hear our hostess sending to the common store and the common kitchen for beefsteaks and tea. After tea we smoked cigars made out of the native tobacco, and rolled for us by the hands of the daughter of the house. In the evening we strolled about the colony and went to the schoolroom, where a singing class was in progress, and in which lectures were shortly to be arranged. In the morning we were up with the sun, and keen to inspect the colony. It was a very interesting sight, none the less so because everything was still very much in an embryo state. Only some hundred acres had been so far cleared and planted, but everyone was at work, and the fact that they were working not for money wages but for the common good did not seem to make them more inclined to be idle. After riding over some of the adjacent land, and watching the plough oxen being broken in, we started late in the afternoon for the new settlement.

It was only a three hours' ride to the new colony, but it was a most tiring three hours. The way lay for the most part along a difficult forest track, and ended with a long and treacherous estero or marsh over which we forced our horses only with the greatest difficulty. This settlement was in an even more primitive condition than the other, as the colonists were still under canvas, and had not got far even with the work of clearing the forest. The situation was rather too near the marsh to be pleasant, for the mosquitoes were larger and more venomous than any we had come across, and not even

the dense smoke of our wood fire was sufficient to drive them off and render sleep possible. However, in spite of the hardness of the ground and the stinging of the mosquitoes there were compensations. The founder and governor of the colony had ridden over with us, and it was a curious experience to lie under the stars and orange trees in this remote forest, and hear the history of the origin in Australia of this strange movement. Troublesome times were in store for the colony, owing to internal feuds, and I do not know how the colony has prospered, but this is quite certain—that there are boundless acres of land in Paraguay where European colonists can live and keep their health. Even the children looked the picture of health and bright spirits. We were up betimes next morning to start on our ride back to Villa Rica. Of course we lost our way, and it was after nine at night before we arrived, thoroughly tired out, at our quarters there. On both these long rides we saw something of the natives. We found them most hospitable and amiable, and always ready to give us the best of everything. They live in a very primitive way, the children in many cases absolutely naked. Very few of them could talk any Spanish. We were very glad on our return to Villa Rica to have a day's rest. We spent it in seeing the few sights of the place, which includes a large untidy plaza, where, on the previous Palm Sunday, had been played a Homeric cricket match between the English and Australians in Paraguay. The latter had a regular Turner and Ferris pair of bowlers, and won the day. The inhabitants of Villa Rica could not understand what it was all about, so came to the conclusion it must be a revolution and bolted their doors!

On the following day we left by train for the river Pinapo, where is the terminus of the Central Paraguay railway. This part of the line is neither so beautiful nor so interesting as the part between Villa Rica and Asunción. On the older portion of the line every station was well filled with people, who met there to hold a market, and to whom the arrival of the daily train is, of course, the great event of the day. Beyond Villa Rica people are fewer. We arrived at the terminus before mid-day. The line ended, when we were there, in a swamp, with a wretched little inn the only house within sight. There we met a young Englishman, who had brought four horses and was to act as our guide down to Villa Encarnacion on the Paraná river. After lunch we set off, as we had several leagues to go before nightfall, and had two big rivers and at least one bad estero to cross. Fortunately we fell in with a native who had lately been over the estero and knew the track, and consequently we got over in safety. Soon after nightfall we got into the outskirts of San Pedro, after a seven league ride through difficult and sparsely populated country. We spent the night under shelter of a little lean-to shed, open at the sides, which belonged to the friendly native. We had foolishly allowed ourselves to be persuaded to travel without any tinned provisions, and trust to the food to be procured *en route*. That night, and every subsequent one, we bitterly regretted it. The most luxurious meal we ever got was a chicken or bit of mutton cooked in native fashion, and invariably tough beyond description. For bread we had mandioca root, which, to the ordinary European palate, is insipid and nasty; and for drink, the cane spirit of the country and muddy water. Occasionally we shot a green parrot, which made a little variety. On one day, after our usual morning mate, we rode from six in the morning till three in the afternoon without being able to obtain any food. The mate is the great institution of the colony—"the cup that cheers but not inebriates." No sooner does one arrive in the evening at any house or rancho than the girl of the house produces the mate pot. This is a gourd, in which is a decoction of yerba or semitis tea, usually very hot. One sucks it up through a tube and passes it on to one's next-door neighbor, it being a matter of etiquette on no account to wipe the end of the tube before using it. It answers to afternoon tea, and many a gossip takes place while the mate goes round. It is also brought to one first thing in the morning before the sun is up, and on no more substantial meal one commences one's morning ride. Next morning we bade our host good-bye, and rode into the little village of San Pedro. There at the little general store we met a Welshman, who was a friend of our

guide, and who had bought a small estate, married a wife, and settled down in the neighborhood. We were very lucky to meet him, as he had been employed on surveying work by the government, and knew a very great deal about the surrounding country. We had intended to make our way direct to Villa Encarnacion, some two days' ride distant, and from there cross the Paraná into Argentine territory. We now, however, decided to make a detour to visit the Jesuit ruins in the province of Misiones. The first settlements were made by the Jesuits in 1557, or only twenty years after the founding of Asuncion, which is itself much older than Buenos Aires. The Jesuits raised the Indians to a high stage of civilisation, as the magnificent stone buildings and fine wood carvings which are still to be found abundantly show. Church services and festivals were celebrated with much pomp, for the Indians proved themselves fine musicians and singers. The population of these prosperous peaceful settlements had by the middle of the last century reached nearly 150,000. Then in 1767 the Jesuits were expelled by the Spanish government, the settlements were broken up, and now the country has returned almost entirely to its wild state. One can ride for a day over beautiful country and only see one or two miserable squatter's huts where formerly all was industry and prosperity.

Leaving San Pedro, we made a short day of it to the estate of a native who owned three leagues of land but had only about a hundred head of cattle to put upon them. In these remote parts of Paraguay one can get a square league of excellent cattle land for about one hundred pounds sterling. Our accommodation was of the roughest, and I had by far the best of it in my canvas hammock, the others having to stretch their saddle rugs on the ground. However, our host killed the fatted calf, or rather a fat sheep, in our honor, and with the aid of caña we made a tolerable meal. Next day we determined to have a try for a Paraguayan tiger, but a wild pig was the only result, and uncommonly tough eating he proved. Leaving with great regret our hospitable host and his beautifully situated though primitive hut, we set off on the following day to ride to Jesus, which was formerly the capital of the Jesuit settlements. We had only one pack horse amongst five of us, so we had decidedly to rough it. We started before daybreak, and it was late in the afternoon before we came across the first signs of human habitation. The country was beautiful and evidently rich. We had to cross two of the dangerous and useless Paraguayan rivers. Fortunately, owing to an almost unprecedented drought, we had no difficulty. These Paraguayan rivers are a great obstacle to communication throughout the country, and are too rapid and too uncertain to be of any use themselves. We got thoroughly wet through that day, which was a nuisance, as we were unable to dry our things, and had to put them on wet next morning—a very chilly and uncomfortable thing to do.

Our resting place for the night was a lean-to shed, inhabited equally by some very evil-looking pigs. It belonged to an outlaw from the Argentine. He had killed two men and at the time of our visit was one of five hundred armed men whom an ex-president was keeping ready for the next general election. However, he was a friend of our guide and we passed a quiet, if somewhat damp, night. Next morning after the inevitable mate, we were up and off before daylight. The mate proved to be the only food we were to have till late in the afternoon as all our efforts to get anything to eat proved unavailing. We first of all visited an encampment of tame Indians. The young men were away after game, and the women and old men whom we saw were similarly ugly and degraded-looking. From there we rode on to Jesus. This was formerly the centre of civilisation, unique in its way; now there is only one inhabited home. The ruins at Jesus were not of any great importance, as the situation was not considered satisfactory, and the Jesuits were engaged in building on a different site at the time of their expulsion. We saw, however, in a little chapel, some really wonderful carved wooden saints which show the artistic capabilities of the Indians. We next visited the ruins of the new unfinished city. They are difficult to find as they are in the centre of a dense wood, and one has to force one's way through the undergrowth and creepers, coming on the ruins quite suddenly. They are built of stone most

beautifully worked, and consist of a vast cathedral more than 400 ft. in length by 80 ft. broad and 50 ft. or 60 ft. high, and besides this, various rooms used probably for the habitation of the brotherhood, and a small domed building, probably the baptistery and look-out tower in one, as the walls are continued above the height of the dome to the total height of some 80 ft. The whole is several hundred yards long, and built of large solid blocks of stone. Many of the chambers, the doorways, and the pillars of the cathedral are adorned with fine carving.

From there we rode on to Trinidad, formerly the second town of the district, and now containing some five or six inhabited houses. Here, at three o'clock, we had our first meal, being hospitably entertained by the commandant of the band of cut-throats who were lying perdu in the country round. The ruins here are also very fine, consisting of a large and a small church, a belfry and two quadrangles (each 150 yards square), surrounded by really beautiful cloisters adorned with carvings of the various signs of the order.

Trinidad was not considered a very safe resting place for the night, so we pushed on a league or two on our journey to Encarnacion and passed a tranquil but cold night at the house of another outlaw from the Argentine. On the following day we lunched at a newly discovered copper mine which had won a \$10,000 prize for its discoverer, but in which we enjoyed a capital bath as it was full of water. That night we spent with a hospitable German, who had a small brewery on the outskirts of Encarnacion, in which little town we spent the following day in a much needed rest. There is a flourishing little German colony at Encarnacion, and we met with much kindness and hospitality. On the Sunday we determined to organise a little picnic, and accordingly hired a small steam launch for a trip up the Paraná, which even here, 1000 miles from its mouth, is a very fine river more than a mile in width. We had a most enjoyable day, landing for lunch at a little settlement some miles up on the Argentine side, and in the afternoon visiting a fairly prosperous sugar factory. The current is swift, and the banks for the most part high and well wooded.

Encarnacion is connected by a ferry with Posadas on the Argentine side of the river. Posadas is an old Jesuit settlement, and is a town of some importance, the proposed terminus of one of the longest of the Argentine railway systems. The works for the railway are now abandoned, but a very short time would apparently be sufficient for finishing them. However, as it was we had a rather tedious drive of two days, in a very rough coach, across the Argentine province of Corrientes. Road there was none but the merest rough track running across the open "camp." Our team was a curious one—four wheelers and three leaders, and in front of them all, at the end of a long rope, a solitary horse with a boy riding it. The function of the boy was to set the course, and wonderfully good he was at avoiding ruts and stones. The province of Corrientes is always in a very turbulent state, and on this occasion every passenger in the coach took occasion to show to the world that he carried a revolver and knew how to use it. Unfortunately we had no time to stop and examine the ruins of this really interesting region, and we only stopped one night at the little port of Santo Tomé on the Uruguay river. We then started down the river, which is here a full half mile broad, in a wretched little steamer, as, in spite of its great breadth, it was exceedingly shallow. The difference in the river when high and when low is as much as 30 ft. or 40 ft. However, after five hours' steaming we changed into an exceedingly clean and comfortable stern-wheel steamer. All the way down the river, on the Brazilian side, one saw abundant signs of the revolutionary war which was in progress in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. Opposite the town of San Borja we took on board some starved, poverty-stricken, dirty-looking Brazilians, who, however, possessed saddles and stirrups beautifully wrought in silver. It turned out that they were the government party, who had been driven from San Borja by the revolutionaries. We took them with us as far as Itacuy, where the government was still in power. The rest of our voyage down the Uruguay was not particularly interesting, though we saw much pretty scenery and a few clean and prosperous towns. Altogether we were not sorry to get back to civilisation at Buenos Aires after a rough but enjoyable trip.—A. A. Allen in *The Field*.

