Number 4

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

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

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

#### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

al.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. incent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the tief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under untract, at Rio, to:

tract, at Rio, to:
The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transadantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.,

Conl.—Large stocks of the best Cardift steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island. Tug Boats always ready for service Ballast Supplied to ships.

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

### ING, FERREIRA & Co. Successors to IV. R. CASSELS & Co. 11, Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardare, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully

# WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva

Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London, elephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 167 Telephone No. 193.

#### 7A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the hous

Sole Agents for BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

Bordeaux,
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

F.,

F.,

Dealers in ndy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Aljandega, 83.

### RAUNIER & Co. 136, RUA DO OUVIDOR

#### TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every

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

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes

#### MODERATE PRICES.

#### DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA

(American Dentist) RUA DA QUITANDA 37

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

# QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

# FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

AGENTS FOR

# BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

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

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.-Car Seats;

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

# BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1881.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

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

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

espect. The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a large diving room for families on the first floor at the above Establisment, 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.

# Grand Hotel International

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the own (plano inclinado, rua do Riachuelo) to this hotel, and

town (Jaine inclinated, run and to Riestran-cars ince from the town (Jaine inclinated, run and Silvestre.

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready

Finest wines and liqueurs. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES,
ASSEMBLÉA 72. TELEPHONE 8018. in the world is better.
in the world is better.
rmation apply to F. MENTGES,
TELEPHONE 8018,

SOCIÉTÉ AN. ME

TRAVAUX ET AU BRÉSIL

Empreza Estivadora 79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

#### HE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

# Westinghouse Automatic Brake

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locometives and 399,000 cars. Freight Cars.

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

For further particulars apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

Nation Manageme Set Co, 17.3

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

# THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY. Wilmington, Del.

#### MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

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

### CARMO BATHS.

CHIROPODIST,

Hot and Shower Baths, Sulphur and Medical Baths,

Plunge Baths, etc.

No. 28, Rua do Carmo,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

### **AMERICAN** Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.
usiness Founded 1795.
usder Laws of the State of New 1
Reorganized 1879. Busin

Interported under Laws of the Nate of New York, 1858.

REOFIGIALIZED AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LECAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
MOTES Of the UNITED STATES; and for
FOREIGN COVERNMENTS.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, ROXDS
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, ROXDS
BANK HOLLS, BILLS OF EXCHANCE,
BEAMING, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANCE,
BEAMING, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
SPEND ROPES HAMMENTS OF THE STATES

WILL SPECIAL SAFERICARDS TO PREVENT OUTERPETTING.
SPEND ROPES HAMMENTS OF THE PRINTING.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

WILL SPECIAL SAFERICARDS OF THE PRINTING.

ALL WAY TICK ETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEFARD,
10URO ROBERTSON,
1700-PRESIDENT.

JYCO-PRESIDENT.

JYCO-PRE



For Stamp Collectors BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil-Sets for sale

10 Varieties, Rs. \$600 to Varieties, Rs. \$500 as Varieties, Rs. \$600 to Varieties, Rs. \$1000 to Varieties (yearly complete) to Varieties (yearly complete) to Varieties, Varieties (yearly complete) to Varieties, Vari

rlish-spoken. CASA PHILATELICA. Rio de Janeiro.

1 A, Travessa 8, Francisco de Paula
Rio de Janeiro.

near Largo S, Francisco.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

# MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

AWRENCE W. HISLOP. PELOTAS.

HISLOP & Co.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents. Correspondence and Consignments Invited. Established 1884.

Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L'd. Codes used :

No. 1, ABC, Watkins & Scotts. Translations from English into Portuguese

D. A. de Lima & Co.

67, New Street. Run da Quitanda, 56 Rio de Janeiro. New York.

Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum, flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts thereal. Perchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to.

Cable adddress: "Delima-New York."

# ALPH. BRUCK'S "CASA PHILATELICA"

RIO DE JANEIRO-TRAV. S. FRANCISCO DE PAULA, I-A

#### TO AMATEURS OF RARE FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS

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

nums, raceets and sense at sample, see much instance and the properties of the energy of the community of th

#### Department of "Stamps on Sheets for Selection,"

Department of "Stamps on Success for Selections.

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

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

The sheets are, according to the necessities of the customer, divided into two classes, viz.:

A.—For Primary Collectors B —For Advanced Collectors

and are sent to the subscribers in the interior, by registered letter, under the following conditions

- 1.—Previous deposit, current money, of half the amount of the value of the sheets which are desired. This deposit can be fixed by the subscriber himself (The deposit of money is not necessary to those who furnish satisfactory references).
  - 2. The sheers must be returned after 9 days maximum, counted from the day of the reception, accompanied by the amount corresponding to the chosen stamps.
     3. Expresses of maining to subscribers are for our account, the returning for account of subscribers.
     4.—The subscribers are responsible for the sheets until returned, it being absolutely prohibited to change or substitute any of the stamps on the sheets.

# PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

#### Established 1782

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

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

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara-1st floor.

OMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. .. .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil;

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda

#### THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara-1st floor

# ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

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

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

# ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Taneiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

### ORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 1886

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

# BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Agent : P E. Swanwick.

4, Travessa do Conselh iro Saraiva.

# GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janevro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 19 de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO LIMITED

Representatives of

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

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr' lways on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES .

#### Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara DEPOT:

#### Ilha dos Ferreiros

#### HARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent Rua Fresca No. 5.

P. O. Box 391.

RIO DE JANEIRO. Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374

### ONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. Co.

NEW YRK.

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

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Representatives for Brazil.

2, Rua 1.º de Marco.

# W. & B. DOUGLAS

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

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

Sole representatives in Brazil.

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Caixa 1055.

2, Rua 1º de Março.

#### FOR SALE

A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house. Contains thirteen pieces: 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 rocking-chair, and 8 other chairs. The sets in new and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 96, Rua da Assembléa.

#### PRIVATE LESSONS.

Miss Marion Scadding having returned from England, will be glad to arrange for pupils at Petropolis, where she intends passing the summer.—80, Rua do Imperador.

New York firm wishes to buy Old Rails, Scrap Iron, Old Copper, Old Brass, New Cuttings of Cutton and Wool Clathing. Enquire for particulars at Messus, E. Johnston & Co., 62, Rua S. Pedro.

To let, a large furnished room situated in a very healthy place, suitable for two young men. -53, Praça da Acclamação, 3rd fl.or.

#### 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 fortinght's treatment, or a guaratee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between to and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting phy-sician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment — whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room — and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is: Dr. Bandeira....... No. 75 Rua r' de Março. from 1 to 3 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to g in the morning and g to g in the evening for patients and from g p. m to g p. m. for the nursing staft.

#### Official Directory

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. — Nº 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— N. 1, tua Vis conde de Itaborahy [opposite Custon 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. Hely communien after morning service on 1st Sunday in the morth 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 Larangeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — Largo do Cattete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture; services Thatsaya, 7,30 p. m. and 7,30 p.m. Sundays Lecture; are 10 a. m. and 7,30 p.m. Sundays, 7,30 p. m. Wednesdays—Ran Riachello N 108, 7,30 p. m. Thursdays—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pactors. Sunday School 11 a. m.: a Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4. p. m. Rev A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—N°15 Travessa da Barreira Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7. p.m: and every Wednesday at 7. p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22 IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 17 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 05p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 pm.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor

#### Medical Directorn

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 c. m.

Can, Ones, p. 10. 3 c. n., Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgers in the Faculty of Medicine: Office 23, Kna do Quitanda: Hours from 2-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Larangeiras.

#### Miscellancous.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOLIETY'S AG-ENCY.—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 ROROM.— 113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6. p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Rending Room, 35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDERTH, Also inter. Gitts of books, magazines, papers, etc., book left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Missio or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

-A Caracas telegram of the 20th announces a socialist agitation in that city, in which the police have had to interfere.

—A Santiago telegram of the 20th says that a report is current there that Sr. Santa Cruz will be nominated minister to Brazil, to substitute Sr. Vials de Solar, who will go to Uruguay.

—A Santiago telegram of the 18th says that President Montt had gone to Valparaiso to inspect that port and the present state of the works for its defence. This implies another Roland for Argentina's Oliver.

—Further telegrams from Chili continue to express the surprise which is felt there over the war preparations of the Argentines. The Chilians profess not to know the true cause of these preparations, so inconsistent with the financial state of the Argentine government. Chili's innocence is positively refreshing.

#### A DISGRACE TO PERU.

A DISGRACE TO PERU.

It is a most remarkable state of affairs when, in this year of grace 1805, there is a so-called republic on the American continent pretending to be civilized, and even Christian, which will allow and recognise no marriages save such as are performed by the Council of Trent; but such is the case and that in Peru. In the Heralt of the 27th we published a translation of the decision of the judicial authorities of Peru, taking his ground with reference to the marriage of Miss Wood and Mr. Hazeltine, Both are Protestants and both American citizens, the marriage was solemnized according to their faith and all possible means were taken to comply with the laws of civil registration, but the later were refused on the ground that there had been no legal marriage, and, moreover, any one performing the marriage ceremony excent according to the form and law of the Catholic Church was bable to improsument for the act, classified as a crime. The plain result of this is that no one can be married in Peru who is not at least a professing Catholic and married by a Catholic priest.

It requires no characterization of ours to demonstrate the enormity of this outrage on conscience and civilization, and we cannot understand how any foreign government can allow its citizens to be persecuted and ostracized in this manner. The protection of property is of less importance than the protection of homes and the marriage relations or the making bastards of the cluthern of Protestants born in wellock. The case in point is one that will surely be trought to the attention of the state department at Washington, and, if there he no other way by which a remeity can be obtained, the United States will be completed to the state department at Washington, and, if there he no other way by which a remeity can be obtained, the United States will be completed to the state department at Washington, and, if there he no other way by which a remeity can be obtained, the United States will be completed to the same laws concerning marriage

marriage, without espousing any particular religion.

The case of Peru is as if England which has a state church, and that Protestant, were to make any marriage a crime and illegal which should be performed by a Catholic priest. The entire Catholic world would cry out against such intolerance and bigotry and with reason, and not the less reason has the Protestant world to cry out against this bigotry and intolerance in Peru. The Catholic Church cannot afford to palliate or d-fend this condition of things in Peru, nor do we believe it will be done when attention is directed to these facts.—

Buenes Aires Herald, Dec. 29.

IT appears that an increased interest is being manifested in military instruction as a part of the education of youth in the United States. In his report, just submitted to the secretary of war, the adjutant general says that reports from officers on duly and professors of military science and tactics at various colleges give evidence of the increasing favor in which the people hold instruction blending physical training with scholastic studies. The average total number of students during the past year at these institutions was 35,638. Of these 23,723 were capable of military duty, 12,681 were required under college rules to be enrolled as military students, and the whole number that received military instruction during the last quarier of the scholastic year was 14,561. The record shows that the total average attendance has more than doubled in four years, and that the interest in the military course of faculties with the students has kept pace therewith. During the year 155 forty-three states and territeries obtained the services of officers of the army for temporary or regular duty with stare troops,—Braditsed's,

UNDER the specious title of The Indian Druggista private from at Cawapore publish a monthly circular which—should it continue to exist—stakely to afford some merriment to its reades. No. I was a good specimen of English as she is wrote, and No. 2 fully maintains that reputation. Says the "editor" sen entiously:—in "The medical profession as much as is of no politics, its objects are to lattle with disease, to relieve suffering, save life and promote the health and welface of the people. All these good qualities of a medical man can be effected when he has his su-gical instruments in order and his medicines genu ne, otherwise his skell may, if not totally fail, not work to the point desired." He then announces that he proposes to pass in review successively all the drugs of the Indian Pharmacopieri, and starts off:—"We commence with Cen (4/om) which naturally includes Mel (Sakahad), but b-fore touching the subject we fail upon the in-eet Bee, the source of the produce of both these valuable drugs." And fall upon the lineet Bee, the source of the produce of both these valuable drugs." And fall upon the lineet, —Chemist and Druggist.

#### Banks.

#### **ONDON AND BRAZILIAN** BANK, LIMITED.

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.,

Messrs. Mallet Fréres & Co.,

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

Messrs. Joh. Berenoerg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

# ${ m B}^{ m rasilianische \ bank \ f\"ur}_{ m deutschland.}$

Established in Homburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Directio 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 520.) (Caixa 185)

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a M.

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. (Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neuflize & Co., Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.

And any other countries
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,
Directors.

HE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C. PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy. Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Subscribed capital. . . . . . £ 1,500,00 do . . . . . . . . . . ,, 900,000 Reserve fund . . .

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

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

Also on: DRAWS 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. C.

 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,

Messrs. Heine & Co.

Messrs, J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany. Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi

and correspondents in ITALY. The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

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

Banco nacional brasileiro. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

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

Board of Directors :

President : Conde de Figueiredo,

Vice-President : VISCONDE DE GUAHY, Directors: Pedro Gracie, M. G. Duarte L. G. GOMES.

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

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

Bank. Portugal: Banco de Lisboa e Açores.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

#### $\mathbf{W}^{ ext{ILLIAM}}$ SMITH, ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO.

#### A. CLAUSEN REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Gigars] BAVARIA BEER from the Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Costa Ferreira & Penna, S. Felix (Bahia), RODENBURG & Co. GEBR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lythographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

# Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

BARBADOS

BARBADOS.

The winter sky was cloudless, and the winter sun in the roadstead of Barbados was as hot as the July sun in New York. The thermometer in the shade marked 74 degrees at sunrise; at noon, in the sun, it rose to 120, and no white person walked in the streets of Bridgetown without an umbrella. But a steady trade wind blew from the ocean all day long, and made a quiet existence in shaded places comfortable. From the deck of the steamer we looked upon a handsome city, whose dazzling whiteness was relieved here and there by clusters of green palms, while beyond lay undulating fields of sugar cane among which little cottages were thickly planted. Carlisle Bay was full of vessels. Great steamers from Europe and South America were loading and discharging cargoes into lighters, while four-masted schooners and other sailing vessels from the United States, from Canada, Denmark and Norway, lay moored in the roads. Our own white squadron and war vessels of several European nations added impressiveness to the marine picture, and multitudes of fishing smacks, with cargoes of flying-fish, skimmed over the dancing waves. Rowboats manned by half a dozen negroos plied to and fro between the little artificial harbor, where small vessels could lie alongside, and the larger craft which were anchored in the bay. The scene was full of busy life and quite in contrast with our peaceful and lonely anchorages for a month past at the beautiful islands on our southern course. It was evident that we had come to a sort of maritime exchange, a port of call where goods and passengers were transhipped, where vessels stopped for mails and supplies, a center of trade and commerce. Everything bore the impress of Great Britain. The negroes spoke no foreign patois, but chattered in pure English; the boats were huge and strong, with heavy oars, such as one sees in Liverpool and Hull; officials in uniform were numerous, and on landing we walked over English roads, well swept and watered, and anong shops and builduniform were numerous, and on landing we walked over English roads, well swept uniform were numerous, and on landing we walked over English roads, well swept and watered, and among shops and buildings which reminded us of a dozen English scaports. In an hour we saw more white people in Bridgetown than we had seen in all the other Windward islands. There were many heavy carriages and carts in the streets, most of which had come from England, with now and then a lighter vehicle which betrayed its Vankee origin. Had it not been for the throngs of black people, we might have imagined ourselves in a town of the British isles. But this feature of Barbadian life dispelled all such illusions. There is no part of the British empire, and indeed no country in the world, which is more thickly peopled than Barbados and of course the vast majority of the people are blacks. It is estimated that nine-tenths of the two hundred thousand inhabitants are of this race, and they swarm in the streets and over the roads and seem to crowd the country with their cabins. There are more than a thousand people to every square mile of the island, and when I add that less than one-fifteenth of the land is uncultivated, and out of this small ariea much must be deducted for houses and other buildings, for public and private parks and for burial places, the crowded condition of

wated, and out of this small area much vated, and out of this small area much must be deducted for houses and other buildings, for public and private parks and for burial places, the crowded condition of the black population will be apparent. They multiply too with rapidity, and they stay where they are born. Hence the question of support is an ever-present problem. Wages at the time of our visit were at the starvation point, if there can be any such point in a tropical country where nature does so much for man and requires so little. I was told again and again that day laborers worked for a shilling a day, and that even at that rate there were many who could not get employment.