SEA SICKNESS

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

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

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27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BRKAFKAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$500.
DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ½ 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.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

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

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

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

NEW FAMILY PENSION

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

BOTAFOGO.

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

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 Thereza.

Telephone No. 8,051

Curvello tram-cars right at the door.

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

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

J. B. NOGUEIRA & Co.

PROPRIETORS

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 Longstrech's Rubber Stamps.

Perfumeries of Atkinson and Piesse & Lubin.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

of THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. me M. COULON & Co.

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

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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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.

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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 general urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

Sole Agents:

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25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

P. O. B. 1175.

Telephone, 161.

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Boot and Shoe store

33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather..... 8\$000
and calf..... 7\$000
Idem, French calf, pointed.... 9\$ and 10\$000
Idem, Milliet and Carnot top..... 14\$000

For Ladies:

Borzeguns, kid-leather..... 12\$000
Bopis, with elastics..... 6\$000
Idem, pointed..... 9\$000
Borzeguns for girls..... 6\$500
Idem, kid, yellow..... 7\$000
Slippers, cut-head..... 4\$500
Shoes for children..... 3\$ and 3\$005

Nauseas on Railways.

Friend Bueno de Miranda.—For long years myself and my family, also laborers of our plantation, have used your Nectandra Amara preparations with much success, but only now I have experienced how efficient your tincture is against the nausea caused by the movement and shocks to which the traveler on our railways is exposed. I verified its efficacy on a gentleman, who was travelling from the Serpentina station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Itabora 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 man. Always yours, Pedro G. Paes Lima. Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895.

Continued from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.
THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERTE".

The shore party had obtained an abundance of fish; they used to catch them not only with hook and line, but with an extemporized seine net, which they dragged with great success through the pools left by the receding tides. This seine was simply a long piece of the wire-netting which we had brought with us to serve as land-crab-proof fencing round the camp. I saw that this netting did not fulfill its original purpose very satisfactorily, as the crabs could burrow under it.

The land-crabs, however, did not molest the shore party to any great extent, and it was only now and then that a man found one of those unpleasant creatures in his bed. It was the custom for the men to sally forth every evening just before dark, and kill, with sticks, every land-crab they could find in the immediate neighborhood of the camp, each man slaughtering his sixty or seventy. This afforded abundance of food for the others during the night, so that they had no need to stray into the tents. The crabs, I was informed, were excellent scavengers, and consumed all the cook's refuse.

The doctor and his companions had no lack of news to impart. I was anxious, of course, in the first place, to learn how the work had progressed. I was told that some hundreds of tons of earth had been already removed, and that a broad trench was being dug, along the face of the cliff, through the landslip in the first bend of the ravine, but that, so far, no indications of the treasure had been come across. The chief difficulty consisted in the presence of a great many stones of all sizes that were mixed up with the fallen soil, some of them being of several tons weight. In digging the trench, an inclined plane was left at either end, up which the barrows of earth could be wheeled, and when any of the big stones were found, the earth was, in the first place, cleared from round it, and then it was dragged from the bottom of the trench up one of these inclined planes by means of powerful tackle, assisted by the hydraulic jack. When they had got it by these means to the top of the trench, they could easily roll it down the ravine.

The doctor explained to me all the routine that he had laid down for observance on shore, and the different details of the work. Sunday was always a holiday, and was occupied as a rule in wandering about and exploring, but it was sometimes so terribly hot for this.

I was informed that a crowbar and several fresh relics of Mr. A.—'s expedition had been discovered, and that a wooden box had been found, carefully hidden away at the other end of the bay, which contained a chess-board, a quantity of short cartridges, and several London and Newcastle newspapers, dated October, 1875. Mr. A.—'s expedition took place in 1880, so the papers gave us no clue as to who had brought them here. The shore party had amused themselves by reading these ancient journals. In them they found accounts of the Wainwright trial and of the collision between the *Mistletoe* and the *Alberta*. It was strange to read, on Trinidad, the old theatrical advertisements in the *Standard*, with Charles Matthews acting at the Gaiety and Miss Marie Wilton at some other house. There was an excellent notice of the latter charming actress in one of these papers. I was told that there had not been so much surf in South-west Bay as might have been expected with so strong a wind; but, as I have explained, the south-east is the wind that raises the least surf on this sandy beach, though it blows right on to it.

The doctor told me that they had experienced, on every occasion they had landed, a strong current sweeping along the shore of the bay in an easterly direction, so that, no sooner did the bow of the boat touch the sand, than her stern was driven round by the current to the left, and, unless proper precautions were taken, she would get broadside on to the next sea and be rolled over.

On being asked whether they had much rain in the bay, they replied that the showers had been as heavy as the tropical downpours we had experienced in the doldrums. They said that the Sugarloaf presented a magnificent appearance after one of these showers, for then a cascade 700 feet in height would pour down its almost perpendicular sides. They had been enabled to fill their tanks and breakers with water and had only used the condensing apparatus on one or two occasions, and then more by way of experiment, to see how it worked, than from necessity. It acted perfectly, and with it five gallons of fresh water were distilled from sea-water in a very short time.

The fortunate discovery had also been made of two small issues of water among the cliffs at the east end of the bay. The supply was sufficient, and though the carrying of the water in breakers from here to the camp over the rough ground entailed heavy labour, it was easier to fetch it in this way than to collect the large quantity of firewood necessary for condensing an equal amount of water.

The doctor reported that Arthur Cotton was being ill, and unfit for further digging for

the present; so he was left on board with me, while George went on shore to take his place. The doctor promised to come off for me the following morning, so that I could pay a short visit to the shore and inspect the works—provided, of course, and surf permitted. Then we bade each other farewell, and the working-party returned to the bay.

The boat did not come off to me on the following day, as the surf was dangerous in South-west Bay; and I held no communication with the shore-party for another week. During this time the wind was from the south-east; but though it rushed down the ravine with the usual violent squalls it was moderate outside, and we had no more of the heavy sea which had been running throughout the previous week. It would have been possible for me to have landed at the pier on nearly any day, but there was still a sufficient surf to prevent our carrying any more stones from the shore.

We were anchored on a sandy bottom, but we could not feel, by the grumbling of our chain as the yacht swung, that there were many rocks under us as well. These caused us a good deal of annoyance; for on several occasions, when the vessel was lying right over her anchor, the slack of the chain would take a turn round a rock and give us a short nip; so that when a swell passed under us the vessel could not rise to it but was held down by the tautened chain, which dragged her bows under, producing a great strain. The rocks must have been of the brittle coral formation, for, after giving two or three violent jerks as the sea lifted her, the vessel would suddenly shake herself free with a wrench, evidently by the breaking away of the obstruction. At last all the projecting portions of the coral rock in our immediate neighbourhood must have been torn off, the chain having swept a clear space for itself all round, for after a time we were no longer caught in this way. These great strains loosened our starboard hawse pipe badly, so that we had to slip our chain and pass it through the other hawse pipe.

On December 9, it being a very fine day, I made an expedition in the dinghy toward the north end of the island. We found no good landing-place in that direction, for a coral ledge extends along the whole coast, causing broken water, and there are dangerous rocks in the midst of the breakers. We pulled into several little bays, each hemmed in by inaccessible barren mountains, so crowded with birds, that, from the sea, the black crags looked quite white with them. We pulled inside Bird Island, and inspected the Ninetip from close to. This huge cylinder of rock, 900 feet in height, is described by navigators as having been crowned by trees. It is now completely bare of vegetation, as it also was when I first saw it in 1881. I observed that, since my last visit, a huge mass had fallen off the top of it, which now lay by its side in shattered fragments. We caught a quantity of fish in these bays, one of a few fellow weighing thirty pounds; and we saw several large turtles floating on the water, but they sank as soon as we got near them.

The uneventful days passed by and I grew stout on laziness, salt beef and duff. At last, on December 14, we pulled off in the dinghy to South-west Bay, to see how the shore-party was getting on. We took with us a signal code book and the flags, so as to converse with our diggers in case we could not effect a landing—a feat not to be attempted with our rotten little dinghy except under the most exceptional circumstances. The shore party was, of course, also provided with a code book and set of flags.

As I required some more specimens of birds, I took with me, not a gun with which to shoot them, but simply a ramrod, the end of which I had loaded with a piece of lead. With this, as I sat in the boat, I had no difficulty in knocking down the inquisitive birds as they flew just over our heads, and I thus procured several good specimens.

When we had pulled round the point and were in South-west Bay, we saw the white tents of the camp in front of us, and we could plainly distinguish, in the ravine behind, the great trench which the men had dug at the side of the cliff. We found little surf in the bay, but I would not risk a landing; for it would not require much bumping to knock our dinghy's bottom off; so we remained outside the breakers and signalled: "Any news?"

There was no reply with the flags, but some of the men walked down to the rocks under the Sugarloaf, so that we could come near enough to them to hail. A very disreputable lot of our friends looked, too; as unkempt and rough as the original pirates might have been. The costume of each consisted merely of shirt, trousers and belt, some sort of an apology for a hat crowning all. They were all more or less ragged, and were stained from head to foot with the soil in which they had been digging, so that they presented a uniform, dirty, brownish yellow appearance, and, from a passing vessel, might easily have been taken for Brazilian convicts.

They shouted what news they had to tell. They reported that they were progressing well with the digging, and that they had caught a number of turtle. They promised to come off to the yacht the next

morning, surf permitting. I made some sketches of Treasure Bay and West Bay as seen from the sea, and then returned to the vessel to skin my birds.

The whaleboat was alongside on the following morning, December 15, and the doctor, Powell, Pollock, and two paid hands, boarded us. They had brought off some fresh and salted turtle and a quantity of turtle eggs.

The yacht had now been lying off Trinidad for twenty-five days, and the shore party had been hard at work for seventeen days; so I thought it was quite time for me to join the camp, and do my share of the work. I could see that the energetic doctor was anything but anxious to change the hard labour on shore for the lazy life on board ship, and though, as mate, he would have been the proper person to take charge of the vessel during my absence on land, still we considered it advisable to arrange matters differently.

(To be continued.)

THE TRINIDAD QUESTION.

Rio Grande, Dec. 20, 1895.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—I have a bone to pick with the RIO NEWS, in place of the usual compliments of the season. I do not suppose it was the deliberate intention of the NEWS to affront the majority of the British resident community, which is largely if not wholly made up of those mercenary people that have "something to sell, some concession to negotiate, or dividend to receive," but if it were, it is probable that no better method could have been found than the editorial of the 3rd instant, in which the NEWS appears to insinuate that those that venture to hold different opinions as to the rights and wrongs of the Trinidad *embroglio* are necessarily actuated by interested motives, and to claim for itself a monopoly of principle and independence.