The great resort for travelers is the Ice House, a spacious hotel whose lower story is devoted to shops, and its second floor to dining and public rooms. Here, meals in which flying-fish form a prominent item, are constantly going on. A blackboard at the entrance displays the bill of fare for the different hours of the day, and the tables are always thronged. The public rooms are also full of people, talking sugar and freights, and reading the tissue-paper telegrams from all parts of the world, which are posted on the walls. These occupations are enlivened by the continual serving, by black waiters in white clothes, of cooling drinks, in which the "swizzle" is always prominent. A few miles from town, not far from the shore, is the Marine Hotel, a well-kept house under the charge of a Maine

landlord, where many Americans spend a portion of the winter months. The climate is healthful, and the diversions of sailing and fishing, added to excellent society, if s is healthful, and the diversions of sailing and fishing, added to excellent society, if one has proper introductions, make this tiplace a pleasant and desirable resort. Here some of our companions during the voyage, had planned to spend some weeks, intending to return by other steamers and different routes, when the winter winds had ceased to blow, and spring had begun its verdant procession through the United States, A few of them had bicycles, on which they proposed to make tours over the excellent roads of the island; others were to visit friends in Barbados, and a few, tired of voyaging, were inclined to exchange their cabins in Madiana for the large 100ms and the extended freedom which are to be found in a good hetel on land. We were not yet ready, however, for city life, with railroads and street cars, and telephones, even in such a pleasant climate; and so with the majority of the party, having tried the cuisine of the Ice House, and added largely to our stock of curiosities, beads and canes and shells, polished turtle backs and fans of gorgeous plumes, we were ready to embals once more, for the voyage to Trini. fans of gorgeous plumes, we were ready to embark once more, for the voyage to Trinidad.—Augustus in New York Observer.

#### THE BRITISH GUIANA VIEW.

THE BRITTSH GUIANA VIEW.

For the purpose of ascertaining the view taken by the colonists of British Guiana in the present crisis, a representative of Reuter's Agency to-day called upon a gentleman who is in constant communication with the colony, and who has had large commercial and official dealings with British Guiana for near twenty years. He said: "The people of British Guiana can only view with surpice the present attitude of the United States with regard to the Venezuelan boundary. In British Guiana there has never been any agressive action in the direction of the frontier, nor any hostility towards Venezuela. All along the colonists have been anxieus for a peaceful settlement of the boundary question; but Venezuela, on her side, never seemed anxious to get the matter settled. The suggestion of the United States to adjudicate on the ownership of territory east of the Schomburgh line cannot, of course, be admitted for a moment. The district between the Schomburgh line cannot, of course, be admitted for a moment. The district between the Schomburgh line cannot, of course, be admitted for a moment. The district between the Schomburgh line cannot, of course, be admitted for a moment. The first of the states farms, and other settlements, and the penal establishment of British Guiana—comprising almost a third of the colony—originally ceded to Great British by Holland. The frontier claimed by Venezusefa on the Essequibo is dotted with sugar estates farms, and other settlements, and the penal establishment of British Guiana is also established in the territory now claimed by Venezusela. This district absunds in valuable timber and aureferons land. The population is, of course, not so tick there as on the coast, but is daily increasing. The timber industry and gold prospecting are making progress. Venezusela's demand for the United States is friendly, and the colonish have always supposed that feeling to be reciprocated. The volume of trade with the United States is very leaded to see that the British position is

THE NEW STAMP TAXES AND DUTIES.

THE NEW STAMP TAXES AND DUTIES.

In a circular of the 15th the minister of finance decides that the new stamp taxes, about which there has been so much discussion, will be collected as follows:
Petitions and reproviments, bank cheques, receipts in bank pass books for money paid in and those for any sum over 25%, are subject only to the stamp of 20 ore is, excepting cheques which are subject to the fixed stamp of 20 ores.

The 20 reis stamp printed on brokers' contracts will be in addition to the proportional stamp and that of 1/10 per cent, on time contracts, and will be due whether the contract is for time or immediate delivery.

The deposit notes in banks are not subject to the tax of 100 reis per conto (1,000%) or fraction thereof, and will pay only the 200 reis stamp as above.

the tax of 100 reis per conto (1,000\$) or fraction thereof, and will pay only the 200 reis stamp as above.

The tax of 1/10 per cent, on time operations in exchange and coin will be divided between the buyer and seller. It is due independently of the fixed stamp (20 reis) but the proportional tax will not be collected, as this is the character of the tax herein considered.

As the law does not determine how the 1/20 per cent, on the value of the operations of the branches of foreign banks and companies is to be imposed, the execution of the same is deferred until Congress gives its true application.

In regard to the new tariff he minister instructs the inspector of customs as follows:

Merchandig discharge, or on the voyage out if shipped before 31st December last, must be disparched before 20st February next, on which date will begin the exemptions and reductions provided by the law swell as the increase in the fines specified in article 6.

For the dispatch of beer, now taxed at 18200 a killo, when imported in demijohns, bottles or

other vessel of earthcoware or glass, the dispositions of Nota 13 of the triff now in force is revoked, because otherwise the tax would be increased to 18800 a killo, causing a great decrease in consumption and, consequently, in the revenue. The abstement in sheet this should only apply to the plain sheets, now taxed at the rate of 40 reis per killo.

The words "mesona taxa" in the paragraph relative to bottled wines should be understood; they will pay the same at present collected and the rate on the bottle besides.

The tax of 18500 per kilo on plain bags, unspecified, should only be applied to those of cotton of article 490.

The fat of 1\$500 per kilo on plain bags, unspecified, should only be applied to those of cotton of article 490.

Nowithis and in the discrimination in the survays on the expediente, lighthone- and dock taxes, these taxes should be consolidated.

In the survives imposed on merchandise on which ad reloven duties are paid, it should be understood that the 30 and 40 per cent, are imposed under the new order, and that the 50 and 60 per cent, are applied only where it is necessary to reduce the tax to an equivalent of 12 pence.

The peadity of double duries will be imposed in fature, whether for increased weight or difference in quality, where the excess exceeds 200\$\$.

The abatement of 30 per cent, on agricultural implements and other articles, now exempt from duties, refers to the expediente tax. This abatement, should not apply to the raw materials, dyes, chemicals, etc., used by national factories, as such a fivor would greatly decrease the revenues.

The requirement in regard to affixing stamps on the corks of all be del beverages possing through the custom-house, is postponed for the present, because of its impracticability.

Permission is given to dispatch labels separately when the me chamilies is imported in casks, for in cases of falsification of such merchandise the law imposes the penalties of confiscation and a fine of 1,000\$\$ to 5,000\$\$.

From A Platea, São Paulo, Dec. 21, 1895 FRAUD,\*

We have had the patience to prepare, as a currosity, an abstract of the documents presented to the Senate by Sr. Ramiro Burcellos in regard to the scandalous fands recently committed at the Santos cust un-house, in which figure as sufferer respectable firms of this city and of the interior of the state.

respectable firms of this city and of the interior of the state.

These documents, onealy exhibited in Congress, clearly prove, as the idustrous seator asserted, the unscrupulous, or more properly, the dishonest manner in which the Brazilian treasury is defrauded of its revenue.

There is a long list of documents showing that fraudulent clearances have been made on different occasions at the Sant-so estom-house and proving that robberies from the merchants and from the treasury have been committed.

It is a pity that the limited space at our disposal in this journal does not permit us to exhibit the scandalous data so disgraceful to those who have profited at the expense of the country and their customers.

In the slight result of our patient bolor embodied

profited at the expense of the country and their customers.

In the slight result of our patient balor embodied in the following table we merely show how commercial houses were cheated by their agents and from this it may be inferred that the custom-house was defrauded to the same extent as those merchants.

The table is as follows:

Companhia Industria de S. Paulo Severiano Junior de Oliveira	Industria Paulista  Industria de S. Paulo Severiano Junior de Oliveira	Unito Commercio de	Companha Mogyana	Owner of the metchandise
1.536 370 4.565 420	2,938 500 8,631 660 2,631 460	334 850 302 825	382,364*470 2,573 100 171 900 1,220 000	Duties paid to custom-house
1,566 950 5,386 390	2,041 500 1,287 500 2,643 920	338 400 302 820	746.183\$439 2,648 160 176 400 311 640	Amount paid by owner of merchandise
30 580 830 970	34 575 34 575 3 000 1,654 840	3 600	363.746\$879 45 000 4 440 2,099 680	D fference unduly paid

It is necessary to observe that, as was remarked by the illustrious senator, the names of these merchants have no participation in these shameful fauls. The intermediaries in these enties pocketed the sum of 368,4978809, which is the amount of the differences unduly paid by those

amount of the document presented by Senator Ramiro Baccellos contain the names of the Incky brokers, which are as follows:

Companhia Lupton, R. Dale, Chalk & Coonan, Octaviano Esselin, Cincinnato Martins Costa, Jacaquim Soares Junior, Ernesto Augusto de Freitas, Eduardo Couto & Co.

AN ART EXHIBITION.

AV ART EXMIDITION.

At the National Art School there are now on exhibition some thirty three pictures by Sr. Oscar Pereira da SNya, a Brazdhan artist just arrived from Europe, where he has spent the last five years. Sr. Oscar Peccina da SNaw was a pensioner of he state, having won the travelling scholarship in RSO, and has resided mostly in Paris, where he studied under Gérome and other famous French masters.

nasters.

He has now returned home to show his countrymen that their protection has been profitably
nestowed, by an exhibition of the kind of work he
has become able to do.

men that their protection has been profitably bestowed, by an exhi itin of the kind of work he has become able to do.

From the thirty-three works on exhibition, no impartial observer can deny that their author is an arti-t of talent, a good drafisman, a fair edoirs', and more at ease in the rendering of the human figure than at landscape-painting, and that his inclinations he especially with the genre pictures.

Our space does not permit us to speak in detail of all the canvasses in the exhibition worthy of having public attention called to them; we will, therefore, confine ourselves to mentioning the principal ones and advise our readers that they would not lose their time in half an hour's visit to the exhibition.

The principal ones to be seen are: A Infinite de Giota (Giotto's Childhood), fall of poetical intuition; No. 2, O Couter Aminante (The Stoet Singer), very vyorous of treatment, and perhaps the best of the lot 1; 3. Petit Rentier (A Small Investor), and 4, Bussecour de Ground Mère (Granny's Toully-Varad), two very characterisic teatures of French file, well rendered; 14, Cabopa de Arabe (Head of an Arabian), very expressive and only in two colors; 17, A Plantice de Champigary (Champiguy's Common), a bit of de lightful landscape; Samao e Datlia (Samson and Dablab), a sketch for a large cauvas, which deserves to be painted, judging from this small study. The exhibition will be open up to the 31st inst.

ion the Ruenos Aires Herald.
THE PERSECUTION OF FOREIGN
CAPITAL.

It is not probable that the Argentine government would confess that foreign capital in this republic is persecuted, but nevertheless it is so, and the fact ought to be made known to the world in order that those who bring or send it here may know what to expect or fear. The constitution of the republic guarantees to foreigness protection of person and properties qualt to that given to the nature. He is ponified security for both and the right to engage in all badful undertakings on the same basis as if he had been horn on these shores. The republic has a considerable number of treaties in force each of which provides that the clizens or subjects of the nation which is a party to the treaty shall have all the commercial rights of natives. All this is clear enough and our Argentine friends can always quote these as illustrating the generosity and evilization of Argentia in the recognition of the rights of foreign capital, but this, like most other trulks, can be so used as to become the most malicious of lies. This equality of capital hefore the law stops short at constitution and treaties and does not appear in practice; on the contrary, foreign capital is discriminated against always and constantly. Those classes of business which are relatively in the hands of foreigners are unduly taxed, lexislation being so shaped as to put the heaviest burdens upon that business most langely in the hands of foreigners, and on the other hand to leave as lightly taxed as possible those classes of property which the Argentine holds must in favor. Foreign capital is drawn to the contrary foreign capital is drawn and the contrary of the surface of the constitution all parts and the surface companies and railway; is overtaxed, harased, hlackmailed and persecuted by law and law-less officials until life has become a burden to those who are set to manage and protect their interests. Special taxes are imposed on foreign banks and in-urance commanies against every principle of the constitutional guarantees, against every law of fair

AN American physician, Dr. Fales, who has spent many years in China, has a high opinion of Chinese cookery, which, he says, is skillfully contrived to increase the digestibility of the food prepared. Whenever indigestible meats are to be used as food, he says, the cook increases their assimilative character by the use of peptoniferous tripe and vinegar. I have often, out of curiosity, examined the numerous dishes of the Mongolian crisine with a view to agestesion of the irrogestion. examined the numerous dishes of the Mongolian cuisine with a view to ascertaining their constitution. Whether it was sonps or stews, ragouts or fricassees, pot roasts or boiled, I have found tripe finely shredded or thinly sliced in three dishes out of every five. The ration was largest in households of wealth, where well-paid cooks were the rule. As they discovered the peptic virtue of tripe in all animal foods, they likewise found the same quality in the gizzard of the bird kingdom.

#### HAMMOND & Co.

Engineers and Railway Contracto

Importers of Machinery and Material.

# PENSION FRANÇAISE

27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BREAKFAST; Three dishes, 1/2 bottle of wine, dessert and coffee...... Rs. 38000. Dinner: Soup, four dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee...... Rs. 38500.

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 ow concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and he public in general to favor us with their patronage as in truer times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is tuated 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 a This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an actremely healthy place, close to the bench and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only: the house possesses famished 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.

# 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 Horisonte.

No. 1, RUA MARINHO, Santa Thereza.

Telephone No. 8,051

Curvello tram-cars right at the door

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

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

J. B. NOGUEIRA & Co.

PROPRIETORS

# Relojoaria da Bolsa F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

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

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

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 23

#### CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealer's and Bookseller's

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

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

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought, Collections of stamps purchased,

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps Perfumeries of 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 establisment, the only one of its kind in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large stock of best English-made underwear for Gentlemen and children.

Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to order, most carefully made and with promptness.

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

# CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery) RIO DE JANEIRO

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

#### FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shopps) and bottled.

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

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co. Proprietors.

### Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

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

They are also the best table waters.

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

P.O. B. 1175.

Telephone, 161.

# GABRIEL KRATZ

Boot and Shoe store

33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men: 
 Shoes, Russian leather.
 88000

 and calf.
 78000

 Idem, French calf, pointed.
 98 and 10800

 Idem, Milliet and Carnot top.
 148000
 For Ladies: 
 For Latters:
 125000

 Borzeguins, kid-leather.
 125000

 Boots, with elastics.
 65000

 Idem, pointed.
 98000

 Borzeguins for girls
 68500

 Idem, kid, yellow.
 78000

 Slippers, cit-head.
 48500

 Shoes for children.
 3\$ and 38005

#### THOMAS I. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

<sup>.</sup> This transcript from the P ates, which is made at the regnect of friends in Sai Paulo, should have appeared in our last issue, but we left out through an oversight is the "make". It is to this article that our editorial article of last week had reference in discussing the frauds discovered at the Santos custom-house – Ed. News.

Continued from our last.

#### TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE"

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

Sea-snakes abounded in the pools. These, according to the Italian cook we had on the "Falcon," are edible; but we did not venture to try them. They attain the length of five feet and are of a grey color, with yellow stripes. They appear to be of a savage disposition, for, when harpooned, they twist about and bite with fury anything within their reach.