If therefore, any, without pretence, to arrange any special representation of English opinion, venture to state the manner in which I find the matter is viewed by all the Englishmen of my acquaintance who have any opinion at all, and which I am convinced from my acquaintance with the character of my fellow-countrymen and their love for fair-play, will prove to fairly represent the sentiments of the British colony throughout Brazil, I should be glad at the same time to correct any exaggerated value that our Brazilian friends may have attached to the small modicum of sympathy we could extend them; and at the same time show that it is possible to be not unfriendly disposed to Brazil without sacrificing either principle or patriotism on the altar of mammon.

Resident Englishmen as a rule do not appear to have taken sides on the matter at all. They attend to their judicial; they await further and fuller information before they make up their minds on the subject, and meanwhile decline to discuss the subject at all.

Such was the attitude assumed by the NEWS itself with the approval of all resident English, and it seems a matter of regret that the NEWS should have abandoned this position to enter into what is probably the most unprofitable squabble with the native press, which can do no possible good, and is sure to prejudice the interests which as the sole exponent of local British opinion it is supposed to advocate and represent.

The desire that English residents must feel to excuse or palliate what, at present, with insufficient information, they are unable to defend, does not blind them to the fact that Brazilians must necessarily view the matter in a very different light, as an unjustifiable aggression of a stronger power, nor prevent their love of fair-play from admitting that, so far as can be judged at present, Brazil appears to have right on its side.

Should the discussion of the *pros* and *cons* of the matter ultimately disclose the fact that the rights of Brazil are indubitably as appears now to be the case, and that the annexation was undertaken purely to promote a private speculation, in which no imperial interest or advantage was involved, British residents in Brazil will have every right to protest against such wanton injury to their not inconsiderable interests, and no doubt will do so.

Should on the other hand the prior rights of Great Britain be clearly proved we may allow to the inevitable and admit the technical right; but still continue to question the convenience and wisdom of resuscitating an antique claim, which has laid dormant a century or so, to an island which, as far as can be judged by the detailed descriptions published in the NEWS, is absolutely worthless, except as a cable station.

So far the only justification of the annexation that has been attempted by the leading organs of the English press is founded on the presumed abandonment and on the abstract right of annexing "derelict islands," wherever they may be found.

Whatever international law may decide in this respect, unless the claims of Great Britain are founded on something better than a technicality, it is not to be wondered at that Brazilians are indignant, or that British residents should to a certain extent sympathize with their indignation. English residents in Brazil, whatever may be their occupations, are not I imagine less patriotic than their fellows, and have the same right to expect that their interests shall be respected and sacrificed or overridden by those of any private unfeeling adventurer.

Meanwhile they are content to wait, confident that, without artificial aid, Right and not Might will decide the issue, and Trinidad belong to those that can substantiate the better title.

Should, however, the case go against Brazil, and the claims of England to the island be indisputably proven, English residents will be found patriotic enough to rejoice that the charge of unjustifiable aggression has proved unfounded, even at the cost of the material sacrifice it would probably entail.

J. P. WILEMAN.

It would appear from the foregoing that Mr. Wileman has read our discussion of this question either with much prejudice, or with little care. It is probable, also, that

he has seen but few of the Rio journals whose intemperate denunciations have led us to comments which would otherwise not have been made.

Uncomplimentary and untrue as his criticism is, we would inform our correspondent that the NEWS has not changed its attitude, nor is it "fast degenerating into an undignified squabble with the native press." We have never denied the justice of the Brazilian case so far as the facts have been made public, and we have even found excuses for the indignation manifested by the press and the public. Our position has simply been this: we do not believe that the British government has annexed an island knowing it to belong to Brazil, and we believe that the settlement of the dispute should now be left to the diplomatic representatives of the two countries. We of course object to the manner in which some native journals have continued the discussion and the absurd retaliatory measures which some excited individuals have adopted. And, contrary to Mr. Wileman's assertion, the great majority of the Englishmen whom we know, and they are almost as numerous here as in Rio Grande—are fully in accord with us. They all regret the incident and desire that the dispute may be settled amicably and justly—but at the same time they do not care to submit to insults, to be called thieves, and to have unfair discriminations imposed upon them in trade.

As for our comment of the 3rd inst., which seems to have touched a sensitive nerve somewhere about our correspondent, it was neither an affront, nor intended as such. Further than this, the only person who has thus far complained of the remark is Mr. Wileman himself. What we stated is true, and we do not wish to draw a word of it. One's interests generally make him cautious how he antagonizes those who have the power to injure him, and in this respect the Englishman is very much like the rest of poor humanity. We know for a fact that the private opinions and public conduct of business men are not infrequently very contradictory, and for the simple reason that they can not afford to jeopardize business prospects, investments, important negotiations and family interests merely for the pleasure of expressing a candid opinion. As we have no impediments of that description, and as it had been asserted that the Englishmen here all hold opinions different to ours (which assertion we know to be untrue), we simply improved the first opportunity to call attention to a fact which every candid man must accept as true. If our correspondent is still dissatisfied, then he must console himself with the reflection that THE RIO NEWS expresses the opinions of its editor and no one else.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The stevedores are out on a strike both in Buenos Aires and in Montevideo.

—A Sacre telegram of the 3rd says that there have been some disturbances in Bolivia on account of the treaty with Chili.

—The *Presno* of Buenos Aires is advising the government to buy two ironclads, probably as another step toward disarmament.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd reports a death from yellow fever on the *Yenara*. The sanitary authorities have imposed 24 hours' observation on all arrivals from Rio de Janeiro.

—Many serious complaints are made against Dr. Balestera, governor of Misiones territory, who is accused of robbery and arbitrary conduct toward others. Among his accusers are the American, Brazilian and Spanish ministers.

—According to telegrams from Montevideo and Buenos Aires at the beginning of the month a case of suspected cholera had appeared in the latter city, the house being guarded and isolated. The Buenos Aires officials denied, however, that it was cholera. A Montevideo telegram of the 3rd, on the other side, announces the death of the patient and says it was a recognized case of cholera.

—A fire on the morning of the 23rd ult. destroyed a part of the building occupied by the South American Bank Note Co., at Buenos Aires. The activity and skill of the fire department saved the whole building from destruction. The section burned included the type foundry and lithographic department, with which were destroyed much valuable machinery and paper. The bank note department was not injured.

—All honor due to the national telegraph. On the tenth of this month a telegram was sent from Sacre to this city. It arrived on the 21st. In eleven days a strong mail might make the same journey and bring the telegram itself. The telegram besides contained very important news of a meeting held in Sacre by the mob, which made a hostile manifestation against the government, and shouts of death against Chili, and vivas to Bolivia and Argentina were heard. A body of soldiers interfered and severity of the exalted spirits were taken captive in their bodies.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 23.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, 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.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 7th, 1896.

THE withdrawal of General Galvão from the command of the 6th military district, for it is generally believed that his resignation was asked for, must be considered a virtual betrayal of the Rio Grande federalists. It was one of their original stipulations that General Galvão should be retained in the command of that district to insure compliance with the provisions of the pacification agreement, and it has been generally understood that this condition was tacitly agreed upon, though it did not form a part of the written agreement. In view of the bitter opposition to this officer on the part of Castilhos and his partizans in Rio Grande, and on the part of the minister of war, the Jacobins and the Glycerio clique here in Rio, we are compelled to believe that all these elements are opposed to the honest execution of this treaty with the federalists. The Castilhista officials throughout the state are trying to enforce oppressive measures against the returning federalists, the irregular military bodies under such men as João Francisco are plundering and murdering them, and then when complaints are made trifling excuses are given about bands of outlaws, disorganization of government, etc. Thus far not one single man has been punished for the assassination of a federalist. General Galvão did what he could, but he claims that he was impeded at every step by the minister of war, who is a partizan of Julio de Castilhos. Under such circumstances, we must consider that the federalists have been shamefully betrayed, and that pacification is a dishonorable farce. We do not know what the new commander of that district will do, but if he fails to afford the guarantees promised by the government, and to promptly punish every outrage committed against the federalists, his mission will be a failure and he will soon have another war to face. Castilhos can not be relied upon in any particular, for he has shown himself to be without mercy, without honor and without shame. The federalists have never trusted him, and now that they are again being driven into exile they will have another reason for continuing the war against him to the bitter extreme. Thus far they have borne insult and outrage with creditable patience, waiting for the general government to enforce its guarantees. The removal of General Galvão will be a notice to them that they have nothing further to hope for in this direction.

It is to be deeply regretted that the financial and commercial interests of this city were not more alert when the general revenue bill was under discussion. They are now discovering, when it is too late, that the new taxes are not only extremely burdensome, but that they are complicated, vexatious and in some respects almost impossible of execution. They are also discovering that they are unjust and partial in many respects, if not clearly unconstitutional. The time to oppose such measures is when they are under discussion in Congress. If the absurdities, crudities and injustices of this bill had then been clearly exposed, not only in the press, but in representations to Congress, it is probable that changes would have been made in the interests of the tax-paying classes. The press, however, was silent and the business classes had nothing to say, according to a time-honored custom. And now, when the

bill has become law and Congress has adjourned, they suddenly awaken to the enormities of this law and begin to protest. But, what can now be done? It is an infamous abuse of legislation, without a doubt. There is hardly a provision in the law creating new taxes which does not betray ignorance, recklessness and partiality on the part of the legislator. It is full of contradictions, complications, gross impositions and unjust if not impossible requirements. If there is any legal way to do it, the President would be amply justified in suspending its execution and recalling Congress to remedy its defects. But even if this were done, what assurance could we have that the remedy would not be still worse? From such a Congress there is but little to hope. The true remedy is that of educating the people to a better knowledge of these questions and to the necessity of selecting better representatives. But as long as the press is silent and without public spirit, and as long as commercial associations completely ignore their true functions, what hope have we that the people ever will be educated? Look at it as we may, we see but one result—the ruin of Brazil's commerce, the ruin of her credit, and the delivery of the country into the hands of mercenary politicians and monopolists.

WITH regard to the communication which we publish elsewhere upon the discrimination against foreign banks and companies, it is clear that the law is unjust, if not illegally discriminative. It is right that these companies should pay exactly the same taxes the national companies pay. If it is then considered politic to require them to pay something extra, it should take the form of a fixed tax, such as a license, which can be interpreted as a charge for the permission granted to transact business in the country. If such a fixed tax were not too high, no objection would be raised. To impose proportional taxes of a discriminating character, however, is vexatious and, in our opinion, unconstitutional. Art. 72, § 2 says: "Before the law all persons are equal." But if discriminating taxes are levied on the foreigner, then they are not equal, for the law divides them into two categories for the purpose of taxation. And if it may discriminate to the extent of one-twentieth of one per cent. against them, then it has the right to impose a thousand per cent., or to tax them out of the country. It is the first slight intimation of their rights which should be resisted, for it is dangerous to permit the creation of a precedent. In this respect, it is regrettable that no provision was made in the constitution for the suspension of laws by the Supreme Court on the plea of unconstitutionality. It will be remembered that an important law, imposing an income tax, was recently declared invalid in the United States by the Supreme Court, simply because it was considered unconstitutional. And the whole country, including Congress, at once acquiesced in the decision. If such a revision could be had here in Brazil, it would be for the best interests of the whole country.