I stayed on slore allogether for a fortight, and kept a journal of our proceedings, which, together with several sketches, specimens of the flora, and other articles, were washed out of the lifeboat and lost when we abandoned the island. The loss of the journal, however, matters little, for our life on shore was almost devoid of incident, and was chiefle made up of monotonous work with pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow.

devoid of incident, and was chiefle made up of monotonous work with pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow.

We dug away, still through loose soil that had evidently formed part of the landslip, and removed some thousands of tons; but we did not come to the foot of the cliff, or the cave which is described to be there. Some of the stones that we had to remove in the course of our digging were very large. We had a quantity of strong ropes and blocks on shore, and when we came across an exceptionally big rock, we clapped a number of watch-tackles, one on the other, and, by putting all hands on the fall of the last tackle, we obtained a very powerful purchase, equivalent, I calculated on one occasion, to the power of five hundred men. We found bones and bits of decayed wood among the earth, but the former always proved to be the remains of a goat and not of a pirate, and the latter were the fragments of dead trees and not of chests of loot.

But shortly before Christmas there were some encaraging signs. We had now got

of chests of loot.

But shortly before Christmas there were some encouraging signs. We had now got down to a considerable depth, and we noticed that, when a pick was driven into the bottom of the trench, a hollow sound was given out as if we were on the roof of a cavern, and, occasionally, little holes would open out and the earth would slip down into some chasm underneath. We dug still deeper, and we came to a collection of very large rocks, which we were unable on wore. They were jammed together, and evidently formed the roof of a cavern for, wherever we could clear away the earth that lay between any two of these rocks, we looked down through the opening into a black, empty space, the bottom of which we could not touch by thrusting through our longest crowbar. This looked promising, for it was just such a cavern as this that we were seeking.

We found that the rocks were too close together to allow of our affecting an entrance from above, so we dug along the side of the last and largest of these until we came to its foot; and there indeed was a sort of cavern, partly filled up with loose earth, which we cleared out.

There was no treasure in it, and nothing to show that any human being, before us, had ever visited the spot. I think it was at this stage of our operations that each man began very seriously to doubt whether we were searching in the right place at all, and whether there might not be some further clue that was missing, and, without which, search would almost certainly be futile. But, whatever may have been thought, there was, so far as I can remember, no expression given to these doubts, and each worked on with the same cheery will as at the beginning, even as if he were confident of success. These men were determined, in an almost literal sense, to leave no stone unturned, and not to abandon that ravine until they had satisfied themselves as to whether the trensure was or was not there.

On the Sunday after my arrival on shore, December 22, we went off in the whaleboat to see how Pollock was get

with us, while Arthur Cotton was left on board.

We worked away steadily in the ravine until Christmas Day, when there was, of course, a holiday. We had a most luxurious dinner on shore, as also had the three men on board the vessel. The menu of our shore dinner was as follows:—Turtle soup boiled hind fish, curried turtle steak, boiled sait junk, tinned plum-pudding. For vegetables we had preserved potatoes and carrots, and Trinidad beans. Good old rum was the only beverage. There were some other luxuries, chief of which was a box of cigars, which had been put away for this occasion. Christmas Day was intensely hot, so that we remained in our tents, having no energy for exploring mountains. With the exception of Jacko's

disgraceful intoxication, no incidents of note occurred.

On the Sunday after Christmas Day, Pursell and myself set out to explore the weatherside of the island, taking our lunch in our pockets—biscuits, figs, rum and tobacco. We crossed the Sugarloaf Col and descended upon the coast of South-east Bay, then we turned to the right and followed the shore to the extreme south end of the island, where Noah's Ark falls a sheer wall into the surf.

There was a quantity of wreckage in this bay, and in one place we found a topmast and some ribs of a vessel which might have been the remains of the hull I had seen here mine years before. The broken bits of planks, timbers, barrels, hencoops and other relies of ships were piled quite thickly on the rocks above high watermark, and we came across a square-faced gin bottle, full of fresh water, which from its position, could not have been washed ashore, but must have been left here by some human being. We saw the footprints of turtle, showing that every sandy beach on this island is frequented by numbers of these creatures. In view of the threatened turtle famine we read of, it might be worth some one's while to come here for a cargo of them; but the difficulty of getting any quantity off alive would be great.

The scenery of East Bay is very extraordinary, for here the signs of volcanic action are more evident than on any other portion of the island. At the south end of the bay there is no sandy beach; masses of shattered rocks, fallen from above, strew the shore, and between these are solidified streams of black lava, which appear to have followed each other in successive waves, one and way for made a series of rounded steps is formed. The edges of lava extend far out to sea, producing a dangerous reef on which the sea always breaks heavily.

As we advanced over the boulders there towered above us on our right hand the perpendicular side of Noah's Ark, of a strange red colour, looking like motten iron where the sun's rays fell upon it. A quantity of red dibris from the roo

swind be risky, and a step on its steep, sloping roof would mean a drop over a wall 800 feet in height.

We climbed over the rocks until we came to the end of Moah's Ark, and we stood on a ledge of lava and gazed out at one of the strangest sights of this strange island. The base of the great red mountdin is pierced by a magnificent tunnel, known as the Archway, which connects South-west Bay with East Bay. I took a sketch of it; what seem to be gigantic stalactites depend from its roof; and the different gradations of colour and shade on its rugged sides, from glowing red in the blaze of the sm to terra-eotta, delicate pink, and rich purple, and then to deepest black in the inmost recesses, produce a very beautiful effect. The heavy water is black within it, save where the white spray flashes; but, looking through it, one perceives, beyond, the bright green waves of South-west Bay and the blue sky above them.

The sea does not flow freely through the tunnel, except at high water; for, on the side we were standing, its mouth is crossed by a ledge of lava, which is left dry by the receding tide. But inside the tunnel three is deep water, and the ocean swell always penetrates it from South-west Bay, dashing up its sides with a great roar, which is repeated in hoarse echoes by the mountain.

According to an ancient description of Trinidad, quoted in the "South Atlantie

the part of the states with a great roar, which is repeated in hoarse echoes by the mountain.

According to an ancient description of Trinidad, quoted in the "South Atlantic Directory," the Archway is 40 feet in breadth, 50 in height, and 420 in length. I think it far higher and broader than this, at any rate at its mouth. No doubt the action of the surf is continually enlarging it.

Pursell and myself having admired this beautiful scene for some time, turned back, crossed the rocky promontory of East Point, and proceeded along the sands till we came to the Portuguese settlement, which I wished to examine more carefully than I had been able to do, when here with the doctor a month before.

We had lunch by the side of the river which flows under the Portuguese ruins, and then commenced to explore. The Portuguese had certainly selected the only spot on the island at all suitable for a permanent settlement; for not only is there here the best supply of water, but there is also a considerable area of fairly fertile land, though it is greatly encumbered with rocks. The downs by the river are densely covered with beans, which also grow all over the ruined huts.

(To be continued.)

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS

RIVER PLATE I TEMS

Gold was quoted at 327 yesterday in Buenos Aires.

—The mortality in Rosario during 1895 numbered 3.416 deaths, which included 118 from typhoid fever, 233 smallpox, 244 consumption, 27 dightheria of prom croup.—Review.

—The British Hospital at Buenos Aires has had a very welcome new year's gift in the shape of a thousand pounds legacy from Mr. John Smith, an Englishmun who made a fortune in Augoritin and them returned home to enjoy it.

—A large number of mattresses came ashore at Marcevideo a few days ago, causing much alarm because of possible shipwieck. It now transpires that they were thrown overloard from some Italian steamer because of being unserviceable.
—It is anounced that President Uruburú, of Argentina, has quite recovered and will return to his official duties at the end of the month. He will return none too soon, for Roca will soon have the county bankrupt with his military expenditures,

—A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday says.

will return none too soon, for Roca will soon have the country bankrupt with his military expenditures,

—A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday says that the war material ordered in Europe is being hurried forward. The go batteries of Krupp guns are expected to arrive about the end of the month. A project is now on foot to reorganise the army on a footing of 30,000 men.

—The 8½6 of Montevideo announces the return of Sr. Caymari with a concession in his pocket for the construction of a port in Brazil, which he obtained from the Brazilian government during his wist to Rio de Janetro." It would be interesting to know where that port is to be located.

—An American paper whose circulation is nearly 200,000 copies a day publishes the notice of the arrival of a vessel from Rosario, Brazil, after a long and stormy passage. The Rosario referred to is in Sant et Argentine republic. Why do not American exceptions would do the Times of Alleite introspection would do the Times of

America?—Buens Aires Herdid.

—A little introspection would do the Times of Buenos Aires a world of good. It seems to beheve that it is unpejudiced, impartial, unbiased, and all that. Thus equipped it is playing the rôle of schoolmaster, particularly for Americans. If the editor of that parenty will pause in his giddly career just long enough to study the question, perhaps he will come to the conclusion, at which is readers have arrived, that he is not so very unprejudiced after all.

prejudiced after all.

—The manner in which the mayy is being treated by the President is as enigmatical as usual. It looks as though he wanted to try the amount of patence the commanders have, and to make them profecient in that virtue. For two weeks now the squadion is under steam at La Plata, waiting for the President's visit, without which it is not us start for the spotth. The expense which this delay causes is no trille, and ought to impress the President. But he is apparently at ease in the Tigre hotel, and will not put himself about for anyone. He is a great general no doubt, a fine administrator, and a keen discerner of character, therefore he can dispense with performing his duties! — Times, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.

—The minister of the interior has at last determined to oblige the chief of police, General Campos, to do his duty in regard to the gambling Campos, to do his duty in regard to the gambling. Campos, to do his duty in regard to the gambling. Some of the commissaries, when called together and informed of the order, were a little backward in accepting it, and asked tume to prepare themselves. It looks very suspicuous, as if the time were meant not to prepare themselves but to give the propietors a chance to evacuate exposed situations and arrange for better and more secret places. We expect very little good from the steps to be taken, — Times, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.

—The Seoate has approved the customs duties bill for 1895 it Hollands to pay 20 per cent, ad val. oreas; unplaned spruce, pitch pine and ouk, 15 per cent, 1; coena and coopa nits, 5, per cent, 1; coena and coopa nits, 5, per cent, 1; coens and coopa nits, 5, per cent, 1; coens and coopa nits, 6, per cent, 1; frintidad asphalt, 3/5 per cent; collect in herry, 3 cents per kilo; tradition verba, 2 cents per kilo; prantial verba, 2 cents per kilo; common tobacco, 50 cents per kilo; alcohol up to 70 degrees, 6 cents per little via development of the contract of the contract

—Col. Sarmien'o, who it will be remembered was condemned to two years' imprisonment for having kilded Dr. Lopec in a dael, has been liberated, the law permitting this condonation (his offence by the payment of a sum of \$2,800...

Times, Buemos Aires.—This is Argentine justice: It is of a type which makes one feel ashamed of his kind.

his offence by the payment of a sum of \$2,800.—
Times, Buenos Aires,—The is Aigentine justice! It is of a type which makes one leel ashamed of his kind.

—Hone is a believer in omens, the omens of the banquet to Sr. Guerrero, the departing Chilian ambassador, were the reverse of favorable. The whole proceedings appear to have been mark ed by the greatest possible absences of favorable. The whole proceedings appear to have been mark ed by the greatest possible absences of favorable. The speeches made were of the order favored by diplomats who approve of Talleyal's maxim, that speech is given to concent our thought. None dared to speak what was in his mind; and the utterances were therefore stilted in the extreme. If Dr. Alcorta meant to shew by this banquet how cordial was the feeling hetween the two countries, he could note a field more complet by.—\*\*Review, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.

—Last week it seemed as if the sugar bramp bill was doomed. This week the committee is the fore with a much more actounding project. We doubt if anyone save an Argentine financer could have even conceived of such a scheme. It stead of faxing sugar to an extent which shoul admit of a bounty being placed on exports to the extent of 25,000 tons, which was the mioistenial project, sympathetically initiated by the legislator-of Fucuman, this newest of notions proposes to convert the Banco de la Nacion into the National Sugar Exporting Company, Limited, the latter word applying not the loss which it is allowable to make, but the amount which it is allowable to parchase and export. Special provisions are the made for the profits remaining to not he transation: we are not aware that the loss has been accarefully provided for. But if the business is a be such a profitable one, we must confess to according to the concession of the top for the control of the concession of the concession of the control of the concession of the concession of the control of the concession of the control of the concession of the control of the concession which is a

are in precisely similar condition, but in the Capital, San Justo and Reconquista departments, there is a total fadure,—Sport and Pastum. Buenos Alies.

—I cannot help thinking that the city fathers have chosen a most inopportune moment to put their new-fangled transportune put their new-fangled transportune put their specific put their new-fangled transportune put their new-fangled transportune put their specific put their new fangle transportune put their specific put their new fangle transportune put their new fangle put their new

#### The Rio News UBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aflairs, 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 cofee reports on the containing of the correct judgment on the sales of the correct judgment on Brazilhan the correct judgment on Brazilhan the correct productions.

and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brarihan trade.

Cash invariably in advance.

Subscription: asson or a number of Brazil.

\$10.00 or \$\hat{L}^2\$ abroad (yes when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: BOO reis: for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua alo Ouridor, and at the Victicia Store in Sale Paular, etc.

terminate on June.

Subscriptions and adventisements will be, ecceived by George H. Phelps, Eng.

George H. Phelps, Eng.

Subscriptions and adventisements will be, acceived by George H. Subscriptions and adventisements will be, and the Subscription of Albard Book Store, New York;

Messis, Streek & Co.

Subscriptions and adventisements will be, and the Victoria Store,

Stor Bull, Davidon;

Stor Paulio.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES: 79. Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS :- Caixa 360

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 21st. 1806.

THERE have been 137 deaths from yel THERE have been 137 deaths from yellow-fever in this city, according to the daily burial reports, during the seven days since our last issue, which give an average of 19½ a day. The total for the 19 days since the 1st inst. is 312, or an average of 16½ a day. The highest number of deaths reported for one day was 30 on the 15th. These figures do not include accesso permicioso, which is sometimes a fulminating type of yellow-fever, nor the complications and Inese figures to not include decesso pernaiose, which is sometimes a full initiating type
of yellow-fever, nor the complications and
variations often reported under other names.
It will be seen from this that the situation
is serious. The mortality this month will
probably reach 600, which is an exception if
state of things for January. Unless the
weather favors us—and it has been much
cooler during the pist week—we may expect a very bad time of it in Mirch, usually
the worst month of the season. Larangeiras continues to mike a bad record,
which is due in great pirt, apparently, to
the unsanitary condition of the factory workmen's dwellings. The sunitary authorities can
not afford to ignore this, nor longer neglect
the careful eximination of the stream coming down through the villey, into which
much garbage and fith is thrown. Something must be done, also, to make the sanithing must be done, also, to make the sani-tary inspectors more efficient. We hear of physicians living in a central district, who physicians ining in a central district, who are inspectors for subtraban districts and rarely visit them. We hear of inspectors whose age precludes all active work. And we hear of others who hold the office through political influence, notwithstanding that they are totally incompetent professionally and have no interest whatever in the work. All this is criminally wrong. The very best talent of the medical and engineering professions should be employed, and no man should be retained one moment who does not inspire confidence. and no man should be retained one moments who does not inspire confidence. It is a grave mistake, also, to appoint inspectors who reside at a distunce from their work. They should know every part of their districts, should go over the ground constantly and should be where urgent reclamations can reach them without loss of time. If yellow-fever is ever to be driven out of this city, it will be only through intelligent and constant attention to sanitary improvement. The medical dilletantes and the political parasites will do nothing; the best physicians and engineers must take the work in hand and carry it through.

The returns of the state railways for 1894 are surely a little discouraging. According to the figures given the national government owns and manages nine separgovernment owns and manages nine separate lines, hiving an aggregate extension of 2.795½ kilometres. The total capital involved is not given, but it amounts to a very large sum, probably something over 200,000,000\$, considerably more than half of which belongs to the Central railway. In 1894 the aggregate traffic receipts on these nine railway lines were 29,507,203\$-630, and the aggregate working expenses 33,276,0845044, showing a deficit of 3,768,875\$414. It is admitted that certain needed repairs were not made during the year, and also that much needed new material was not purchased, consequently the expenditures were less than they should have been in order to keep the properties have been in order to keep the properties in good working condition. Since then heavy appropriations have been made for in good working condition. Since then arranged a structure and a structure and the purchase of new material and for socialism to its prerogatives and thus leads urgent repairs and improvements. On the it into the interminable labyrinth of class

Central alone in 1894 the receipts were central atoms 1794 the working expenses were 27,056,805\$934. showing a deficit of 1,145,545\$755. Not one of these nine lines shows a surplus. For many years no Brazilian would listen one moment to the suggestion of selling or leasing the Central railway, for they considered it their most precious possession, a source of revenue for the state. Unfortunately none of these hopes have been realized. The great railway, nearly twelve hundred kilometres long, is now not only a source of expense and trouble to the state, but it is a property which no serious and responsible company will care to acquire. As for store company win care to acquire. As for the causes of this situation, they are not far to seek. Ignorant and wasteful manage-ment, insubordinate employés, corrupt officials, incapacity, and the score of evils and abuses common to all the government departments, have conspired to this end. Under the circumstances it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that public administration in Brazil has become so thoroughly demoralized that it is hopeless to expect good results from any great enterprise engood results from any great enterprise en-trusted to official management. The object of legislation in the immediate future, then, should be to disc ourage the official control of any enterprise of this character. The people should be left to manage their own concerns in their own way, for it is certain they can not do worse than the government has done. has done

THE final decision of the minister of finance in regard to the new stamp taxes and import duties is the best perhaps that could be made, under the circumstances Bad as the budget is, the responsibility for it rests with Congress and the executive has no power to change it. The only thing that could be done is to defer execution of that could be done is to deter execution of doubtful or impossible provisions until Congress can have opportunity to revise the law, and this is just what the minister has done. The discriminating tax of one-twentieth of one per cent, on the dividends of foreign banks and compunies; which was not clearly applied, must therefore await further interretation. From Congress and not clearly applied, must therefore await further interpretation from Congress, and the impossible requirement of attaching stamps to the bottles of imported beverages which come in all sizes and descriptions and which are to pay by weight, is deferred for further consideration. It is a pity that some way could not have been found to determine others for the increased tention. fer many others, for the increased taxation promises to be a grievous burden to the country. Prices have already gone up, even on the competing national product. These in turn are affecting prices outside of the articles included in the tariff, and we are also threatened with another increase in Of course a new general adjustment rents. Of course a new general adjustment must follow, for wages, professional services and prices in general must keep pace with the increased costs of living. We remain, then, just where we were, with the exception that we deal in larger numerical values, One important exception is to be considered, however, and that is the greater hardships which will result for those who have no regular employment and those who live upon small fixed incomes. Under the new conditions, life will be much more difficult for these classes, for they will receive no more than before, while they will have to pay higher prices for everything. It will be well for Brazilians to bear in mind that well for Brazilians to bear in mind that these burdens are the tributes they must pay for the luxury of protecting their national industries. It is a grand thing to make your own cloth, hats, boots, household furniture and utensils, beverages, medicinal preparations, candles, machinery, tools, and all that—and you must be willing to pay for the satisfaction it affords you. And it is also a great thing to have deep note. it is also a grand thing to have a few patri-otic public-spirited men who will push these industries to a successful issue, and you must pay them also. No matter if they do grow rich while you grow poorer, you are supporting the credit and independence of supporting the credit and independence of your country, and you are also upholding a great principle. The protectionist expects you to make the sacrifice, and you should do it cheerfully and uncomplainingly. Logically, it is selfish, unfair, burdensome, demoralizing and vicious; it creates monopolies and favored classes; it discriminates against unprotected industries, such as agriculture, and it creates a false distribution of labor: it raises prices and creates tion of labor; it raises prices and creates artificial values for everything about you; and

and personal legislation : but it is patriotic, and it is generous, and it is full to bursting of those grand possibilities of national de-velopment on which the protectionist orator dwells so fondly. And so, you will go on heaping burdens upon your own shoulders, and pouring wealth into the pockets of the protected manufacturers, and you will dream fondly of the national wealth and strength which will never come.

Among the arguments recently presented to Congress for a revision of the tariff in the interests of protection, was the usual plea of the duty and advantage of develop-ing national industries. It is a pity that no country has yet undertaken to define just what constitutes a national industry, and also just what measure of protection is essential, for thus far we have only the opinions of the beneficiaries to guide us. When a child asks for favors the parent usually considers the request and grants the favor independently of the reasons given by the child, but when an infant industry says "give," the parental government is expected to yield without further question. The infant knows how much question. The infant knows how much he wants, of course. As for the right of the industry to claim protection, it seems reasonable that assistance should be granted only to those industries which are really national—that is, to those which consume patients have been consumed to the consumer than the national products, employ national labor, and contribute to some real national want. To illustrate: let us suppose that there is no iron ore in the country; in that case could an iron foundry, importing case could an iron foundry, importing its ore and fuel, be considered a national industry? In our opinion, it could not. It could not compete with foreign foundries, more favorably situated, and a protective duty would compel consumers to pay higher prices for their iron merely to pay higher prices for their iron merely to support an exotic industry. Such a requirement would be most unjust, and would contribute absolutely nothing to the well-being of the country. It develops no mining industry, nor provides occupation and wages for contributing industries. It simply provides a profitable market for the products of an exotic industry which has no roots in the country and which impoverishes the people rather than enriches them. Let us suppose that there are no furniture woods in the country; should furniture factories be considered national industries? Certainly not. They would have to import their raw material, their machinery and, at the outset, their skilled machinery and, at the outset, their skilled labor. Protecting them would mean an increased cost on articles of general and daily use, without any corresponding advantage to the country. Let us suppose vantage to the country. Let us suppose, also, that Brazil having no coal and being deficient in available water power, produces no cotton. Let us suppose that it duces no cotton. Let us suppose that it can not be grown here cheaply. Could these cotton factories scattered up and down the coast be considered national industries, and would the government be warranted in placing heavy duties on imported cotton fabrics in order to protect them? Assuredly not. There would be nothing national about them, and it would be inexcusably unjust to burden the people with higher prices simply to juster profiles. with higher prices simply to insure profits to their proprietors. Cotton, however, does grow in the country, and, though fuel is wanting and available water power deficient, the manufacture of this product into cloth is entitled to some measure of protection as long as that policy is recog-nized. Protection, then, should be for those manufactures which use national raw those manufactures which use national raw materials, and it should not exceed the benefits it confers upon the country, or, in other words, it should not be so great as to raise the cost of the protected article beyond all proportion to the benefits conferred upon the people. Suppose, for in-stance, that these cotton factories confer an aggregate benefit upon the country of aggregate benefit upon the country of 20,000,000\$ a year, in wages and in the consumption of cotton and other supplies of domestic origin. If now the protected cotton fabrics consumed by the people should cost 40,000,000\$ a year, while the same would cost them only 20,000,000\$ if imported, it might be reasoned that the country at large is not a loser by the operation. If, now, these same goods were to cost the people 50,000,000\$, there could be no disputing the fact that the country had lost 10,000,000\$ by the transaction. had lost 10,000,000\$ by the transaction. This hypothesis, of course, refers only to the community as a whole, and not to the individual who derives no benefit whatever

from the factory and yet pays double what he ought for his cotton fabrics. It will be seen then that an industry should not only be truly national in order to claim protec tion, but it should be practicable so that the protection it requires should neither burden the people nor represent a pure loss. Then there is the question of labor, which will be discussed at another time.

#### AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE.

We take the following clipping from one of our American exchanges :

of our American exchanges:

Our consul-general at Bogota thinks that American merchants are not alive to their opportunities in South American markets, "For instance," he says, "if a merchant of Bogota sends an order to an American manufactory for goods cut to a certain length and width, the American manufacturer writes back that he does not cut goods in those dimensions and will not fill the order unless the goods can be taken as they are." Of course the manufacturers who have all the domestic trade they can take care of will not bother about small foreign orders. But if they wish foreign orders the matural depends mainly upon them; neither the government not the consuls can do much to enlarge foreign markets for American goods unless the manufacturers are ready and even anxious to suit their goods to foreign customs and tastes.

These comments and complaints are

These comments and complaints are becoming a very old story. We were in-troduced to them when we first came to Brazil some eighteen years ago, and they were of a respectable age even then.

And yet American manufacturers are continually advocating the promotion of for-eign trade. They are in favor of subsidies to steamship lines, permanent and floating exhibitions of American goods, consular investigations and reports, and reciprocity treaties. They want an outlet for their surplus products, and they want someone else to arrange it for them.

And yet, when it comes to the details of filling an order, they are unwilling to attend to the wishes and instructions of their new customers, and they consult their own convenience and ideas in regard to time of shipment, payments, etc. They ignore the fact that a foreign market may be widely different in its requirements and be widely different in its requirements and tastes from the home market, and that its methods of business may be radically different also. For some parts of South America where the goods have to be transported on pack saddles through difficult mountainous country, it is essential that the bales should be made up of two half bales of a certain weight. But we have heard of instances where the American manufacturer refused to pack in any such way, as he was accustomed to use cases of a certain size. In his opinion, what is good enough for the American market, must be quite good enough also for any foreign market. foreign market.

foreign market.

Of course it is impossible to trade with such parties. The customer is not only entitled to his tastes and preferences, but it must be conceded that he knows best how the goods should be finished, wrapped and packed in order to meet the special conditions of his market. If Americans are unvilling to accept these requirements.

are unwilling to accept these requirements, then they may as well give up all ideas of developing a foreign trade.

There is something to be said for the manufacturer of textile fabrics, however, which should be thoughtfully considered. He may be running his factory on a narrow margin of profit, and it may be incon-venient and expensive for him to attend to all these varying requirements of diverse foreign markets. His profits depend upon the uninterrupted running of his machinery, and it would cause a loss to him were he to undertake to fill a number of small to undertake to fill a number of small orders, or devote his attention to the details of cutting and wrapping goods for diverse markets. In Englan¹ the manufacturer rarely does this. The goods are turned over to the packer for preparation for market, and the exporter's instructions are here attended to. If a foreign trade is seriously meditated in the United States, then these details of preparing goods for shipment should be observed and special houses should be created for that special work. There are already organized several There are already organized several work. There are already organized several large firms of exporters and commission merchants; why can they not devote their attention to packing. It will be their business to know the peculiarities of each foreign market, its customs requirements, the tastes of its people, the difficulties of interior transportation, the trade customs, and the standing of local merchants. With such data at hand these firms ought to meet all the requirements of each market. meet all the requirements of each market, and thus be able to solve these difficulties.

Unfortunately the American merchant and manufacturer of to-day have been educated under a system largely parental in character, which has weakened their independence and enterprise. There was a time when American traders and trading vessels were pioneers in commerce, found in every part of the world. We still hear of them in China and the East Indies, throughout Australasia, and around the whole coast of South America. Protection, whole coast of South America. Protection, however, has weakened their enterprise and unwise navigation laws have driven their vessels from the sea. When they now seek trade, they want monopolies, exclusive concessions, or special advantages, and when they think of steamship lines it is only through the medium of subsidies. To enter the lists as did the Russells, Swifts, Hales, and other men of former times, on their own strength and merit, is no longer Hales, and other men of former times, on their own strength and merit, is no longer dreamed of. And it is idle, perhaps, to dreamed of. And it is idle, perhaps, to expect anything different as long as the parental system in industry and trade prevails at home.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -It is stated that fashionable ladies at Petropo-lis have again taken to driving.
- -An epidemic of small-pox is increasing in intensity at Pernambuco.
- -The Barão de Traipú resumed the governor-ship of Alagoas on the 16th.
- -Small-pox is raging at Itaporanga and other municipalities in the state of Sergipe.
- -A new seaside resort, called "Miramar," woopened at the Boqueira, Santos, on the 12th inc -In Nictheroy there has recently been a large increase in the number of petty larcenies.
- —It is stated that the Paraná legislature has made a grant of 300 square leagues of land to Antonio Leopoldo dos Santos.
- —At S. Carlos do Piuhal, S. Paulo, there were registered last year by ecclesiastical authorities 1,936 christenings and 311 marriages.
- -According to the *Pharol* of Juiz de Fora the prolonged drouth caused much injury to the plantations in that district.
- —Col. Valladão has convoked an extraordinary session of his assembly for February 24, which is said to be contrary to the law.
- —Col. Valladān has appointed two judges to fill the vacancies caused by the dismissal of their oc-cupants "por impossibilidade moral."
- -In Uberaba, Minas Geraes, there were registered last year 328 deaths, 352 births and 132 marriages.
- —A Bahia t:legram of the 14th inst, states at Timbó a luntic had murdered his wife child.
- —The municipality of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, has deposited 100,000\$ in the state treasury toward sanitary improvements.
- -In Bahia on the 14th inst. two daughters of Col. João Pedreira Cerqueira were drowned in the Rio Paraguassú.
- —In the city of Fortileza, Ceará, there were registered last year 181 marriages, 388 births and 1,541 deaths. The population in Ceará will event-ually disappear at that rate.
- —Senator Coelho Campos' branch of the partido republicano federal, in opposition to Col Valladão's branch of the same party, was organised in Sergipe on the 15th inst on the 15th inst.
- —On the 15th inst, the municipal chamber of Ouro Preto passed a motion congratulating Visconde de Ouro Preto and other monarchists on the manifesto which they recently issued.
- —Col. Valladão, without going through the for-mality of obtaining authorisation from his legis-lature, has organised a force of 60 mounted policemen.
- Late advices from Amazonas state that the official ticket was victorious throughout the state in the recent elections. This might have been expected; the official ticket rarely loses.
- —Treasury-clerk Joaquim de Freitas Vasconcel-los, who was secretary to Councillor Lafayette at the Pan-American Congress held in Washington in 1889, died in Nietheroy on the 18th inst.
- —In the vicinity of the station of Pirauba in the state of Minas Geraes a man accused of horse-stealing was lynched some days ago by a mob composed of from 60 to 80 persons.
- —The practice of sending threatening anonymous letters with demands for money, is said to be extending from S. Carlos do Pinhal to other parts of the state of S. Paulo.
- —A fire in Bahia on the 15th destroyed the large building occupied by Mme. Elisa Mendes as a school. The ground floor was occupied by a commercial establishment.
- —On the night of the 15th inst, the house of Dr. Victorino da Costa in Nictheroy was visited by burglars for the fifth time. It is stated that the burglars always select nights on which the doctor is not at home.
- —Gen. Campos Salles, sole candidate for the governorship of S. Paulo, has issued a circular defining the policy which he intends to adopt when he takes charge of the state government. Why does he take the trouble?