On the provisions of the new stamp taxes imposed by the general revenue bill, a prominent merchant of this city writes as follows:

Considerable discussion has lately taken place in respect to the new stamp act and the one which will bring on commercial transactions, and it would perhaps be well to consider the reason why the legislature was influenced to take action.

It is notorious that speculation in exchange has been of abnormal proportions and certain banks are credited with the somewhat doubtful privilege of fostering these highly commendable transactions, which have so affected legitimate commerce that traders are to-day spiritless and depressed. The only hope for such is that the present gloomy surroundings will cause the banks to recognize that speculation may perchance be comparatively profitable to them but it must result in incalculable damage to the general well-being of the trading class, the real support of the banks which must consequently suffer.

We maintain that the banks are responsible to a great extent for the present depressed state of business owing to the discriminations which speculation in exchange has influenced: they had it in their power to completely check or stop speculation, but with rare exceptions none attempted to do so, most of these being only too ready to attend to the requests of so-called exchange brokers for "reports" or "commitment paper," the former being a species of *ajc* and the latter a commodity, for resale by the meanest gutter-snipe ever ready to set about the most absurd rumor in order to ensure a profit.

Such transactions have been the basis of the speculative movement, and it is to be hoped that the banks, which are thus virtually responsible for the measures taken by the legislative body to check such movement (which instead of touching

the pocket of the speculator will only further burden the already over-taxed operations of the merchant, who whilst nominally paying a proportion of the stamp duty must eventually pay all) will hereafter endeavor to aid legitimate business rather than support a body of speculators with "reports" and "commitment paper" which can only end in disaster.

There can be no question as to the justice of this criticism. Exchange speculation has been the mother of many evils, even to the demoralization of our banks. When banks become offices merely for exchange and bill brokers, then they fail to meet some of their most important functions. There are banks in this city—so-called banks—which do nothing but speculate in exchange. And they are not foreign banks either. It is hopeless, however, to make the chauvinist legislator see this, consequently we have legislative remedies like this which affect all classes of business.

THE Russian press is in great distress. It has discovered that England is manifesting constant tendencies to invade the territories of others, and it asks Europe to watch that dangerous country attentively. It fears somehow that England is disposed to disturb the peace of the world by her selfish conduct and insatiable ambition, therefore combined Europe must be on the alert. Such a complaint from Russia has undoubtedly produced a hilarious smile all over Europe, and we have no doubt but what the innocent, peace-loving, home-staying nations there are all agreed on the question raised. England must be restrained. Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Spain are all agreed on that point. Their little excursions into the territories of others, in Asia and Africa and the islands of the sea, are of course unimportant. It is true that Russia is absorbing everything in Central Asia and has recognized designs on China and the Bosphorus. Germany is steadily pushing her absorption of territory in Africa. France has only just acquired Madagascar and is extending her boundaries in Africa and eastern Asia, besides harboring designs on China. Italy is also spending her blood and money on the eastern coast of Africa and is trying to absorb Abyssinia. Oh, they are sly ones—these innocent, peace-loving European powers! It would shock them indescribably to see John Bull absorb anything more in Africa, or any more desert islands! Their sense of justice and fair play would receive a terrible blow were the British flag permitted to cover any more territory. When John Bull takes possession of a country like Egypt, he adjusts taxation, checks robbery, extends commerce and improves the condition of the people. This is an unparadonable reflection upon their own carefully devised systems, by which conquered countries are closed to commerce, despoiled of their wealth and reduced to servitude. When a foreigner tries to do business in Madagascar without French permission, he is tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and were he to make even an attempt in a Russian province he would either be shot or sent to Siberia. Under such conditions, it is essential to their good name and reputation that this pernicious English influence should be placed under restriction. They may of course go on absorbing the territory of the weak, but John Bull must stay at home, where he belongs. Oh, they are a precious lot of philanthropists, this Russian-Prussian-Italian-French alliance! The world has much to hope from its benevolence and disinterestedness. When they have absorbed China, crushed Japan and partitioned Turkey among themselves, then perhaps they will be content to let John Bull hunt up a bone or two for himself.

ANENT THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In our comments on the prevailing errors in the United States in regard to Latin America, we took occasion to say that there is really no sympathy among the people of these republics for the United States, and that they derive nearly all they have and are from Europe. By a singular coincidence, the *Buenos Aires Herald*, which is edited by Americans, expressed exactly the same opinions at about the same time. So closely alike are the statements made and opinions expressed that it seems impossible that they were written by two Americans, fifteen hundred miles apart, at the same time, and without any knowledge of each other's opinions and intentions.

The incident shows the logical result of a little unbiased and unprejudiced reasoning on these questions. In connection with our own discussion of the Monroe doctrine and the current views of America trade in this part of the continent, we take much pleasure in reproducing the *Herald's* comments on the same general subjects:

It would be plain enough even to an amateur statesman why the United States should object to having Cuba change ownership unless it became a part of the United States, for it is very near the southern or Gulf coast of the United States. It is not difficult to understand that the United States might not like to have a European government hold Central America and Mexico, but, so far as relates to South America, we confess that we cannot understand why the United States should hold or show any special interest. It is peopled by a different race, of different language, customs and interests, having no sympathy with American thought or commerce, having neither affection nor any special friendship for Americans. For example, what is Venezuela to the United States? And we might ask the same question concerning any other South American state. None of them care a brass farthing for the United States, nor are they in any proper sense allied thereto in form of government or institutions. Even in Argentina, the United States is invited only in the form of government, the substance being very far from similarity. Fashions, organizations, administration, judicial business, commercial relations and affinities are all European, and there is but the most flimsy sentimental regard entertained for the United States. In many South American states even less attractions than these exist, and why the United States should in any way trouble itself about these so-called but mis-called "republics," is something that is beyond our comprehension, and yet the fact exists and must be taken into account in international relations. It might be urged that this would be and is no worse than the interference of England all over the world, but this would not make right anything that is wrong, and in this respect England would not set herself up as a model to be imitated. There is another phase to this question which should not be overlooked, and that is the harmless influence this policy has on petty South American states, in leading them to presume on other nations, relying on the United States to help them out of any scrape, and though the latter will do this, the expectation works harm. It would be an improvement in the policy of England and the United States, if each would be content with its own possessions, without interfering in the affairs of other nations.

FOREIGN COMPANIES AND THE BRAZILIAN CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor:

Sir,—Article 72 of the Brazilian constitution guarantees to Brazilians and to foreigners resident in the country inviolability of rights concerning property, individual safety and honor; and § 2 of the same article explicitly states that all are equal before the law.

It has always been understood, and up to now it has been the practice, that foreign companies once duly authorized to exercise specific functions, would be permitted to do so on equal terms with native companies of the same class. It has been on this understanding that foreign capital has been so largely invested in this country, and if the impression prevailing abroad that foreign companies are not subject to differential legislation for the sole reason that they are foreign, is, as it would now appear, a false one, it is time that this impression be corrected through the columns of your paper which is extensively circulated abroad. The Congress, whose duties include those of watching and guarding the constitution, and of encouraging immigration, agriculture, industry and commerce, has decreed a tax of 20% on the "operations" of foreign banks and companies. The wording of the act is vague, and it is understood that the tax refers only to operations of exchange which have not paid stamp of 1/10% under brokers' contracts, and is in itself, under this interpretation, not excessive.

But why are native banks not to pay the same tax? and why are other foreign companies than banks included in a taxation on exchange operations?

The Congress having passed this part of the law, although hurriedly and at the last moment, and against the expressed opinion of the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies, it is to be presumed that it was voted deliberately, and that in the opinion of the Congress equality before the law does not mean equality in legislation.

It is well perhaps that foreign capitalists should be made aware of the latest interpretation of the constitution: 1/20% to-day on a limited series of transactions may be 20% to-morrow on all that a foreigner imports, exports, or possesses.

JOHN BULL.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DEC. 28.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues said that Gen. Galvão, who had just arrived from Rio Grande, had been virtually dismissed from the command of the district, although the intention of dismissing him is still kept secret. He enumerated the obstacles which pacification had been hindered and called attention to the danger of the renewal of the war. Reviewing political affairs, he described the part which he had taken in the organization of the Partido Democrata Federal. He had been obliged, he said, to abandon the Partido Republicano Federal, not only because that party has no longer any fixed policy, but also because it is evidently in danger of being absorbed by the Jacobins and positivist. He thinks that party will be abandoned by many of its members, whom he new party should be prepared to welcome. He expects, for instance, that there will be a rupture in Pernambuco between the followers of Ros e Silva and Corrêa de Azevedo and those of Barbosa Lima.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy José Carlos

denied that he had furnished the plans of the fortified positions of the government troops, attributed to Garcez Palha. He had planned, he said, the government defences in this city and it was on account of the assistance which he had thus rendered the government that the latter had been able to enclose the revolutionary squadron in a circle of fire and force it to surrender. He produced a map, which he displayed to the house, saying that it was entirely different from the plans attributed to Garcez Palha. This is the map, he said, which had been made by him and which had been seen at his office by Capt. Gonçalves Leite. It is useless, he asserted, for Capt. Garcez Palha to attempt to make the public believe that the plans of the fortifications had been made by the speaker. There is no doubt, he said, that they had been made by Garcez Palha himself, who is an able officer and consequently very dangerous. Deputy Erico Coelho accused the government of preventing Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves from defending himself. Deputy José Mariano and Cassiano do Nascimento referred to some of the important political events in which they had taken part and Deputy Bueno de Andrade explained why he had recently said nothing about the renewal of the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co.

DEC. 30.—The congressional session of 1895 was closed with an address from Senator João Barbalho, 1st secretary of the Senate, who presided, and who in this address presented a synopsis of the work of the session.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is estimated that Curitiba has 25,000 inhabitants, of whom 10,000 are Germans.

—The municipal council of Amarante, Piahy, was deposed on the 28th ult. by the police.

—The *Pharol* of Juiz de Fôa says that the monarchist movement is steadily growing in Minas Geraes.

—It is stated that during the storm on last Thursday the electric light plant at Petropolis was considerably damaged.

—The governor of Pernambuco has convoked the state legislature for the 16th inst. to count the votes recently cast for governor and vice-governor of that state.

—At Monte Ailo, S. Paulo, on account of a question in regard to an inheritance Luiz Tavares, notary public of Botucatu, was killed some days ago by Major Joaquim Maria Barrios.

—The election board in Parahyba has granted diplomas to the opposition candidates in the recent election, but for some strange reason the municipal hall continues under police guard.

—A telegram from Aracaju on the 2nd inst. says that the steamer *Cruzeiro*, aground near the *barra* of Penedo, has been abandoned by her crew. All efforts to save the steamer have been fruitless.

—The custom-house clerks at Parangambi illegally dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto as traitors to the republic, have petitioned the minister of finance to cancel their dismissal.