- —A telegram of the 17th last from Sergipe states that Col. Valladão is coming to Rio de Janeiro.
- —At Ouro Preto on the 17th inst, an indigna-tion meeting, called by students, was held for the purpose of protesting against the motion voted by the municipal chamber in favor of the manifesto of the Rio monarchists.
- —On Lloyd Brazileiro steamers there emigrated from Cearda last year 2,089 persons to the south and 9,092 to the north, against 1,489 to the south and 4,443 to the north in 1894, and 1,795 to the south and 7,389 to north in 1893.
- —A Campinas tailor named José Calixto was drinking with a colored gld in a common saloon on the evening of the 13th, when a dispute led the grd to use her knife on him. And she did it so thoroughly that José died on arrival at the hospital a short time afterwards.
- —The editor of the Gazela de Friburgo, pub-lished at Nova Friburgo, complains that he was expelled from the theatre by the police delegate at that place. The delegate derives the charge and assert that he only expelled the editor of the Ga-zela from the police-box in the theatre.
- -Ensign the patterns and the trailing of infantry, who helped to make Col. Valladão governor of Sergipe, has published an article stating that he is disappointed in the colonel, who, he says, is surrounding himself with speculators and with treacherous friends.
- —From October to December, inclusive, there ee 642 deaths in the city of Pard. Of the per on the office of the per on the first of the per on the first of the fi
- —It is noteworthy that in all the assassinations reported from Rio Grande the victims are federalists, while the assassins are Castilhistas. The President should make a note of this, as it indicates what men he can really rely upon in that
- —An association has been formed in Rio Grande to promote immigration. For the present Rio Grande can hardly be recommended for that purpose, unless immigrants can be found with iron throats. The throat cutting proclivities of the Castillistas would be a permanent nightmare to any man with a tender throat.
- man with a tener throat.

  —A letter from Paraná states that the relatives of the victims of the military murder at kilometre 65 have asked the chief of police of the state for permission to remove the remains of those victims to the Caryttha cemetery and that the chief has answered that he will consent to the removal only on the condition of its being made at night.
- —On the 14th inst. Dr. Eduardo Prado wrote a letter to Dr. Bernardino de Campos, president of the state of S. Paulo, communicating that he had received information that his paper, the Commercial & S. Paulo, was threatened with an attack by the partisans of the state government. A guard was posted at the office which, with the rain, defeated the scheme.
- The Diario of Maranhão complains of the abuse committed by an individual there who married a girl with the religious ceremony only, and then abandoned her after four months with the excuse that the ceremony was not legal and he is not obliged to abide by it. Such a man should be sent up for twenty years at least. A few sentences of that character would put a stop to these betrayals.
- —The collector of Limeira, S. Paulo, has also disappeared, and with him about 6,000\$. He had the fankness, however, to write to the financial secretary of the state and tell him that his bondsman will be able to make good the loss. It must be encouraging to the bondsman to have his guarantee treated so lightly. The fugitive Santos collector, Tavares, is said to be concealed in S. Paulo.
- —In Pernambuco frequent complaints are made of the arbitrary and violent conduct of the police throughout the interior of the state. Why is a that the police can not conduct themselves with moderation toward the people? Why is it that it uniform and a little authority so completely changes a man's nature and warps all his ideas of justice? And why is it that the police are not made responsible for abuses of authority?
- made responsible for abuses of authority t
  —The Reporter of São Paulo says that the epidemic of yellow fever in Araraquara is almost extinct, there being only two cases in the isolated hospital on the 17th inst. Cases have appeared at Limeira, but it is believed that no danger is anticipated because the authorities have taken no steps to place the town under sanitary restrictions. It should be remembered, however, that the sanitary authorities rarely ever act until it is too late for preventive measures. The people must attend to that for themselves,
- The Pernambuco authorities have adopted an effective but dangerous method of repressing robbery. Seven individuals had been arrested for robbery, and were branded "L" on the face with a red hot iron. The "L" of course stands for ladvão. Suppose now the accusation is false? What reparation can the authorities make? A man so branded is ruined for life, and the authorities are responsible for it. Suppose also that some despotic politicians wish to ruin their opponents; what easier than to brand them as thieves?
- what easier than to brand them as thieves?

  —The Estado of São Paulo reports a swindle of some importance in that city, regarding which the police are making investigations. A commercial agent named Henrique Joppert is said to have induced a lady named D. Amelia Brazilia Peixoto to place stocks and shares (titulas) in his hands to the amount of 100,000%, which he undertook to have converted into money. Having realized the operation, Joppert appropriated the money to his own uses and left the city. It is not known where he is now stopping. It is singular that the victim should have entrusted such a business to a man who must have been almost unknown to her.

In Sergipe the judges who have not recognized Dictator Valladão have received no pay for over a year. It is a hopeful commonwealth surely where one man's prejudices are the supreme law of the state.

--A planter of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, is complaining of the immigration service. Five months ago he asked the state immigration authorities to send to Italy for certain 15 families of Italians, friends and relatives of colonists on two neighboring plantations, but up to the present he lass heard nothing from his encommenda. It would seem to our unedneated mind much more simple had the planter sent direct to Italy for those immigrants on his own account. He would then have known exactly when to expect them. But that is not the way such things are done. The state does the business for the planter, the taxpayer pays for it, and the planter reaps the benefit.

--The Diricia Pointing of S. Paules schools against a few search of the planter of S. Paules schools and the planter reaps the benefit.

and the planter reaps the henefit.

—The Disrio Popular of S, Paulo relates the following curious and significant incident. A grocer named Santos Cunha dismissed a clerk named Disis for inattention to his duties. Diss went to a lawyer and had the grocer prosecuted, alleging that he had rights in the grocery through being cash-keeper and assortment clerk. He claimed that gave him an interest in the business and heasked to be reinstated in charge. Although Dias had no documents to prove this assertion, Santos had no documents to prove the construction. Santos had no documents to prove the construction of the construction

It is reported that there is a serious disagreement in the cabinet in regard to kio Grande do Sul. Gen. Bernardo Vasques, minister of war, who seems to aspire to the place of leader of the military faction, is said to insist on the abandement of the policy adonted in Rio Grande by Gen. Innocencio Galvão. Ministers Carlos de Carvalho, Antonio Olyntho and Gonçalves Ferreira are supposed to concur in his views.

On the other hand President Prudente de Moraes, supported by Ministers Rodrignes Alves and Eli-airo Barbosa, although not actually hostle of Julio de Castilhos, is believed to be desirous of maintaining the policy which put an end to the war in Rio Grande and removed, at least temporarily, one of the pinicipal causes of the political and financial difficulties of the country.

The recard theates at the cabinet meetings are said to have related to the employment of the special appropriation of 1,4000,000\$ for military expenses in Rio Grande and to the instructions to be given to Gen. Cantuaria, who left here on Satuday for the purpose of taking command of the 6th military district. It is not known how these questions were settled, but it is thought that there was effected a compromise which on the whole is favorable to Julio de Castilhos. The later, who was believed to have exhausted his pecuniary resources, is now said to be well supplied with money, which he is using to strengthen the military force at his disposal.

Some days ago he sent a telegram to the celebrated Jaio Francisco, whose men had just been mustered out of the service of the general government, asking him to organize these men into a provisional corps to be attached to the military bigade of the sate and instructing him to send without delay for the arms and equipments that were ready for him at Cacequy. To the supply of arms which he has already accumulated Castilhos is now able to add, according to a telegram of the 14th, a Krupp cannon which has been presented to him by the widow of Marshal Floriano Pecision.

In the meanwhile the work

warm for the dictator. It is announced that in February Dr. Adriano Ribeiro will recommence the publication of the Reforma at Port Alegre.

In a decree recently issued by Castilhos some important changes have been made in the system of trial by jury. The number of jurous has been reduced to five, the jury deliberates in public and the accused are no longer permitted to take exception to jurymen.

On the 15th Col. Thomaz Flores succeeded Gen. Savage in the command of the 6th military district, which he will hold until the arrival of Gen. Cautuaria. The latter, it is said, well establish his headquarters at Potto Alegre.

Julio de Castilhos has addressed a telegram to Col. Flores expressing his earnest desire for the difinite pacification of Rio Grande.

In view of the report of the court of enquiry Col. Santos Filho will be tried by court-morrial.

The destchement of artillery stationed at Sant Maria has been ordered to S. Gabriel.

The Castilhists are circulating the report that Vice-President Manoel Veterino, in an interview with Sentor Punheiro Machado, has declared himself favorable to the policy of Julio de Castilhos.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The new trains that went to work on the Cen-tral railway last Wednesdry were unable to observe their time tables.

—During the year 1895 the receipts of the Leo-poldina railway at the station of Piedade de Leopoldina were 176,861\$420.

-It is said that Marshal Jardin will make no changes in the personnel of the Central road until the new regulations are approved.

—On Wednesday there arrived from the United States 173 packages containing part of the electric plant of the Santa Thereza tramway.

plant of the Santa Treeeza thanway.

On the morning of the 17th as a suburban train was being switched upon the Santa Cruz brauch of the Central at kilometre 51 it ran off the track and several cars were overturned. Fortunately there were no lives sacrificed.

On the 17th inst. a locomotive disappeared from the station of Sitio on the Oeste de Minas railway and on the following day was discovered near the station of Barroso with the boiler very much damaged.

—The Sapucaly company received three more Baldwin locomotives on the 17th by the Lamport & Holt steamer Woodsworth. One of them is of the "consolidation" type and is designed for freight service, and the other two are for passenger service.

The Porto Alegre and Urugu yana line re-ceived about 1,452,000\$ last year, against 85,000\$ in the preceding year, showing a very hopeful in-crease in revenue. It does not appear, however, that this sum is sufficient to overcome the deficit in their line.

—There was a collision and derailment at the station of Jeronymo Mesquita, on the Central line, on the evening of the 19 h. No lives were lost, but some damage was done to the rolling stock. The accident was caused by the negligence of a switchman.

—Although the receipts of the Central railway are now published daily, it has been left to the reader to make his own summaries for the moth, Would it not be better for the station-agent, or treasurer, to publish monthly summaries?

treasurer, to puousa montany summantes.

On the 16th inst, an unknown man threw himself upon the track in front of a train of 30 cars at Tete, on the Baara Funda line. The act was so sudden that the driver had no time to stop the train before the whole of it had passed over the victim, whose body was horribly mutilated.

the victim, whose body was horribly mutilated.

—Every jack-in-office in this country consi lers himself entitled to a fee pass on every railway in the country, and the national railway beard has also been served with the desire to allow its members and staff to travel fee gratis and for nothing over the wardust railways of staff in some passes. This little plan of theirs has been supped in the bud by the managers of the values lines, who have decided to grant passes to the gentlemen forming the national railway board and to the travelling inspects, and passes to the signed by all the railway managers, and also to be are a clause to the effect that the railway managers and also to be are a clause to the substantial that the railway managers and also to be are a clause to the selection of any other person than those to whom it has been isstead, it will be withdrawn at once. This clause is most essential, as it was only a few days ago that we saw a person produce a pass to which he had absolutely no right whatever.—Review, Bucnos Aires.

—According to the report of the withdrawn to the respect to the manager.

At Ponche Verde two ex-revolutionists have been murlered. At Santa Victoria do Palmar, victoria grant and brutally beaten, and would have been murlered had it not not find the property of the intervention of Ensign Mattos of the 12th battalion of isfantry. At Upamaroty, Estevão Carvalho and Frankfia Mais have been murlered in his own house. At D. Peltiro Aurelino and Raymundo Machado, who served in the revolutionary army, have been murlered in his own house. At D. Peltiro Aurelino and Raymundo Machado, who served in the revolutionary army have been murlered in his own house. At D. Peltiro Aurelino and Raymundo Machado, who served in the revolutionary army have been murlered. Castilhistas, commanded by André Calvão, murlered. At Livramento a Portuguese named Moura, who had served with the revolutionists, at Livramento a Portuguese named Moura, who had served with the revolutionists, at Livramento a Portuguese named was nade the occasion for insulting and assaulting the political oppoments of Castilhos. The arrival of Gen. Hyppolito at Uruguayana was made the occasion for insulting and assaulting the political oppoments of Castilhos. A Rincão de S. Pedro, Capt. Timotheo da SI-va Marques and Ensign Arthar Rios have been threatened by the municipal authorities.

In spite of the steps taken by Julio de Castilhos to intimidate his political adversaries, opposition papers are springing u pal fover the state, which, unless they are suppressed, will soon make it very

—In a recent issue of our paper we told of a grossbeak which had been changed on the Central railway to a canary. We now have to record a similar case on the Cantagallo line of the Leopoldina railway. Two cases of samples shipped from the station of Cordeno were found, when they reached Cantagallo, to have been transformed on the road into a bag of soled linen and a dilapidated tin trunk.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—The export of coffee from Victoria, Espirito Santo, in December amounted to 34,830 bags, officially valued at 2,659,503\$150.

-The Pharel, of Juz de Fóra, states that in the country along the Parahyba river 75 % of the coffee crop has been lost on account of heat and

The planters about Belem do Descalvado, São Patto, are complaining of the injuries caused by the prolonged drouth. Although abundant rains have fallen the last ten days, they still refuse to be comfuted.

—It is worthy of note that Scoator Aldrich, one of the oldest and most influential members of the United States Seate, favors the imposition of import duties on such articles as tea and e-fice. He is opposed to any changes in the present tariff during this session but would assist the treasury by imposing purely revenue duties on such articles as are now admitted into the United States free of duty. In this list rubler will probably be included.

cluded.

—A recent letter from Uberaha to the Jornal do Commercio speaks most faverally of the development of coffee-planting in that vicinity. One planter has recently started a coffee plantation of 100,000 trees in Conquesta, where he has already expended 200,000\$ on clearing the ground, planting and building houses for his colonists, and will continue to spend 10,000\$ a year on the care of trees. In the municipality of Sacramento over 3,000,000 trees have been planted on terra roxal land of the best quality.

—The Etable of Sacramento with

land of the best quality.

The Estado, of São Paulo, publishes a letter from Iguaq, on the southern part of the state of São Paulo, from which we take the following extract:—'I have the pleasure of advising you that the coffee crop in this colony will be extraordinary, even if a half of the flowers develop; never have I seen so great a flowering, the branches of the coffee trees are bent down with the weight of the flowers. It is dazzling to see it, a genuine sheet of snowy white spread over the fertile lands of Patiqueia-assist."

Pariquéna-assit."

—The governors of São Paulo and Espírito Santo have caught another bee for their bonnet. They are inviting the governors of Minas, Rio and Babua to a remino for the purpose of discussing a new coffce propaganda, because of the increased production of that staple. The principal point to which the propaganda will be directed is Russia. When the governors meet, someone should tell them that national habits change slowly, and that it will be a long time before the coffee pot supplants the samovar. It would be more to the point were they to discuss means to reduce the cost of preduction, transportation and exportation. For a country to seek new markets for a product on which heavy export dattes are levied, is absurd.

#### LOCAL NOTES

-The naval club was robbed on the 13th inst. of

—The Chilian minister left for the south on the 15th per R. M. S. *Thames*.

—The cruiser *Fenjamin Constant* left port on a practice cruise on the 16 h inst.

—The jacobin journal O Nacional has suspended publication. Perhaps it wants a subsidy.

Orders have been issued to make the cruiser Paranalylas ready with urgency for some official

commission.

-Vice-President Manoel Victorino left for Bahia on the Danube on the 16th inst. He was accompanied by his family.

-On Thursday in the municipal council of this city Intendant Heredia de Sa unroduced a bill against begging in the streets.

against begging in the streets.

—An Italian telegram published in Buenos Aires says that an order for three fast cruisers has been placed by Brazil. Is this true?

—On the 13th inst. in a fight between boatmer and stokers of the steamer Alagons on Praça di Harmonia, two of the latter were wounded.

The rains of the past week have served to greatly reduce the temperature, but aside from this they have not improved the savitary condition of the city to any great extent.

of the city to any great extent.

—The Jornal of the 18th says that the directory of jublic works of the municipality will probably soon recommence watering the streets in the business part of the city. Now that the epidemic is laidly going, something is to be done!

Dr. Othen Braga, who represents the Baron-eza de Batovy, widow of one of the victurs of mili-tary murder in Santa Catharina, complains that the telegrams which he sends to Rio Grande and those which are addressed to him from that state, fall to reach their destination.

fail to reach their destination.

—As the patiodic representatives of their own selfsh interests are all abandoning the city as fast as they can, having done nothing for its well-being, the President will soon be left al. ne, and perhaps free to do something practically beneficial for the capital of the country.

capital of the country.

—The Spanish consul is now receiving regular daily reports of victories over the Cuban revolutionists. His news comes from the Spanish legation in Washington. In spite of all this, however, the Cubans seem to be closing in on the Spaniards and are thriving on their so-called defeats.

-Manoel Rodrigues Vieira, a merchant of Mon-

—Manoel Rodrigues Viein, a merchaut of Mon-tevideo, is typing to collect from the government an account of 137,0805000, which is principally for powder which he alleges to have funished. The government has instructed the soliciter-gen-cal of the republic to report on the subject. —From the middle of November to the 15th inst, there were 453 deaths from yellow-fever in this city, distributed as follows: 2nd fortnight of November, 37; 1st fortnight of December, 51; 2nd fortnight of December, 120; 1st fortnight of January, 245. Of these deaths 30 were on the 15th inst.

Inst.—It is worthy of note that the pay of a member of the United States Congress is docked for all absences except in case of sickness. If he wishes tog of shing, or on a picinic, or spend a few days in New York, his pay stops for the time he is absent. Argentine and Bazilan initiators will do well to make a note of this.

absent. Argentine and Brazilian initiators will do well to make a note of this.

—It seems that the governor of Espirito Santo, Dr. Muniz Freire, who has been at Nova Friburgo and in São Paulo for some time under treatment, is suffering from that mysterions disease called berkhori. As the cure is not yet complete, he expects to return from Espirito Santo, where he is now going, some time in February.

—Iby an ariso of the 17th the minister of marine gives the following names and signal numbers to the war vessels most advanced in construction in Europe: the ironclad will be called Primago, and have the number 6; the cruser will be called Plango, and have the number 420; and the topedo-catcher will be called Caramuni and be numbered 73. bered 73.

catcher will be called Coramini and be numbered 73.

—We see by an exchange that the last sanitary report states that 33 per cent of the births in this city are illegitimate. We have not seen the report, but if it is true the people of this capital should at once take some steps to remeety the evil. There is much immorably in the city that can be suppressed, and the recourse of a sounder morality in education, in the press, in the theatre and in all association, is always open to the people.

—The minister of war has instructed the adjutant-general to issue orders to the inspector-general of the medical service to have the rooms occupied by soldiers in the barracks of this city carefully inspected every day by the visiting surgeon. Such inspection must be entered in a book and reports of the same sent in to the department of war. This is a praiseworthy regulation, for the sanitary state of some of the barracks is said to be indescribable.

—One of the most scandalous evasions of jus.

cribable.

—One of the most scandalous evasions of justice that has come under our notice in a long time is that of the release on the 18th of eight counter-feiters, including Padre Marroni, who were liberated by the Supreme Tribunal because the formal indettnent against them had not been presented within the time prescribed by law. Technically the decision may be sight, but moually the release of a party of criminals, captured with the proofs of criminality in their possession, is wholly werous The public prosecutor himself should be punished for so gross a hearty of criminals and the proofs of criminals and the proofs of criminals that the proofs of the pro

for so gross a hetrayal of justice!

—Congressman Matta Machado has issued a manifesto to the people of Minas Gerae's appealing to them to antie with the recently organised Partido Democratica Federal in saving the country from the dangers which threaten it. He says that, although this party has not declared in favor of parlamentary government, parlamentarists may work with it without seedificing their principles. He takes occasion to allude to the monarchist movement which, he believes, will be unsuccessful, being convinced, he declares, that, even if the monarchy is reestablished, it will no longer be the liberal government that it formerly was.

On the Lith institute there died in this size of

being convinced, he declares, that, even if the monarchy is reestablished, it will no longer be the liberal government that if formerly was.

—On the 12th inst, there died in this city of yellow feev Col. Francisco Colombo Leon, who during the campaign in Parand commanded the Legiao Garshaldina in the army of Gumersindo Saraiva. He leaves in distressed circumstances a widow and a child of seven months of age, for whom a subscription has been opened. We are glad to see that the public, appreciating the valuable services rendered to the country by this distinguished officer, appears to be responding liberally to the appeal made to its generality in behalf of his family. At the time of his death Col. Colombo occupied a position in the management of the exhibition now held in this city.

—Gen. Honorato Caldas has published a second edition of his book entitled a Deshoura da Republic, and which he gives an account of his arrest and incarceration by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto under the cover of marial law. On the oth of September, 1893, Gen. Caldas worden article asserting that Admiral Custodio de Mel. Io had, by placing himself at the head of the resolutionary movement of Sept. 6. gloriously redeemed all the circos which he had previously remote the cover of marial law, on the 15th of the same month he wrote another article censuring the dictator's mercenary press for the insulting language which it used in regard to the revolutionists. On account of the pressure exercised on the press at that time by the police it was only on the 22nd and 32nd of September that Gen. Caldas succeeded in publishing these articles. On the 23nd he was arrested and placed in custody at the military school. His private correspondence was opened and a 32nd of September that Gen. Caldas succeeded in publishing these articles. On the count on Ct. 18 decided not to grant. He was subsequently removed to the military prison on Morro da Conceição and thence to the Casa de Correção, a conviet prison, where he was incarcerated in

—It is stated that the military commission on fortifications in this harbor has recommended the abandonment of the fort of Villegaignon. The reason which the commission is said to give for making this proposal is that Villegaignon is situated in the vicinity of inhabited parts of the city, and will consequently in case of an attack, draw to those places the fire of an enemy, thus causing suffering to non-combatants. If the commission is correctly reported, we suspect that its recommendation is intended as a reflection on the conduct of the government of Marsiaal Floriano Pekvoto, which during the naval revolution caused entrenchments to be thrown up at points right in the midst of dwelling and business houses.

—The police have recently terminated a shauer all speculation on the part of a resident of this city who has been keeping an elderly Portugue-ewoman imprisoned in the Guanabara laundry in Larageiras in order to hold possession of hermoney. The victim D. Maria Isabel Cabral is a sexugenarian and possessed of some wealth. She came out from Portugal only four or five months ago, and was violently removed from her house by Antonio José de Araujo, who has since kept her imprisoned and has intrigued to make her drunk in order to find excuses for his conduct. Letters from Araujo in possession of the police clearly prove the conspiracy on his part. The police should deal severely with crimes of this character.

—According to the semi-monthly bullet n of the sanitary board there were 975 deaths, 544 births and 130 marriages in thus city during the second half of December. The port arrivals numbered 22,730 and the departures 12,075 in the sanitary board there were 85 deaths from small-pox (115 from yellow-fever, 7 from typhoid fever, 10 from beit-beri, 136 from malarial causes and 134 from pulmonary consumption. For the whole month the report gives 156 from small-pox (2 in Jurujula), 106 from yellow-fever (the daily reports give 168x, 9 from typhoid fever, 18 from beit-beri, 204 from malarial causes, and 244 from

#### DEATH.

WILMOT.—At Carioba, São Paulo, on the 13th inst., CLEMENT HEATHERLY WILMOT, formerly of Rio de Janeiro, aged 62 years. Deeply recognical

gretted.

The funeral took place in São Paulo on the 15th.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are indebted to the Companhia Typographica and Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. Ld. (for the Shaw Savil & Albion Co.) for calendars for the current

wear, we indebted to the American Bank Note Co, for copies of their well-known calendars, for 1896. They are without doubt the most artistic and convenient calendars issued by any business

establishment. We are indebted to the Department of State at Washington for its November volume of Consular Reports. The volume in question contains a brief report on the cotton factories of Bahia, besides waluable reports on commerce and industry in various parts of the world.

various parts of the world.

Mighrany of Commerce; issued from the Burean of Statisies, Department of State, Washington, 1895. This volumineus and highly valuable work, which owers the ocean lines, railways, canals, and other trade routes of foreign countries, is compiled from the reports of United States consuls in various parts of the world. It forms a valuable reference work, and is a credit to the energy of the United States could state so when the state of the sta

## Business Notes

—In the month of November the official value of the exports from Pará amounted to 9.379,714\( \frac{1}{2}\) to Cruzeiro factory of the Companhia America Fabril of this city, was inaugurated yester-

day.
—The Campinas market was furnished last yea
with 1,135 beeves, 2,072 hogs, 318 goats and 9

—The Campinas market was furnished last year with 1,15 beeves, 2,072 hogs, 318 goats and 99 calves.

—A small quantity of contraband merchandise was apprehended at the Praça da Harmonia on the 17th inst.

—The Minas Geraes, of Ouro Preto, denies that the government work at Bello Horizonte has been suspended.

—During December there were 40 steamship arrivals at the port of Victoria, of which 15 were under foreign flags.

—A telegraph service was inaugurated on the 17th at the interior town of Campina, in the state of Parahyla do Norte.

—From October to December inclusive, there were slaughtered in the city of Pará 8,825 beeves, 1,102,200 kilogrammes.

—The company which owns the Gazeta de Noticiar is paying its tenth half-yearly dividend at 108 a share of 2008000.

—On Friday Conde de Leopoldina commenced his suit for the annulment of his bankruptey. His lawyer is Dr. Domingos Olympio.

—It is said that the towns of Santa Luzia de Carangola, Tombas and Faria Lemos, in Minas Geraes, are to be lighted with electricity.

—Orders have been issued for the payment of 29,832\$840 to Messrs, Costa & Gomez for repairs male by them last year on Ført S. Joán.

—Messrs. Herm. Stoltz & Co. are bringing a suit against the government for damage caused during the naval revolution to merchandise stored on Ilha Secca.

—The exports from Pernambuco in December, were valued as follows: sugar 1,105,08056a0;

The exports from Pernambuco in December were valued as follows: sugar 1,195,980\$640; rum 156,447\$482; alcohol 276,968\$346; hides 118,817\$400.

1118,817\$400. —The minister of interior has addressed a circular to the state governors offering to transfer to them the contracts now held by the government for the introduction of immigrants. It is to be hoped that this implies an intention on the part of the government of go out of the business altogether.

—The Cená Harbor Corporation has obtained from the government a two years' extension of the time fixed for completing the port improvements at Fortaleza.
—In November 20,000 Italians are said to have left Italy for America. War and increasing taxation are most probably the causes of this wholesale emigration.

- In November 20,000 Humans are said to have left Italy for America. War and increasing taxation are most probably the causes of this wholesale emigration.

—At a recent meeting of the Progresso Maranheuse company it was resolved to close the company's cuton factory until the next general meeting of shareholders.

—During December, 25 steamers and 15 sailing vessels entered the port of Pernambuco from foreign ports. The coasting trade supplied 24 steamers and 5 sailing vessels in addition.

—The secretary of the interior of the state of Rio de Janeiro has requested that of finance to pay Dr. Coata Ferrar's account of 10,000\$ for embalming the body of Gen. Fonseen Ramos.

—In the letter in our last issue from Messrs.
P. S. Nicolson & Co. the words "By Art. 72, paragraph 2 and 24," were inadvertently omitted from the beginning of the last quotation from the Brazilian constitution.

—The state government of S. Paulo is calling for proposals for erecting statues to Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Gen. Gomes Carneiro. The maximum price to be paid for the former is 300,000\$ and for the latter 200,000\$.

—At the nodary's office, at Casa Branca, S. Paulo, there were signed last year 179 deeds relating to property of the value of 1,494,494\$\$50\$. During the same period there were signed at that office one will and 105 powers-of-attorney.

—There is reported to be a movement on foot among Petropolis cooks to strike for higher wages. It is stated that the minimum pay suggested is 200\$000 per month. Some of our good housewives will surely be going into the kitchen themselves.

wives will surely on some serves.

—There is a fruit store not quite a mile from this office where American apples are marked \$\$000 a dozen, or nearly 600 reis each. This is equivalent to a little over a dollar and a half a dozen, which is dear enough for William

\$\$000 a dozen, or nearly 600 reis each. This is equivalent to a little over a dollar and a half a dozen, which is dear enough for William McKinley!

—There was an opening of tenders at the intendencia of war on the 16th for the supply of cloth for uniforms, etc. The award was in favor of the Rink factory which offers to supply cloth of naive manufacture. The contract will cover 59.402 metres of woulen fabrics.

—Messra Gourlay Bros. & Co., of Dundee, have launched a steel twin screw steamer, the Pass de Carradho. The vessel, which has been built to the order of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, is 450 tons gross, and is intended for river traffic on the Amazon.—Transport, Dec. 27.

—The minister of finance has advised the customs inspectors at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernaubuco, Bahia, Santos, Desterro, a dRio Grande do Sul, that the chief engineers of the telegraph districts are authorised to give certificates, etc., for the free despatch of material for the Western and Brazilian and South American cable companies.

—The Jornal is informed that the apolices of last year's Joan are to be printed at the mint with all dispatch. The order was originally sent to Europe, but the proofs came with so great a delay day that the order has been cancelled. Perhaus the government will remember some day that it once had all this work done on much better terms in New York.

—The board of directors of the Associação

government will remember some day tract was had all this work done on much better terms in New York.

—The hoard of directors of the Associação Commercial of S. Paulo has complained to the government against the dock company of Saulos, which, it asserts, is detaining merchaudise intended for S. Paulo. According to a statement made at the meeting of the board held in S. Paulo on the 17th inst, about 2,000 packages of merchandise are thus detained.

—Much interest is being shown here and in Argentina over the introduction of a bill into the United States Congress for an increase of import duties on wool, woollen fabrics, etc. It may be confidently assumed, however, that no such bill will become law. The President will certainly veto the bill, should it pass the Senate, and the republicans will not be able to pass it over the veto. On the 17th Srs. Manoel Ribeiro & Fonseca

—On the 17th Srs. Manoel Riberto & Fonseca deposited 30,000\$ in the treasury as guarantee for a lottery which they denominate "Verdade." The "Truth lottery" is almost as felicitous as the "Protectrees of Poverty lottery," and both are equally misleading. The lottery mania is now reaching an extreme which merits serious consideration if the Brazilian authorities are capable of such a thing.

"Protectress of Poverty lottery," and both are equally misleading. The lottery mania is now reaching an extreme which merits serious consideration if the Brazilian authorities are capable of such a thing.

—One of our local manufacturing chemists has been prejudiced lately by a lack of water. Of course this difficulty was not provided for by the protectionists, consequently the chemist will have to bear the loss himself. The manufacturing milkmen, however, have had an abundance of water duning the past week, and have erjoyed an exceptionally good sale owing to the obstruction to traffic on the Central.

—An offer has been made to furnish the city of São Paulo with fresh heef at 500 reis per kilo at the slaughter-house. If the butchers exact too high a price the same contractor will establish stalls and sell it at 600 reis at retail. Another offers to create a house to house service by means of suitably constructed carts, from which he will supply first-class cuts at 1\$0000 a kilo and scond-class cuts at 700 reis.

—Dead cattle have gain been found floating in the hay. Why is in the possible to have these entitle ships discharged down the coast, near Santa Cruz, so as to avoid these annoyances? There are vite smells enough about this city and about its bay without adding dead cattle and the filth from cattle ships to them. If someone will stir up the post health officer again, pe haps we may get an answer—and perhaps we may not!

—The commercial association and people of Santos united on the 20th in a protest against the regulations of the S. Paulo custom-house, which they consider to be an attack on the rights and liberties of Santos. They have sent a representative to the minister of finance. As Santos refused to listen to compliaints when she had all the business of São Paulo in her dwn hands, she can hardly complain now when São Paulo becomes independent.

The municipality of Nova Friburgo is considering the advasability of constructing waterworks and an electric light system for that city. The water supply ought to be easily and cleaply arranged, as also the electric light. One of the neighboring waterfalls should furnish motive force for the electric illumination of the place.