—A telegram of the 31st from Pará says that Amapá is enjoying good health, but that its governor, Vieira Cabral, is suffering from fever again. He now intends to come to Rio. Heaven forbid!

—Col. Valladao's chief of police has written to the commander of the 26th battalion of infantry complaining that an officer of that battalion had rescued from a police force a custom-house clerk who had been arrested.

—Telegrams from Parahyba on the 31st indicate the defeat of the state government in the elections. Both parties were in arms, the opposition seeking to prevent the state officials from any crooked manipulation of the returns.

—During the past month there were 7,457 immigrant arrivals at Santos, of which 290 came spontaneously, 2,902 at the cost of the national government and 4,265 at the cost of the state of São Paulo.

—A peculiar crime is reported from Plataforma, Bahia, where Manuel Placido was assassinated by Maria do Doce. It must be a peculiar state of things when Sweetmeats Mary finds herself called upon to murder Placid Emanuel.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 5th inst. states that the government troops stationed there have not received their pay for December and that the employes of the navy yard, arsenal and military hospital have not been paid for two months.

—Col. Valladao began the new year by arresting at the door of the house of Congressman Olympio Campos in Aracaju a man who had come from the latter's plantation to accompany his nephew there on the following day. After a day's detention the man was released.

—There was a row at a theatre in Porto Alegre on the 29th ult. between the admirers of two rival actresses, Ismenia and Apollonia. The military cadets had a hand in it, as usual. A member of one of the troupes was killed, and it is charged that a cadet officer is responsible for it.

—It is reported that the state government of S. Paulo is about to take up a serious study of the water and drainage works of Santos. So far, so good! In this event we would suggest the propriety of making some use of the plans already prepared by foreign engineers at so great a cost to the state.

—The *Santos Commercial*, whose printing-office was destroyed by a group of firemen under the orders of Alfereis Fausto Paulista on the 5th ult., resumed publication on the 30th. We heartily congratulate our colleague and trust that it may have the satisfaction of seeing its assailants thoroughly punished.

—The Bolivia-Brazil boundary commission appears to have had a bad time of it. A Pará telegram of the 3rd says that Col. Thaumaturgo has just arrived there ill, and that Capt. Jurgutha Couto had just died. The work is one of much difficulty, and involves the exploration of an unsettled and unhealthy region, far distant from civilization.

—The abuses of the empire are going on gaily under the republic. The São Paulo state government is sending a young man to Europe to complete his studies in painting. Why should the taxpayers' money be used for so unnecessary a purpose? If it were to study agriculture there would be some excuse, but these subsidies are always for painting and music.

—The reported purchase of the *Commercio de S. Paulo* by Dr. Eduardo Prado has been confirmed, the transfer occurring on the 1st inst. According to some of our colleagues the paper will not be the organ of the monarchist party, while others state that it will. The new proprietor, who is a declared monarchist, will probably seek to first make the *Commercio* a successful newspaper, and in this undue prominence will not be given to political discussion. All the same, it will represent the monarchist element of that state.

—On the 30th ult., in the capital of the state of Parahyba, when the members of the returning board went to the building of the municipal chamber for the purpose of counting the vote cast at the recent state election, they found the house surrounded by 80 policemen, and they consequently resolved to postpone the meeting. Subsequently the board met and issued diplomas to the opposition candidates. Telegrams received by Gen. Almeida Barreto state that the governor for the purpose of overruling the opposition caused one of the stations of the Conde d'Eu railway to be surrounded by a large police force, which had orders to arrest three prominent members of the opposition party. The district judge issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the three citizens threatened with arrest and telegraphed to the President for troops to enforce the execution of the writ. The friends of the three oppositionists rallied around them and the chief of police ordered the commander of the force to fire on the crowd. A telegram of the 4th states that the commander and the major of the police disobeyed the order and have both been dismissed.

TEMPERATURE AT SANTOS.

We are indebted to Mr. Edward Green for the following interesting and valuable temperature records taken at the "Barra," Santos, during the past year:

1895	FAHRENHEIT.		CELSIUS.	
	average maximum	average minimum	average maximum	average minimum
January...	80	71	27	22
February...	79	70	26	21
March.....	84	76	29	25
April.....	76	66	25	19
May.....	73	63	23	18
June.....	71	58	21	14
July.....	70	57	21	14
August....	71	61	22	16
September	69	60	21	16
October...	71	63	22	17
November.	75	66	24	19
December..	81	68	27	20

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On Monday (30th ult.) the government informed the press that the war department had instructed the adjutant-general of the army to learn from Gen. Galvão whether he was responsible for the statements attributed to him in the account, published by the *Journal do Brazil*, of the interview to which we referred in our last issue.

It is said that Gen. Galvão, in compliance with this demand, addressed a long letter to the adjutant-general, not only giving a full and explicit account of what he had said at the interview, but also reiterating his complaints against the minister of war for having constantly and systematically hampered his action in the pacification of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. It is added that he was consequently censured by order of the war department and that he therefore tendered his resignation.

This, however, is not absolutely certain. What is known to the general public is that he was relieved of the command of the 6th military district and that Gen. João Thomaz de Cantuária was appointed to his stead. It is also known that by order of the government he was exiled for his administration of the 6th military district, and it is said that he received a private letter from the President warmly thanking him for his valuable services in the pacification of Rio Grande.

The Castilianists are jubilant over the removal of Gen. Galvão, who, according to their organ, the *Federação*, of Porto Alegre, was a formidable obstacle to Julio de Castilhos' pacification policy.

The part performed by Gen. Vasques, minister of war, in this affair has been severely criticised by the opposition and independent press, who recall the fact that he was one of Marshal Peixoto's confidential agents in the tortuous policy which led to the reinstatement of Julio de Castilhos and to the war in Rio Grande. He has been asked to publish not only his order for censuring Gen. Galvão, but also Gen. Galvão's letter in regard to his interview with the editors of the *Journal do Brazil*.

On the 3rd inst. a large number of friends and admirers of Gen. Galvão assembled at the navy-yard to take leave of him on his departure for Bahia, where, it is stated, preparations have been made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

Of his successor, Gen. Cantuária, little is known outside of military circles, for in the most important events of the country he has not taken a prominent part. During the naval revolution he commanded a division of government troops in this city, but, like all the commanders of those troops, failed to distinguish himself in any way. In some quarters it is asserted that he will continue Gen. Galvão's policy in Rio Grande do Sul. Should this prove to be the case, Gen. Vasques will have little cause for congratulating himself on the success of his plot for getting rid of Gen. Galvão.

In Rio Grande do Sul new outrages continue to be reported. Although it has now been nearly five months since peace was made, many of the ex-revolutionists are still prevented from returning to

their homes. Among those who are in this situation is Col. Prestes Guimarães, who won the battle over Santos Filho at Jararaca, in which the latter suffered a crushing defeat and was captured. Col. Prestes Guimarães resides at Cruz Alta, which is the possession of a body of irregular Castilian troops who have not yet been disbanded, and he has received information that it would be dangerous for him to attempt to return to that place.

On the night of the 29th ult. at Caxias, Belisario Baptista, son of the ex-revolutionist Col. Felisberto Baptista, commonly known as the "King of the Seira," was treacherously assaulted and received a dangerous sun-shot wound. This outrage raised a cloud of indignation, which forced Julio de Castilhos to dismiss the commander of the municipal guard to whom the crime is attributed, and to discharge the guard. It remains, however, to be seen whether the culprits will be punished.

Raphael Cabeda has telegraphed to Gen. Savaget: "I have read your telegram in the *Journal do Commercio*. Murderers and thieves do not like me. In the information which he gave you, Gen. Paula Castro lied, and I defy him to prove the contrary. I am ready to show that the statements made in the telegrams sent from Montevideo and published in the *Journal do Commercio* are strictly true."

Gen. Savaget, in answer to Gen. Tavares, who had sent him a telegram from Raphael Cabeda in regard to the outrages committed on the border, states that he had received orders from the President, from the war department and from the adjutant-general of the army to provide for the security of the ex-revolutionists. He states, however, that he has been informed that the country on the border is infested with bands of robbers composed of persons who had been thrown out of employment by the disbandment of the troops. Under these circumstances he thinks that the only way to prevent crime is to place a sentinel by the side of every citizen and he informs Gen. Tavares that in the cities of Europe, protected by a well-organized police force, murders are frequent. He appeals to Gen. Tavares to aid him with his prestige in maintaining peace.

In answer to Gen. Savaget's letter Gen. Tavares says that he does not consider it necessary to place a sentinel by the side of every citizen. What he thinks essential is to enforce the strict observance of the treaty of Aug. 23.

Gen. Savaget has issued a circular to the officers under his command, asking them to co-operate with the officers of Julio de Castilhos in enforcing the performance of the promises made by the government to the ex-revolutionists. He tells them that when they cannot agree with Julio de Castilhos' officers in regard to the measures to be taken for this purpose, they must immediately inform him.

The *Echo do Sul*, in reviewing the situation, says that either Julio de Castilhos does not try to protect the federalists, or is betrayed by his subordinates. The present state of affairs, it is added, cannot be allowed to continue. The patriotic energy of the ex-revolutionists is not exhausted and forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue.

A revolutionist of the name of Taborda has been murdered near Livramento, and João Silveira, also a revolutionist, has been wounded. The emigration of the ex-revolutionists continues. Among those who have taken refuge in Uruguay is Joca Tigre.

Julio de Castilhos has quarreled with the municipal government of Porto Alegre, which accuses him of encroaching upon its rights. The members of the municipal council have resigned.

It is stated that Borges de Medeiros will be succeeded in the office of chief-of-police by Plínio Cayato.

The sect of "muckers," which gave so much trouble to the government in 1874, has recently been revived.

Gen. Salgado left Porto Alegre for Rio de Janeiro on the 4th inst. Silveira Martins, who will spend a few days in this city before going to Europe, was expected to leave Montevideo yesterday.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Santo Antonio de Mariabé branch of the Catiaguaz line was formally inaugurated on the 31st ult.

—The Rileirão to Rio Bonito line is about to receive 24,455\$875, interest guarantee on 815,229,170 invested, for the second half of 1894.

—At the suburban station of Meyer, on the Central railway, vagrants amuse themselves by hooting and assaulting passengers on the trains.

—The surveys for widening the S. Paulo branch of the Central railway from Taubaté to S. Paulo have been completed, and the construction of the broad gauge from Cruzeiro to Taubaté will be finished in May next.

—Passengers with monthly, half-yearly and yearly tickets on the Petropolis railway have hitherto been allowed to reserve seats without additional charge; but hereafter they will be required to pay 10\$000 a month for this privilege.

—The government has paid the Sorocabana company 111,335\$596 as guaranteed interest for the first half of 1895 on the Itararé and Tibagy branches, and 42,118\$363 guaranteed interest to the Leopoldina company on the Cachoeiro do Itapemirim branch.

—Deputy Valladares writes to the *Journal* from Parahyba do Sul complaining of the loss of a trunk which was dispatched as baggage on the Central on the 23rd ult. Up to the 29th he had no news of it, nor had his complaints to the administration of the road produced any result.