There is one provision in the new budget which should be rigidly enforced. Congress could not bring itself to prohibit falsifications, but it imposes a tax of 15000 a bottle on alcoholic beverages which are sold as wines. The country is full of these distilleries and it it is almost impossible to find a genuine wine anywhere away from the principal ports. The tax should be strictly enforced, for it will serve to make the spurious article dearer than giape wine.

—In the new commercial treaty between Chile

ticle desert than grape wine.

—In the new commercial treaty between Chile and Brazil there is a clause whereby the former admits duty free the following Brazilian products: Coffee, robacco, raw sugar and yerba; whilst the latter allows free entry to Chilian wheat, hay, dry fuit and wines. This is another blow to Argentine commerce, whose wheat an I hay have to pay duties in Brazil, and unless government takes some measures to obtain similar favors we may shortly find the Brazilian market shut to our produce. — Review, Buenos Aires.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

-During the year 1894 the Victoria, Espirit Santo, custom-house collected 1,230,063\$094.

The expenditure of the municipal government of Bahaa for 1896 is estimated at 1,427,4558000.

The December receipts of the Bahia customhouse were 1,799,359\$768 against 1,990,581\$294 in

— The December (Copy) and the passes of the state of Minas Geraes.

—In 1895 the public revenue of the stat: of Pará amounted to 12,415,175\$995, against 9,972,146-\$040 in 1894.

-Up to yesterday the subscription at the office of the Jornal do Commercio for the family of Col. Francisco Colombo Leoni amounted to 1,010\\$000.

The minister of finance has decided that mer-chandise shipped from foreign ports before Dec, 31 shall pay duty according to last year's schedule up to Feb. 29.

—The municipality of Taubaté owes 194,800\$ on account of waterworks, and 55,000\$ for account of hose property purchased on one of the public squares of the town.

house property purchased on one of the public squares of the town.

—The Ceará state treasury is said to contain 1,103,93\$672 in cash and 511,150\$ in apolices of the last loan. It would be wise to have those apolices cancelled at once.

—It is said that gambling in exchange is going on just the same regardless of the new taxe. Time operations are reported, says the Jornal, for June, July and August.

—The prefect of the city sanctioned an extraordinary credit of 150,000\$, on the 15th, which is to be applied in cleaning the city. Let us hope that it will be well expended.

—Brazilians, on the other hand, fell heavily on the injudicious conduct of the Brazilian government in mixing itself up with the dispute concerning the Mouroe doctrine.—Financial News, Dec. 24.

—The New York Times, of December 21 records a burglary at the residence of Minister Mendonça in Washington. The thieves carried off silver plate to the value of five or six hundred oflass.

—Last year the receipts of the Campinas post.

—Last year the receipts of the Campinas post-office amounted to 32.445\$000 and the expenses to 4.200\$000. We presume that the salaries of the postmaster and his employés are not included in the expenses.

postmater and instance and the expenses.

—The December receipts of the Pernambugo custom-house amounted to 1,963,984,714, or 214,5114,700 less than in the same month of 1894. The receipts of the state received rave rever 489,7145-427, or 76,310\$177 more than in 1894.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 17th says that arrests have been made on the Rio Grande frontier of persons engaged in passing counterfet notes. In Uruguayana counterfeit notes of 500\$\$\times\$ are in circulation. It is said that persons of position and consideration have been connected with this criminal lujtiness.

—The editor of the so called possessing accounter of the consideration of the consideration and consideration have been connected with this criminal lujtiness.

criminal lustiness.

—The editor of the so-called monarchist organ

O Brazil was cited yesterday to present the
original of the article "Golpe Jatso" against which
the government complains. We are inclined to
think that the government is wasting its ammunition. The parties connected with this paper are
only speculators, or explacobins; they are not monarchists and do not care a straw for the monarchy.

—The Intend the Company of the property of the con-

archists and do not care a straw for the monarchy.

—The Jornal do Commercio of the 17th calls attention to the failure of the government in the matter of issuing applices for the loan of 1895, which were premised before the end of the year. About eight months have elapsed and the subscribers have nothing but the receipts to show. In consequence of this the 1895 loan is quoted much below other internal loans, which is a prejudice to subscribers. If the bonds are to be primed at the mint, the Jornal considers that the uncertainty is still greater, for the mint is law to itself, and will execute the work at its own supreme pleasure.
—The custom-house Boletim says that the mer—

supreme pleasure.

—The custom-house Boletim says that the merchandise dispatched free of duty in August amounted in value to 1,052,594\$, on which the duties would have been 282,109\$. The Jornal thinks that there are many abuses of these favors, which is undoubtedly true. The government should draw the line between favors for public benefit, and those for private benefit. Instead of taking the Jornal's advice to suspend all such favors, which would include the Miscricordia hospital as well as the Cambuquira mineral springs, the authorities should exercise more discretion. If the petitioner is the only one to gain from the favor, then he should pay. If public health, or education, is involved, then the tax should be waived. Banks. 20 33 Biaz. e L. ndres 12 200 dv 18 ... 68 5.0 143 Commercial ... 200 60 dv wd ... 71 Miscellaneous. 312½ VF Sapucahy 8 300 30 Melh. S. Paulo 37 50 Biaz. Fed insc. 12

#### COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro	, January, 18th 1896.
Par value	of the Brazilian milreis (	1\$000), gold. 27 d.
do	coin at \$4.86,65 per \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazili	fi sta
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gol	ld 8 890
Bank rate Present v	of exchange, official, on Lon alue of the Brazilian mil rei	idon to-day 9 3 16 d is (gold) . 2 1939
do do	do do	(paper) 341 rs. gold
Value of	coin at \$4 80 per &1.	stg 18.37 1/2 c
	lian currency (paper).	

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

January 14.—The market opened steady with 9 316 posted at the Brazilian and 95 at the foreign banks, which were also drawing with more on less frection at the ligher rate. Which, it was said, one of the foreign banks, which were also drawing with more on less frection at the ligher rate. Which, it was said, one of the foreign banks, which were also drawing of the property of the prope

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.
	January 13.
Į	23 Apolices, 58. 960 5 do 18.5. 955
ľ	60 to do 96 50 do regist 952
1	60 do 48.1,283 to deb.L'dna 10.1\$ 14
	10 du,284 100 du 200\$ 100
	365 do 1,285 90 ,, Braz Ind mill 200
	20 do 1,280 1.0 , Carloca mili 203
ı	29 Apolices, 58. 500 S do 1835 955 60 3 do 1. 35 To 185
ı	
ı	20 Commercial 200 20 Republica 157 100 Italia Brasile 20 50 do 25 71 500 300 Kepublica 158 250 do 71
ı	300 Kepublica 158 250 do 71
ı	Banks,
1	
ſ	130 Scc. Ents. Cate 53 January 14. 32-3/4 Sovereigns
ı	38.16 Sovereigns 26 200 5 Apolices, 45 1 280
ı	24 Apolices, 58 950 L. 90 deb L'dua 100%
ı	75 do 1805 950 200 Sorocabana 67
ı	502 do 318t 900 150 h.n. Cr R! Braz. 58
ı	503 do 318t 900 150 h.n. Cr Rl Braz, 58 33 do regist 951 Banks
ı	Banks
I	300 Constructor 12
ı	Miscellaneous
1	120 V. F. Sapucahy 8 500 100 Loteria Nac 22 500
ı	160 Jar. But tram 1.5
١	January 15.
1	16 Apolices, 58 959 1000 Sovereigns 26 300
ı	16 Apolices, 58 959 1000 Sovereigns 26 300 12 do 958 50 Apolices, 48 1,284 2 do 957 10 do . 1895 952 500\$ do 958 60 do regist 953 60 do 958 60 d
ı	2 do 957 10 do 1895 952 500\$ do 95.8 60 do regist 953
ı	400\$ do 95 50 h.n C. R Minas 95
I	400\$ do 95 50 h.n C. R Minas 95
ł	Banks.
1	16 Commercial 200 100 Lav. e Com 140
ı	too Denus, e Desc. 120 55 du 25 na
1	16 Commercial 200 100 Lav. e Com 142 100 Depos. e Desc. 120 55 do 25 c4 11 Republica 152
ł	Miscellaneous.
ı	100 Leteria Nac 22 500 150 Melh. no Braz. 26 500
ı	
I	14 Apolices, 58 958 110 Apolices, 1895 958
ı	10 do . 959 100 do bo. 10 Feb 960
ı	14 Apolices, 58 . 958 110 Apolices, 1895 958 10 do 959 200 do bo. 10 Feb you 600\$ do 95.8 200 deb Eveness. 70 500
1	
ı	50 Commercial 201 50 Constructor 12
ı	120 do 200 100 Lav. e Com. 28 64
ŀ	100 Commercio 212 50 Republica 152 Miscellaneous.
ı	50 Commercial 201 50 Constructor 12 120 do 200 to Lav. e t.om. 25 64 100 Commercio 212 Miscellaneous. 100 S. Chris, tram 150 100 Loteria Nac 22
ı	
ı	50 do 22 500
ı	a Apulices es ofo 60 Apolices es ess
ı	January 17. 2 Ap-likes, 5s 950 58 du 959 30 du 'y5 reg. 953 1,200\$ do 96 100 do 953 60 k.n.C.R. Braz 58 20 du 950
ı	58 du 959 30 du 'y5 reg. 953 1,200\$ do 96 100 do 955
ı	60 h.n C. R. Braz 58 20 du 956
ı	
ı	Banks.
ı	285 Republica 152 33 Braz. e Londres 12

56 62 8005 50 59	do 48 1,296 do 1,288	2 Apolices 1895 959 5 do . 960 2 do . 962 140 de Sorocabana 67 25 hn.C. R. Braz. 58	-
203	Republica 152	#s.	
29	do s 69	220 Commercial 200	
40	do 67 500	4 Nacional 216	
100	V. F. Sapucahy 8 500	50 Melli no Braz. 27	
200	do 8 750	30 Torrens 26	

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th January, 1896.
Exports.

Coffee.—We have had so quiet a week that the reported purchase of a cargo for the Cape on the syst was quiet an event, for the total sales declared for the period of a cargo for the Cape on the syst was quiet an report are only about 25,000 lags, against shipments of about particles of the period of the cape of the c

The factors are showing considerable fi muces, and packers are not supposed to be holding large stocks, at though there is certainly coffee brought over from last year that at pesent quantions shows no slight losts but the "Samp" in neceptors is certainly coffee brought over from last year that at pesent quantions shows no slight losts but the "Samp" in neceptors that the suppose the state of the samp is the sample of the sample of

8,174	11	,,	Europe
_	,,	,,	Cape of Good Hope
			River Plate, etc.
1,829			Constwise
		.,	
28,686 1	acs.		
ssels sailed	with	coffe	e are :
		00110	
mied State.			bags.
New York	, ur	str 5:	Fabb 21,520
efet			
Hamburg.	Ger :	str Z'	orto Alegre 4.885
Marseilles,	Fr s	tr D	
Constantin	ople.		o 4,356
Odessa.		a	
	str.	Ro a	eta
Finne and	Trie	sto A	
Venice		do	
Landon B	cete	0	.1. 252
Antworn		·	
	tto		500
River Plate	, Br	str 7	himes 612
Construier.	C11114	terror.	eamers 2,227
	essels sailed nited State. New York eye: Hamburg, Marseilles, Constantin Odessa, Genoa, Ita Fiume and Venice, London, Br Antwerp, swhere: River Plate	612 1,829 1,829 hgs, essels saited with mited States New York, Brophy Hamburg, Ger Hamburg, Ger Glessa, Genoa, Ital str Fiume and Trie Venice, London, Br str Antwerp, dowlorer Pate, Bryer Plate, Br River Plate, Br	612 " 28,080 bags, cssels saited with coffe mited States New York, Br str 5/2 Marseilles, Fr str 7/2 Marseilles, Fr str 7/2 Marseilles, Fr str 7/2 Constantineple, d Odessa, Genoa, Ital str Ro a Fiume and Trieste, do London, Br str D vas Antwerp, do

per amoba,	were the to	llowing:				
	Ja	mary 13			January 18	
No. 6	215	200-21		215	207-21\$5:0	
7		20\$200			20,0200	
8	197.	100-191	500	19	100-19\$500	
0	18\$	181-005	800	1 8 9		
To-day i	s a church	holiday	and h	usiness	is generally	
pended.		•			in generally	sus-

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 256,149 bags, in all hands.

### DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	OF	C	01	FF	ŝΕ	٨	T	RI	0	I.	E	J	N	EIRO.
Receipts at Santos bags 11,000 2,000 6,000 5.00	Second fraction	N. Y. spot quot. No. 7	no No. se.	Y per & 201200	Average quot. No. 7.	Stock.	i otal Shipments bags	Coastwise	River Plate, etc	CADE	: Allfohet	imponents of states	Receipts bags	
11,00	9 1/2 0	7 +1				251,589 247 912	3,215	:	:	;	;	3,215	4,879	Jan. 13
5,000 5,000	9 % 2 9 7132 9 3116 9 7132	2 11	19.450	20\$.00			6,048	:	350	:	:	5.698	2,371	Jan. 14
6,000	9 3116	2 +1	19,150	20\$.00 20\$200		947.382 252,664 254,815	6,088	:	262	:	1,969	3,857	5,558	Jan. 15
		14 0	19 450	20\$200		252,664	4,911	1,570	:	:	3,341	:	10,195	Jan. r
7,00		2 1.1	19 450	20\$20 20\$200			2.739	:	:	:	1,239	1,500	4.890	Jan. 17
7,000	9 %	2 +1	19 450	20\$200		253,131 256,449	5,685	259	:	:	1,625	3,801	4,001	Jan. 18
: 1	:	:	:	:		256,419	:	:	:	:	:	:	3,318	Jan. 1
.:	:	:	:	:		:	120,827	2,2,6	2.395	:	41,037	75,199	124,596	Totals since 1st Jan.
2,493,000	:	:	:	:		1,611,370	56,810	58.639	38,741	54,480	\$14,934	914,576	1,714.883	Jon. 12 Jan. 14 Jan. 15 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Since 18 Jan. since 18 July

#### Imports.

Prices are still about unchanged, and it is supposed that importers are generally unchanged, and leaving their goods, as fast as they arrive, although the finance minister patch to the Inspector of Customs here, refers to the end of February as the period up to which clearances may be made of goods shipped prior to December 19st last. Fifour is still quiet and unchanged, with small receipts. Lad, codifish and of goods shipped prior to December 19st last. Fifour is still quiet and unchanged, with small receipts, Lad, codifish and copy of the property of

Kerosene and rosin are unchanged, while torpentius is quoted bigher. Indian corn, hay, and bran are all at last quoted in its with moderate receipts, and there is some suspicion that the stock of corn is no considerable to permit of an advance in the consideration of the moment. Exchange continues very steady for ready both moment. Exchange continues very steady for ready both moments, and as such not to be quoted to receipt the consideratives revel business, and as such not to be quoted to receipt some one has tere of the been considered treasured in section as a such not to be quoted. Though the form of the consideratives were business, and as such not to be quoted to sideratives with a such as the considerative section. The such as the control of the consideration of the c

Tandera, from Finne 595 500 1

The market has been quiet without any change in quotations, and the withdrawa's from warehouse do not exceed to come left. In protection as said to be rather cames in a trace of the protection of t

lag.

Pork—Receipte have been 1,250 h ls, 70 cases per F1,270,77
from Baltimore. No changes are made in quotations viz...

\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ so per kilegramme for American and \$66 - (\$\frac{1}{2}\$4.00 or native peak.)

to in Editioner. No. chosen 1350 h. 8. so cases per First of 15 consists, per kilogramme for abarresan and spa-174 to for native perk.

Pitch Pine—Receipts all, and we continue qualitation viz.