—To the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro there has been presented a petition signed by 234 merchants of the town and municipal district of Macaé memorializing him on the subject of the freight rates of the Leopoldina railway, which the petitioners assert, are so exorbitant as to be actually prohibitive.

—In the interest of health and comfort the *Journal do Brazil* very properly objects to the crowding of five passengers on a bench in the electric tram-cars.

—At a general meeting of shareholders of the Mogyana company at Campinas on the 29th ult., the following directors were elected for the next four years: Dr. Carlos Norberto, Dr. Salles de Oliveira, Commandador Manoel José Gomes, Sr. Joaquim Ferreira and Sr. Bento Quirino dos Santos. Dr. Salles de Oliveira has since been elected president of the company.

—The *Estado de Minas* says that the railway extension in Minas Geraes receiving assistance from the state built last year 234.5 kilometers, viz: Sapucahy 109, Bahia and Minas 22, Muzambinho 25.5, Cataguaz 48, Bello Horizonte branch 15, urban lines in new capital 15. To these should be added 31 kilometers on the Central line from Vespasiano to Paz, and 90 kilometers on the Mogyana from Uberaba to Uberabinha, all opened to traffic in 1895.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is stated that the coffee crop has been very much injured by the heat and drought.

—During the past year, 3,363,533 bags of coffee were dispatched for export at Santos. The receipts at that port from July 1 to December 31, of the present crop amounted to 2,491,844 bags.

—A Nebraska woman has a case of delirium tremens from the abuse of coffee. For many years she has been addicted to the use of very strong coffee in excessive quantities, frequently taking as many as a dozen cups at a meal. Her nervous system has suffered seriously as a result, and on several occasions she has attempted to break off the habit, but without success. A few days ago she resolved to make a last desperate effort, and for a time managed to get along without touching the seductive beverage. At the end of the second day, however, her nerves were in a state of almost complete collapse, and a few hours later an attack of what closely resembled delirium tremens set in. The physician called was at first deceived by the symptoms, but when the nature of the case was explained to him he said the disease was undoubtedly caused by the sudden breaking off of the habit. —Exchange.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is announced that the Chilean minister is about to return home.

—Gen. Savaget has been appointed commander of the 1st military district.

—On the 31st ult. there were dismissed from the police service 30 sectional inspectors and 75 detectives.

—A match at chess has been arranged between Dr. Caldas Vianna and Dr. Zannoni, surgeon of the cruiser *Lombardia*.

—A New York telegram of the 5th announces another stubborn fight in Cuba, in Colon, in which the Spanish troops were defeated, losing their artillery.

—The Santa Barbara hospital having been closed, small-pox patients will hereafter be sent to the Jurujuba hospital and yellow-fever patients to that of S. Sebastião.

—On the 31st ult. 1,523 immigrants were sent up country to the *Fazenda Boa Esperanza*. It is a wise step to send them out of the city at once so that they may not be exposed to fever.

—On Saturday there were reported in this city 81 deaths, of which 4 were caused by accessio pernicioso, 3 by beriberi, 14 by yellow-fever, 8 by other fevers, and 5 by small-pox.

—One of our local Portuguese societies has been displaying great assistance lately over the Portuguese victory in Goa. Well, if — don't you see — but — at any rate, Hurrah for Portugal.

—This city was visited last evening by a most welcome rain-storm, which has greatly reduced the temperature and will help to clean the streets. The two preceding days had been most uncomfortably hot.

—Owing to the neglect of Congress to provide funds several public-works undertakings are suspended for the current year. Among these is the commission for locating the new capital up in the wilds of Goyaz.

—There seems to be a general contra-dance among the Brazilian legations just now. And it is difficult to understand why some of the changes are made, unless it is to favor certain diplomats and to make expense.

—The chief of police dismissed a number of district inspectors and secretaries on the 31st ult. because of the new budget which reduces the number to 70 and 75 respectively. Even yet they are far too numerous.

—Will someone kindly inform the Havas Agency and the Brazilian newspaper editors in general, that the British colonial minister is not "Lord Chamberlain," but plain Joseph Chamberlain? He has no title whatever.

—The *Journal's* London correspondent has evidently been taking "heavy winks." On the 5th he telegraphs the news about the English invasion of the Transvaal, although the incident has been known to us for days previously.

—A number of employes of the mint have complained to the minister of finance against the blunders committed by the director of that establishment. One of the complainants has since been dismissed by the director.

—It is stated that in the 8th judicial district of this city the jury cannot be legally constituted this year because the list of citizens subject to serve on the jury was not duly organized within the period prescribed by law.

—The *Diario de Noticias* Aires, received information on the 23rd ult., that Gen. Galvão would be succeeded in the command of the 6th military district by Gen. Cantuaria. If it was only a guess, it was certainly a pretty good one.

—The correspondent of the *Prensa* of Buenos Aires denies that he reported 74 fatal cases of yellow fever in this city one day last week. Where, then, did the *Prensa* get the news? Let us have one of these false reports investigated!

—The prefect of the federal district has appointed a committee to report on the underground gallery recently discovered on Morro de Santo Antonio. If the committee is properly composed, we have no doubt but what the gallery will be ascribed to the monarchists.

—General Galvão left for Bahia on the 3rd inst. Before his departure he received a private letter from the President conveying his personal acknowledgments for the patriotic services which General Galvão had rendered in Rio Grande in the promotion of peace.

—In Catumbi, last Friday, a furniture van in turning the corner of Rua da Vista Alegre and Rua da Floresta was overturned and fell from the higher into the lower of these two streets. The driver's assistant was dangerously wounded and one of the mules was killed.

—After receiving poor small-pox patients for many years the Santa Barbara hospital has been definitely closed on the ground that its hygienic conditions are unsuitable. Would it not have been well to investigate this subject before so many lives were sacrificed?

—The attention of the municipal authorities should be called to the necessity of prohibiting the use of explosives, particularly dynamite, in rockets. It is dangerous as well as disturbing. It is simply barbarous to explode these rockets in a city where there is so much sickness.

—It is said that the old building occupied by the department of foreign affairs is about to undergo some much needed improvements. Would it not be wiser to sell the property and build a new edifice on the Campo de Sant' Anna? The government departments should not be separated so widely.

—Col. José Brazil Paulista da Piedade, ex-commander of the battalion Francisco Glycerio, has withdrawn from the monarchist newspaper *Brazil* of which he was one of the editors and proprietors. It is to be noted that a jacquin can be a good monarchist when there is money to be made by it.

—It is reported that the minister of finance has annulled the provisions of the circular by which Dr. Cassiano do Nascimento, when minister, prohibited the payment of 200,000\$ to the families of public employes dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto as traitors to the republic.

—Lieut. Manoel Ernesto de Moura, who was chief engineer of the *Aquidaban* during the revolution, has obtained permission to reside in Sergipe. Let us hope that the presence of one connected with that formidable vessel will contribute to set an salutary check on the redoubtable Colonel Valladao.

—The New York state legislature and the chamber of commerce of the city of New York have both adopted resolutions censuring the message of President Cleveland. We take much pleasure in calling the attention of the senate and chamber of deputies of the Brazilian Congress to this circumstance.

—We are indebted to His Excellency, the President, for sending us his card on New Year's day with *bom festas* for the new year. In unison with our colleagues of the native and foreign press we heartily wish the President the fullest measure of success in his responsible office and a long and happy life to contemplate the good he has accomplished.

—The large bell in one of the towers of the S. Francisco de Paula church celebrated its centennial anniversary on the 1st inst. Fireworks were exploded and firewater drunk in its honor. It is the largest bell in the city, being 1 metre 65 1/2 centimetres in diameter and weighing 2,285 kilogrammes. The Candelaria church possesses the next largest bell, weighing 2,250 kilos.

—It is stated that the government has formally declined to submit the Trindade question to arbitration. If true, this is a serious mistake. Arbitration would be a convenient method of permitting Great Britain to get out of a false position in case a mistake has been made. Refusing this the government must be content to await developments through the slow-grinding mill of diplomacy.

—The official returns for the last half of November give the following vital statistics: 743 deaths, 540 births and 128 marriages. There were 13,172 passenger and immigrant arrivals and 10,197 departures. The statistician estimates the population at 600,000, which is clearly an overestimate. A city where the deaths exceed the births can not be credited with an increase of 87,000 in six years, or nearly 3 per cent. per annum.

—According to the semi-monthly reports of the sanitary authorities there were 1,471 deaths in this city in November, an average of 49 a day, or at the annual rate of nearly 30 per thousand according to official computation. There were during the month, 223 deaths from small-pox (including 17 fatalities), 59 from yellow-fever (the daily published reports gave 55), 3 from measles, 2 from diphtheria, 7 from beriberi, 10 from typhoid fever, 135 from malarial causes and 229 from pulmonary consumption.

—The continued heat and drought which characterized the last ten days of the past month greatly increased the mortality from yellow-fever in this city. On the 30th the mortality suddenly jumped up to 14, and on the following day 12 deaths were registered. The total for the month was 168, against 55 for November. The municipality is doing nothing to improve the sanitary condition of the city, and is not even watering the streets to reduce the temperature. With such administration the people may expect the worst.

—The irrepressible correspondent of the *New York Herald* is again in evidence. He had an interview with acting President Roca on the message of President Cleveland, and then telegraphed that Roca was in entire accord with Cleveland's position. Roca now denies the statements credited to him in this interview. He will probably take to his heels the next time an American reporter calls on him.

—Deputy José Carlos is evidently suffering from a short memory. He says it was his plans which enabled the government to enclose the insurgents in a circle of fire and thus compel them to surrender. If we are not mistaken the insurgents abandoned Villegaignon, Colras and their ships the night before the eruption of that wonderful "circle of fire," and it was a lack of provisions and ammunition which drove them to this act. The deputy's "circle of fire" was about as effective as a display of fireworks on St. John's day.

—We understand that the sanitary condition of the habitations connected with the Larangereis cotton factory is anything but good. Too much economy has apparently been the rule in these habitations, and as the place is much shut in, the intense heat serves to breed disease. The sanitary officials should require the company to put these matters right at once, even at the risk of a slight diminution in net profits, or they should close the houses. If an influential company can defy sanitary laws, then we see no hope for the extinction of these fever epidemics.

—According to a telegram received at the River Plate, it was expected that President Cleveland would appoint Messrs. Andrews, White, Edmunds and Phelps to the commission to investigate the Venezuela boundary question. It is perhaps too much to expect that so good a committee has been appointed. Not one of them a "jingo!" Men eminent for learning, sound judgment and knowledge of the world, three of them ex-ministers, the other an eminent senator for many years, every one such a question on its merits without the slightest regard for the clamors of an excited mob. It is too good to be true!

—Some days ago it was reported that a large sum of money, said to be 80,000\$, had been stolen from the municipal government of this city. Further disclosures have confirmed the report, but the exact amount stolen has not yet been made known to the police. It appears that on the 31st ult. an assistant-paymaster, who had been making payments, returned late to the municipal building with the balance of the money unpaid in a satchel, which he placed in a wooden drawer of the safe. He then locked the drawer, taking with him the keys. On the morning of the 2nd he examined his accounts and found that he was responsible for 82,000\$. On opening the drawer, however, he found that the satchel had been cut. There was still money in it, but the amount, instead of being 82,000\$, as he expected, was, it is said, only a little over 20,000\$, so that the amount stolen is estimated at from 50,000\$ to 60,000\$.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Library Map of South America; published by G. W. Bacon & Co., Ltd., 127, Strand, London. This new office and library map has been revised and corrected to correspond with the latest information in regard to South America, and will be found specially useful and interesting at the present time. The events now transpiring in South America, or which may transpire within a very short time, will make a good map of the continent absolutely necessary to every well-equipped office. This map includes the West India islands, Central America and Mexico, and contains all the principal cities, ports, rivers and carefully delineated boundaries of the South American republics.

Sonho no Carcere; Dramas da Revolucao de 1893 no Brazil; by Anagnillo Barata Ribeiro, Rio de Janeiro: Casa Mont'Alverne, 1895. A historical review of incidents connected with the naval revolt of 1893. The author was a political prisoner from January 30 to September 17, 1894, being finally released only by a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Supreme Court. In addition to the epic, the author includes an account in vigorous prose of his arrest and imprisonment, descriptions of the prisons and prisoners, and percentages most noted for their abusive treatment of the prisoners, accounts of the assassinations in the south, accounts of the military operations in and about Rio, and various lists of deputies, military commanders, prisoners, etc.

Cartas Literarias; by Adolpho Caminha. Rio de Janeiro, 1895. A series of delightfully written letters on various literary and personal subjects which deserve to be widely read. The author represents a school of writers which merit the confidence and support of the Brazilian public for they treat their work seriously and are not carried away by sentiment and mere phrase-making. Their influence can accomplish much good at the present moment in countering the tide of philosophical and literary slop which is sweeping over the country. Every writer should have something to say, and the training necessary to enable him to say it well. If then these talents can be turned to the practical questions which are agitating the country, Brazil will be greatly enriched by their efforts.

A Little History of China and a Chinese Story; by Alexander Brebner. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1895. Recent events in China and overshadowing complications in that part of the world, have aroused widespread interest in everything relating to the history and government of both China and Japan, and the manners and customs of their people. This little book is a timely addition to the limited store of knowledge which our language possesses on these subjects. The author has succeeded in giving us an admirable synopsis of the traditions and history of China, a description of its government, its army and navy, its geography and the recent struggle with Japan, while within the limits of 99 pages. A briefer sketch of Japan and another of Korea follow, and then the book ends with the translation of a charming little Chinese story, short and dramatic enough to be put on the stage. Were this story to be dramatized and put on the London stage with all the costumes and accessories of Chinese life, its success would be phenomenal.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The national shoemaker is now increasing his prices.

—The long-announced exposition guide was finally issued on the 3rd inst.

—It is stated that Conde de Leopoldina intends applying to the courts for the annulment of his bankruptcy.

—Priests are said to be well paid in S. Paulo. In some parishes, it is stated, they make as much as 2,000 a month.

—A telegram from Valparaiso says that no traces have as yet been found of the Lamport & Holt steamer *Copernicus*, which was lost about three months ago.

—Orders have been given to permit the cable steamers *Parady* and *Viking* to land the cable and apparatus at the respective stations of the Amazon Telegraph Co.

—On the 30th a large number of employes of the post went to the minister of finance to complain of the arbitrary conduct of the director of that establishment.

—From September to December, 1895, inclusive, the receipts of sugar at Pernambuco were 424,798 bags, against 1,154,952 bags in the corresponding four months of 1894.

—The steamer *Parady* has arrived at Pará with the cable that is to be laid between that city and Manaus. The same steamer also brought the members of an English scientific commission that is going to explore the Amazon river.

—At Petropolis the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has purchased the building of Hotel Orleans for 200,000\$, that of Banco do Rio Negro for 250,000\$ and the unfinished building belonging to the latter's son Raul de Carvalho for 50,000\$.

—The question now is: Will the United States impose a duty on coffee and rubber in view of the recent budget which largely increases the duties on imports? The heavy export duties on these products and the increased import duties now enforced, will certainly be a subject of sharp criticism.

—The wine merchants of São Paulo have addressed a representation to the commercial association of that city complaining of the prejudicial competition of falsified wines and liquors. To protect their interests, which are legitimate, they protested against any increase in the import duties on pure wines.

—There is hardly a provision in the new taxes imposed by the revenue bill which does not cause some difficulty, both in its enforcement and in its application. Had Congress tried to create a law impossible of execution and burdensome to the last degree, it could not have succeeded better than by this bill.

—Col. Moreira Junior, commander of the 38th battalion of infantry, has been authorized by the war department to purchase from the municipal chamber of Niteroy the old market building in that city. For this building, which is to be converted into a barracks for that battalion, the government, it is stated, will pay 50,000\$000.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of yesterday's date hears that the government has granted the petition of the Strangers' Hospital directors to be permitted to import the new structure for its new building. During the past month the material is coming out on the *Garrick* and is expected to arrive at any moment. As the woodwork comes already dressed and fitted, it will require but a short time to put it together, so that the ward will probably be ready for occupation in February.

—On the 3rd inst., after the law had come into force, the *Jornal do Commercio* published an editorial criticism on the absurdities and burdensome provisions of the new budget. Had the press been allowed to criticize this iniquitous project from the outset, in all probability some of these iniquities might have been prevented. It has always been the custom, however, to reserve criticism until it is too late. And now Deputy Serzedello rises to explain that it is all for our good, and that the senate is to blame for the abuses!

—Last month Murray's fluid magnesia was sold in this city at 180c to 280c a bottle. To-day under the new tariff, although imported that year, the druggists are asking 380c for it. This is not only scandalous, but it is criminal. It is a premium on sickness and death and a reward for imitations. Although we are suffering loss and discredit on account of the fever which rage here every summer, our legislators feel themselves at liberty to increase the cost of medicines and disinfectants, thus opposing obstacles to a removal of the evil.

—On Friday the brokers of this city held a meeting to protest against the law voted in regard to them by Congress during the late session. Broker Alfredo de Barros severely censured the syndic of the board of brokers for not having in time opposed the bill when it was undergoing discussion. Other speakers took the floor and pointed out the absurdities of the new law, whose execution, they said, is impracticable. The chair declined to put to the vote a motion of censure to the board of brokers offered by Broker Alfredo de Barros, but declared that as soon as the regulations are issued the board will resign. A motion of Broker Thomaz Rebello for protesting against the law was unanimously voted.

—A new factory for the manufacture of cotton undershirts, called the *Fabrica de Tecidos de Taulaté*, was formally inaugurated at Taubaté, São Paulo, on the 31st ult. It comprises all the machinery necessary for working up the raw cotton into thread and the finished material, including 11 spinning machines, 10 weaving machines and 36 special sewing machines. It has a capacity of 300 dozens of shirts a day, and employs 140 operatives, viz.: 12 men, 68 women and 60 children. The machinery cost 200,000\$, and the capital of the company is 500,000\$, of which 300,000\$ is paid up. The company also has a loan from the Banco da Republica of 160,000\$ in "bonus," for 15 years at 7 per cent.

—The managers of the industrial exposition have very properly resolved not to receive any more exhibits. There is no reason in receiving the exhibits of the *amanhá* people indefinitely; they would defer action to judgment day if some decisive resolution were not taken. Within the last 50 days 24 new exhibitors have entered, and probably others are still awaiting a convenient season.

—As might have been anticipated, one of the principal breweries of this city has taken advantage of the new duties by adding 10 per cent. to its prices. Its customers have accordingly added 25 per cent. to their prices, so that consumers are paying 10 per cent. more to the brewery and 15 per cent. to the restaurant-keeper for the purpose of fostering national industries. It would be best to boycott both of them.

—At the 11 theatres in this city there were 1,817 performances last year. The greatest number of these performances (339) were at the *Apollon* and the smallest number (3) at the private theatre at Riachuelo. This includes 142 acrobatic, sleight-of-hand, circus and similar performances. There were played two national operas and 14 foreign operas, 4 tragedies, 2 national dramas, 65 foreign dramas, 14 national comedies, and 72 foreign comedies, 63 national operettas, 36 foreign operettas, 42 zarzuelas, 13 melodramas, and 16 reviews of the year. The piece which had the longest run was the Portuguese review of the year *Tin-tin-por-tin-tin*, which was played 102 times. Of Shakespeare's plays, *Hamlet* and *Othello* were each played twice by an Italian company.

—At the D. Pedro II. dock there were discharged last year 28 steamers, 25 sailing vessels and 507 lighters and boats of various classes. There were loaded 9 steamers, 39 sailing vessels and 2,250 boats and lighters. The receipts of imported merchandise at the dock warehouses amounted to 904,703 packages in 1895 and 1,164,407 packages in 1894 and the withdrawal to 838,746 packages last year against 1,067,013 packages in the previous year. The number of packages, not including coffee, shipped in 1895 was 8,525 against 28,336 in 1894. The quantity of coffee shipped, including 1895, was: Minas Geraes 1,374,940 bags, from the state of Rio de Janeiro 1,066,084, from S. Paulo 136,175, from Espírito Santo 68,419, total 2,645,618; 1894, from Minas Geraes 1,290,891, from the state of Rio de Janeiro 1,065,956, from S. Paulo 176,776, from Espírito Santo 58,575; total 2,592,198.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The receipts of the Ceará custom-house last year amounted to 4,352,755\$433. The custom receipts at Ceará amounted last year to 12,415,175\$895, against 9,972,146\$445 in 1894.

—The collector of the Banco de Manóas has disappeared, and with him 63,000\$ has disappeared also.

—There has been discovered a shortage of over 7,000\$ in the accounts of the Aracaju custom-house.

—A telegram from Victoria says that the customs receipts there in December were 123,852\$763, making a total of 1,230,063\$893 for the calendar year.

—The customs receipts at Porto Alegre in December amounted to 1,565,760\$461, making a total of 13,394,687\$143 for the year, against 7,789,394\$405 in 1894.

—During the past month the custom-house collected 61,423\$885 for the Misericordia Hospital from foreign ships arriving in port, and 22,377\$013 for the municipality.

—It is stated that the new tax of 1 1/2% on the transactions of foreign banks in Brazil will impose on these banks a burden varying from 500,000\$ to 1,000,000\$ per annum. At Aracaju the samples of bank and treasury notes, sent by the national treasury to the revenue offices whenever a new issue has been made, have been surreptitiously placed in circulation.

—The decrease in customs revenue at this port will not be so great this month as the goods shipped up to December 31st are to be dispatched under the old rates. Next month we may expect to see a decline.

—Complaints are made of the extreme slowness with which payments are made on apolices at the caixa da amortização. The officials do not begin work until after 12 and finish before 2 o'clock. Such a service is a thorough farce.

—The December receipts of the Desterro custom-house were 320,626\$017, against 238,393\$538 in the same month of 1894. Of the total received 196,806\$442 were from scheduled import duties and 118,819\$673 from surtaxes on the same.

—During the past year the Santos *recedoria* collected 31,476,899\$038 in taxes for the state of São Paulo and 524,225\$418 for Minas Geraes. In the same period 3,363,533 bags of coffee were dispatched through this revenue office, on which the valuation was 279,177,927\$890.

—Now that the brokers have broken the ice, would it not be well to call a meeting of tax-payers to protest against the new taxes voted by Congress? They might petition the President to suspend the collection of these taxes and to call an extra session of Congress to deliberate on the expediency of modifying them.

—If the duty on a certain beverage is so much per kilo, what is the value of the stamp which dealers in that beverage must place on bottles varying infinitely in capacity, and how is it to be decided whether the bottles are properly stamped? This is one of the many problems whose solution is required by the new revenue law.

—At a meeting of bankers, importers and exporters on Saturday a committee, composed of Messrs. De Lisle, Freeland and Gemmill, was appointed to call on the minister of finance and ask him to suspend the execution of certain provisions in the new revenue law. The minister informed the committee that it is not in his power to comply with the request, but stated that, if the merchants and bankers would give him their views in writing, he would endeavor to conciliate them with the provisions of the law in framing the respective regulations.

Oriz	Marseilles	2 Nov
Pravalia	Baltimore	21 Nov
Rosa	Pensacola	19 Nov
Oriz	Flinttrannan	19 Nov
South American	Rangoon	14 Aug
Santa Rita	Falmouth	11 Dec
Sir Hilbert	Sagueny River	...
Steinora	Cardif	...
Snowdrift	Cardif	23 Nov
Tangora	Pensacola	...
Tarna Tarna	Brunswick	25 Nov
Taruwa	Westerport	...
Taruwa	Westerport	...
Vasco da Gama	Operto	...
Westerportland	Sundswall	11 Oct
W. F. Corbin	Wishy	20 Dec
Wingfield (str)	Wishy	20 Dec
White Wings	Passagoula	...
Z. King	Pensacola	...

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 5th, 1896.

NAME	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American			
lug Merom	23 Dec	New York	Watson, R. & C
lug Genova	23 Dec	New York	Cardoso, F. & C
lug Lettie Moore	23 Dec	New York	W. V. Gum & C
British			
sp P. Caldeira	23 Dec	Hull	Gas Co
sp Chydesdale	18 Dec	Greenock	Gas Co
sp Bermuda	23 Dec	Cardif	Wilson Sons & C
sp Corona America	19 Dec	Cardif	Braz Coal Co.
sp Combeharok	22 Dec	Antwerp	To order
sp Tythonus	18 Dec	Hull	Gas Co
sp Elensie	18 Dec	Cardif	Braz Coal Co.
sp John O Gaunt	14 Dec	Antwerp	Thelmin, R. & C
sp Rhu'ant'cote	19 Dec	Cardif	W. Samson & C
sp Celtic Chief	17 Dec	Antwerp	R. Rodrigues & C
sp Port Logan	18 Dec	Greenock	A. Avenir & C
lug Hebe	23 Dec	Santos	U. Campos
lug West Belle	14 Dec	Gauge	Il. A. Magalhães
bk Eurax	19 Dec	London	Walter, C. & C
bk Pomona	19 Dec	Antwerp	To order
sp E. J. Spicer	14 Dec	New York	Genal de C. & I.
sp Tuskat	19 Dec	Tadussac	Genal de C. & I.
bk Bankholme	18 Dec	Hyeres	To order
lug Morning Star	18 Dec	5 Rosario	P. S. Nicholson & C
sp Anglo-America	14 Dec	Cardif	Braz Coal Co.
lug W. W. Jones	23 Dec	5 Gaspas	Salgado Z. & C.
Danish			
bk Claus	24 Nov	Mossoró	Oliveira M. & C
lug Sylphade	14 Dec	Macaré	W. R. Mc Niven
Dutch			
bg Vlaanderen	4 Sept	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
German			
sp Lika	6 Oct	Cadix	Macedo Jr. & C
lug Sial	30 Dec	Hamburg	Navy Depart.
bk Humboldt	7 Dec	Bahaguary	Genal de C. & I.
bg Actus	26 Dec	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C
bk Antuco	14 Dec	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C
bk F. v. Laucken	20 Dec	11 Boa Vista	G. Sabota & C
Italian			
bk Splendizza	13 Dec	Marseilles	A. Avenir & C
bk Papa Guacón	17 Dec	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
Norwegian			
bg Swift	23 Dec	Paraguaya	J. H. Lowndes & C
bk Assvira	10 Dec	Androssan	R. Rodrigues & C
lug Okosom	22 Dec	Rosario	To order
lug Vega	19 Dec	Ilha do Sul	G. Sabota & C
lug Nordenskjöld	23 Dec	Paraguaya	To order
Portuguese			
sp Glama	11 Dec	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. & C
bk Tentadira	13 Nov	1 do Sal	J. A. G. Santos
bk Proprieta	13 Dec	Valencia	Oliv. G. & Santo
bk Mariposa	13 Dec	Operto	Veiga Pinto & C
bk Trunpink	13 Dec	Mosconi	To order
bk Atlantico	13 Dec	1 do Maio	Macedo Jr. & C
bk Isabel	11 Dec	1 do Sal	Macedo Jr. & C
Swedish			
bk Anna Sophia	17 Nov	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
sp Carl Hindric	27 Dec	10 Bath	Braz Coal & C
bk August	17 Dec	Ramsjö	Ferraz Sob. & C

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

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

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These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of vantage:

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In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

Thomas Price,

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Dec 30	Danube Br	Southampton	Royal Mail
30	Enchil Br	Liverpool	Norton, M. & C
30	Porto Alegre Gr	Hamburg	E. Johnston & C
30	V. de Rosano F	Havre	Chargeurs Réunis
30	Broskide Br	Buenos Aires	Guaneli & C
31	Aquiline Fr	Marseilles	Karl Valus & C
31	Attavia It	Genoa	A. Florin & C
31	Magdalena Br	Royal Mail	H. Stoltz & C
31	Halsburg Gr	Genoa	La Veloce
1 Jan	Rosario It	River Plate	Mess. Maritimes
1	Matapan Fr	Santos	W. N. Vincenzi & F
1	Ragay It	Genoa	Lage Irmao
1	Huerfina Br	Rosario	E. Johnston & C
1	Itaska Gr	Buenos Aires	C. Hue Jr. & C
1	South Wales Br	Buenos Aires	C. Hue Jr. & C
1	Jonic Br	Buenos Aires	C. Hue Jr. & C
1	Centuria Br	Hamburg	E. Johnston & C
1	Guahyba Gr	Bahaguary	W. Samson & C
1	Severn Br	Buenos Aires	W. S. & C
1	Magala Br	Montevideo	Soc. Estivadora
1	Spratt Gr	Santos	E. Johnston & C
1	Rogaland Nor	Liverpool	Chargeurs Réunis
1	Contyba Gr	Marseilles	Norton, M. & C
1	Campana Fr	Valparaiso	Norton, M. & C
1	Flaxman Fr	Valparaiso	Norton, M. & C
1	P. R. It	Valparaiso	Norton, M. & C
1	Canava Br	Valparaiso	Norton, M. & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Dec 30	Tamar Br	Southampton	Sundries
30	Corrientes Gr	Hamburg	do
30	Roman Br	New York	Ballast
30	Bellarena Arg	Buenos Aires	Sundries
30	Falkenberg Gr	Santos	Sundries
31	Stockm City Br	Genoa	do
31	Ethio R. It	Genoa	do
31	Danube Br	River Plate	Ballast
31	Kestor Br	Buenos Aires	Sundries
31	Magdalena Br	Southampton	Sundries
1 Jan	Matapan Fr	Bordeaux	do
1	Ragay It	Genoa	do
1	Aquiline Fr	River Plate	do
1	Semur Gr	Montevideo	Ballast
1	Rosario It	Victoria	Sundries
1	Sel Nor	Bahaguary	Ballast
1	Thameson Gr	Santos	Sundries
1	Porto Alegre Gr	Santos	Sundries
1	Halsburg Gr	Bremen	do
1	Matha Gr	Rosario	Ballast
1	Attavia It	Santos	Sundries
1	Jonic Br	London	Sundries
1	Uganda Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
1	Santa It	Porto Alegre	Sundries
1	Juno Gr	Santos	do
1	V. de Rosano Fr	do	do
1	Contyba Gr	Hamburg	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Jan. 4th.

Circulation	Public Funds	Par	Last div.
105,055,000\$	Stock 4% currency (40/100)	200\$	100\$
105,000,000	Bonds of 1884	200	100
124,642,000	Bonds 4% (gold), converted	200	100
18,241,100	Gold Loan, 1878, 6%	200	100
74,741,500	Do do 1874, 4 1/2%	200	100
14,265,500	Do do 1874, 4%	200	100
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	200	100
7,500,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%	200	100
4,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 5%	200	100

Capital	Stocks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	100\$
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	100
50,000,000	Constructive	200	100
17,000,000	Great Model	200	100
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	100
100,000,000	do 2nd series	200	100
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	100
127,000,000	Republica de Brazil	200	100
100,000,000	do 2nd series	200	100
20,000,000	Furale Hypothecario	200	100
100,000,000	do 2nd series	200	100

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	400\$	200\$
10,000,000	Camocim	100	50
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	100
75,000,000	do 2nd series	200	100
24,000,000	S. Paulo - Rio Grande	200	100
70,000,000	União Sul-Americana	200	100
100,000,000	do 2nd series	200	100

Capital	Transports	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	100\$
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200	100

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alfama	200\$	100\$
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	100
2,000,000	Caraca	200	100
6,000,000	Confaria Industrial	200	100
500,000	D. Isabel	200	100
1,000,000	Industrial Mineira	200	100
1,500,000	Manufatura Fumense	200	100
4,000,000	Petropolitana	200	100
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	100
300,000	Santa Luzia	200	100

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

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

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Durability.—All metal, except the key-
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ment.

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

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown
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perfect manifolder and mimeograph on
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Repairs.—Owing to every part being in-
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variably make what few repairs may be
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repairer. The machine is therefore ex-
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spool.

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard,
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A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic
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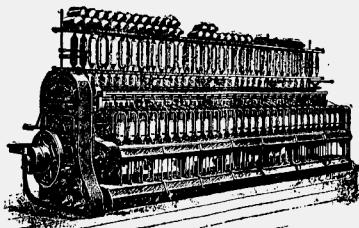
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

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1896

Date	Steamer	Destination
1896		
Jan. 14	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 15	Danube	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 No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

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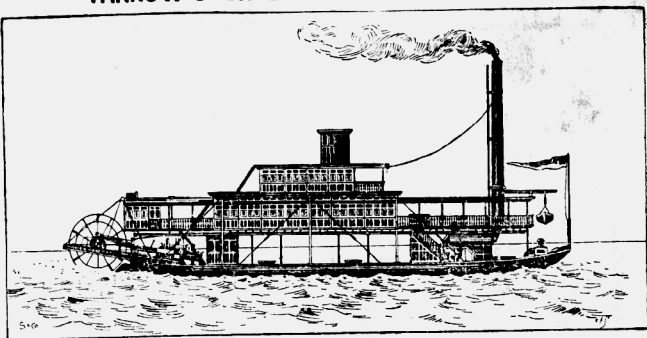
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