Pitch Pine—Receipts all, and we continue qualitation for 175 son-745 to per dez.

White Pine There have been no receipts, and holests Spruce Pine—We for the per for.

Spruce Pine—We for the per for the per for.

Spruce Pine—We for.

Spruce

# SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

\*ANUARY 13.

MARSHLES—Ital bit Frat II Lauren ; 616 tons; Denegti ; ods; studies to order.

Orostro—Fort lik Fasco dt Gama ; 541 tons; Saraiya ; 42 ds; studies to Costa Simões & Co.

Orostro - Port lik Frisco et Gama ; \$44 tons; Saniva; \$4 ds; smidies to Costa Simées & Co.

P. AN. 44.

P. AN. 44.

P. H. A. 44.

P. H. 45.

P.

coal to Gas-Collamore ; 1-43 tons : Patterson ; 70 ds ; RASSOON = Brible degenome ; Thomas : 107 ds ; tice to Herman Stoliz & Co. Uossatto - Nor big Amore; 237 tons : Johansen ; 28 ds ; hay to Assumpţão & Co.

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Port bk Tentador 1; 394 tons ; Lé ; sundries. Pornameuco—Port bk Tentador († 394 tons ; Lé ; sundries. J.A.N. 15. Newcastle—Br ship Port Caledonia ; 2230 tons ; Anton ; hallast. MIDDLESSOROUGH-Br bk Carona; 1104 tons; Percy;

iton one 2.4.N. 18
2.4.N. 18
2.4.N. 18
2.4.N. 19
2.4.N.

#### VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO Auriga......Brunswick Assyria (str),......Antwerp

,	MILLWELD	17 Dec
A reelina	Oporto	. / 1000
Bella Formisosa	Oporto	
Blenheim	Paspebiac	
Cambria,		3 Dec
Columbus		
Cotamons		
Cornelio Zino	Pensacola	
Chondor	Grimstad	20 Nov
Countess of Devon	Shinnegan	
Cupica	Hull	11 Nov
Daniel	N. d.	
Electro (ctv)		13 Nov
Electra (str)	Maryport	is Dec
Er.k		
Eureka	New York	
George T. Hoy.	Newport	
Giuseppina,	Mobile	
Haabet	Alloa	
Inger	Anoa	18 Oct
Jennie Hubert	Norkj bing	10 Dec
~	New York	
Julia	Pensacola	17 Oct
Ju ius	Oporto	10 Dec
Kathleen	Swanzan	
Marie	Managitta	18 Dec
Mozambiaue	LFII	17 Dec
Mary L. Burrill	D	r8 Dec
Mabel Taylor	Pensacola	
Manager 1 my my	Pensacola	
Macedon	Pensacola	
Monrovia	Pensacula	

ova Lid Sesoman	le	ardin	30 Nov. 19 Dec.	FOREIGN SAL	LIN	G VE	SSELS IN	THR PORT RY 19th, 1896.
ew City		Pensacola	::		2	AR-		
eption	. <b></b>	Leith	::	NAMIL	-	RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
laf Try	gvason	Pensacola	6 Nov.					
reb	gvasonlice	Marseilles Baltimore	28 Nov.	-				
uiteria.		Operto		American	- 1			
osa		Pensacola Paspebiac	28 N- v	lug Merom	831	Dec. 20	New York New York Baltimore	Watson, R. & C V. W. Guim & C
arak 4.	ace	at Christian	sand	lug Lottie Moore lug Frances	644	Jan. 16	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
anta Re	15a	Falmouth	10 Dec.	mg rances	***	J		
			19 Dec. 18 Dec.	British				
teinvore	d (str)	Cardiff	71 Dec.	Dasmuda	.624	Nov. 15	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
anjore.		Pensacola	25 Nov.	sp Bermuda bk Firth of Clyde	181	Dec. 8	Ardrossan.	Thedim, R. & C
aria Te	pau	Brunswick Westerwic	25 Nov.	bk John O'Gaunt	1149		Antwerp Cardiff	W. Samson & C. B.Rodrigues &
				sp Rhu'lanC'stle sp Celtic Chief	1700	26	Antwerp	A. Avenier & C
			11 Dec	sp Port Logan	1033	28	Antwerp Greenock	Gas Co.
V, E, C	sa 'orsar 'n (st) L'ings Vings.	Wisby	20 Dec.	bk Eurus	327	30	Lond n Antwerp.	Walter, C. & C. To order
Vhite V	Vines	Baltimore	7 Dec.	sp E. I. Spicer	1.68	Jan. 2	New York	Geral de C. &
Vhite II	Vings	Pascagou	a	so Luskar	1529		Tadousac	Geral de C. &
. Ring		Pensacola		bk Bankholme	185		Hyères	P S. Nicolson &
				lug Morning Star sp Auglo America				
AR	RRIVALSOF	FOREIGN ST	EAMERS.	lug C. W. lanes	825	) :	Rosario	Salgado Z. & C
1				lug Antigua lug Sir Hibbert.	725	1 3		Geral de C. & C
DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO	Littley	547	1	Rosario	1. de Souza &
1	-			bk Oh Kimsoon	335	1 4		Silva Viena &
lan	Alarka Br	Newport 29d	Lage Irmãos	bg Snewdrop bk Cashmere	1245	1	Leith	Gas Co
an. 13	Thomas Dr	S'thampton* 17d	Royal Mail	bk Argomene			Rangoon .	
1.5	V.de M video Fr	Havre* 24d Trieste* 56d	ChargeursRéunis Rombauer & C	-			1	
15	Pandora Aust Turkish Pr. Br	Trieste* 56d New York* 30d Cardiff 26d Newport 27d S'thampton* 27d Genoa* 3:d Cardiff 25d	Quayle, D. & C	Danish				
15	Victoria Br	Cardiff 26d	Braz. Coal Co.	lug Arken	171	Jan.	6 West'wick	. C. Heckshei &
15	Haldon Br	Newport 27d	Lage Timaos Doual Mail		1	}	1	1
• 6	Tagus Br Maranhão It	Genoa" 3:d	A. Fiorita & C	Dutch	1	1	1	1
16		Genoa* 3:d Cardiff 25d	Lage Irmãos	bg Vlaanderen .	46;	Sept 1	3 Hamburg.	. C. Hecksher &
	Danube Br	River Plate 3!4d do# 7d	La Veloce	C	1			
16	Mat. Bruzzo It Weser Gr Wordsworth Blg V.de S. N'clas Fr Mayfield Br	Santos 19h	H. Stoltz & C.	German				
17	Wordsworth Blg	New York' 19d	Norton, M. & C	sp Lika bk Antuco bkF.v.d Laenke	. 161	Oct. 1	1 Cadiz	Maced Jr. &
17	V.de S. N'clas Fr	Havre' 30d	Chargeurs Réunis To order	bk Antuco	146	Dec.	7 Hamburg	a G. Saboia & C
			Camuyrano & C Amaral R. & C	bkr.v.a Laenke	20	1 1	3 I. DOA VISO	ald. Sabola te c
1.7	En. Barroso Ort	P. Alegre* 8d	Amaral R. & C	Italian		i	1	
		S. J. de Barra i 8h Genoa* 24d		1 le Culondono		Dec	4 Marseilles.	A. Avenier & C
18	Montevideo It V. de Rosario Fr	Santos 25h	Chargeurs Reunis	bk Splendezza bk Papa Giac o	53	2 1/66.	8 Hamburg.	. C Hecksher &
10	B. Bellhaven Br			bk Frat. Lamin.	61	6 Jan. 1	8 Hamburg.	To order
19	Cintra Ger Alacritá It	Hamburg' 23d Genoa' 27d	E. Johnston & C A. Fiorita & C					
10	Europa Br	Rs. Aires 6/6d	11). T. Azevedo	Norwegian		1		
19	Freda Br	P. Alegre' rod	Norton, M. & C					
				he Swift		Dec.	Paranagua	I.H. Lowndes
DEF	PARTURES	FFOREIGN	STE AMERS.	bg Swift bk Assyria	. 1102	7	Ardrossan Ilha do Su Bo Paranagua	B. Rodrigues
	1	1	1	lug Vega lug Nordenskjo			Paranagu	d G. Saboia & C i To order.
DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	bg Echo.	33	8 Jan.	6 London Hudiks'll.	
			1	bg Echo bk Flid	- 3	2	London Hudiks'll. Cardiff	C. Hecksher 8
	T1 P.	River Plate	Sundries	bk Faerder bg S, N. Hanse	7 30			A. O. Maia
Jan. 15	Thames Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast	bg Amor	. 2	7	12 Rosario	Assumpção &
15	South Wales Br Volmer Dan	do	do	"	Ι.	1	9	
15	: Herschel Br	Santos	Sundries	Portuguese		i	1	i
15		Genea*	do			1		
	Centurion Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast	bk Propheta	١.	Dec	12 Valencia.	Oliv. G. & Sar
17	7 Danube Br 7 Maranhão It	Southampton*	Sundries do	bk Marip sa bk Triumpho.	8	3	14 Oporto 19 Messoró .	Veiga Pinto &
17	Hibernia Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast	bk Triumpho.	43	8	19 Mossoró.	l'o order
1.1	- Argo Nor	Bahia	do	bk Is-bel bk Vas. da Gan	111	lan.	21 I. do Sal. 13 Oporto	M. cedo Jr. & Costa Simões
1	7 Moewe Gr 8 Weser Gr	Rio Grande* Bremen*	Sundries do		3.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	- STOPONO II	
11	S Bellarena Arg	Puenos Aires	Ballast	Swedish				
1	8 Tagus Br	Santos	Sundries	bk August	1.	36 Jan.	a Ramsine	Ferraz Sob.
	9 Turkish Pr. Br 9 V.de Mon'deo F	do do	do do	bk Western'l'd	3	6	7 Kramfors	C. Hecksher
	o. Pandora Aust	do	do	bk Carin	3	17	15 Hernosan	d C Hecksher
		New York*	do a	bg Svea	2	52	15 Messoro'	. A. O. Maia
1	9 V. de Rosario I 6 Montevideo It	'r Havie" River Plate*	do do				1	
	6 Montevideo It	KIVEL I IMC	4 40	Spinish			i	1
	1	1	1		- 1			

# Last Ouotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Jan. 18th.

nası	Quotations of Stoom	un	u Donus o	un. Toth.
Circulation	Public Fn	nds		
262,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000 18,541,500 16,868,500 17,550,000 7,329,000 4,000,000	Stock e <sup>9</sup> / <sub>9</sub> currency (apolices).	••••••	958\$000— 050\$0n0 956 000— 950 000 1,289 0 0—1,299 0:0 ———————————————————————————————————	
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000  80,000,000  17,000,000  20,000,000  16,000,000  20,000,000  20,000,000	Commercial Commercia do 2nd series Commercia do 2nd series Credito Movel Lavoura e Commercia do 2nd series Nacional Braziliero. Republica do Brazil. Fural e Hypothecania do 2nd series.	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 100 200 100 200 100	8\$000 - Jan. 96 8 000 - Jan. 96 3 200 - Jan. 96 2 000 - Jan. 96 6 000 - Jan. 96 6 000 - Jan. 96 6 000 - Jan. 96 9 000 - Jan. 96 4 500 - Jan. 96	700\$000-204\$000 210 000 11 500
Capital	Railways	Par		
40,000,000\$ 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Bahia & Minas Musembinho Oeste de Minas do 2nd series. S. Paulo-Rio Grande União Sorocabana-Itauna do 2nd series.	40\$ 100 200 75 200 200 60		13\$250—18\$000 70 500—
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botanico	200\$	Nov. 95 Jan. 96	118\$000—123\$000 150 000—
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$ 6,000,000 3,00,6000 6,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 360,000	Alliança. Bozul Industrial. Carioca Confança Industrial D. Isabel. Industrial Mineira Manufactors Fluminense. Petropolitana Santa Luira.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	— July 95 14\$000—Aug. 95 — July 95 10 000—Jan. 95 12 000—Jan. 95 12 000—Aug. 95 66 p. a —Aug. 95 6 000—Aug. 95 — July 95 6 000—Jan. 96	218\$000—

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

# pollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

## WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many if these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will hear a sufficient volume i water and for all donestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insign ficant quantity of gas.

These machines are made entitely 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:

- They consume 80 ofo less gas on account of the air pressure;
   They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
- Iney with tast a metime and not corrode;
   Besides being an object of utm-st necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a hands me feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for to years.
   In steek: Gasoline machines, expecially 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,

50, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

#### Ask for



Sole importers:

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

## **LONDON STORE**

This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment

of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines, Liqueurs and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guar-

anteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques

Ouvidor No. 34. therey).

#### Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money:

JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA,

No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, Ist floor, Rio de Janeiro,

#### Companhia Serviços de Portos Office :

No. 64, Rua do General Camara

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

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

# H. F. ORTON

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

VICTORIA.

P. O. Box 45.

Espirito Santo, Brazil

Cable address : ORTON

# Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd. GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE and GELATINE DYNAMITE.

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire Scotland

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

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni Rio de Janeiro

# **FILTROS PASTEUR**

DOS UNICOS AGENTES de la Société anonyme du

FILTRE CHAMBERLAND SYSTÈME PASTEUR PARIS

Para o Brasil

EMANUELE CRESTA & C. a da Quitanda, 44 RIO DE JANEIRO

# ALPINE HOUSE

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA THEREZA.

To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands being situated on the very summit of Sauta Thereas thil, and entirely out of reach of fewer or malaria. It is, therefore, smost safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful pains, walks and a control of the contro

large forest.
The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

# ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

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

#### LINEN ENVELOPES.

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

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

Typographia Aldina No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

# **Y**o travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nauseas or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

# THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



### SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

spool.

oculists.

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

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

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands or less of time in changing ribbons the

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

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

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

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

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

Repairs.—Owing to every part being in-terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-variably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore ex-tremely economical.

beautiful in appearance. Samples che-erfully furnished upon application. Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without charging parts.

> Price: \$90 with Table. M. M. King & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79 RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

Keyboard.- Has the standard keyboard, with capital shift, locking shift, and celluiloid keys—the latter being black

and white, as recommended by eminent

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic

paper shift ribbon changing device, ease in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.

Appearance. -- Without exception, the

handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickeled and japanned—an ornament as

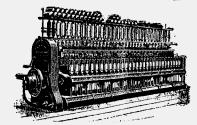
Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and

well as an article of necessity.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED. SPECIALISTS IN WEAVING



Sole Agents in Brazil:

HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co. Engineers and Contractors,

77, Rua da Alfandega,

RIO DE JANEIRO

HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio. Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

#### Or. Waldes Garcia's MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following :

Barcelona 1888-Paris 1889-Genoa 1892 Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysis made and approved by the Inspector of Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the London University, Messis, Hassall and Clayton. The result of their analysis made on the 3rd Nov-ember, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable proteines.

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

No. B 1, RUA SENADOR DANTAS

onous Antiseptic and Disinfectant Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Chele

and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results during the last epidemic season here.

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

Sole agent for Brazil .

NESTOR SAMPAIO,

Rua da Alfandega, 40

Rio de Janeiro.

# New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portnguese and Brazilian preserves, as we'll as wines, quors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

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

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

Coelho & Dias Ouvidor No. 37.

S. Paulo

#### OSWALD EVANS & Co.

Import and Commission Merchants. Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA

P. O. Pox, 527,

SÃO PAULO.

Telegraphic Address; "EVANS." Agencies and Correspondence solicited

# VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

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

VICTORIA STORE

São Paulo.

#### Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton. Fra Frank H. Norton

Thomas Norton & Co.

Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.

Old regular Line Sailing Packets to RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.

104, Wall Street.

NEW YORK

#### Steamships.

# ${ m R}^{ m oyal}$ mail steam packet company.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

		1090	
Date	Steamer	Destination	
1896 Jan. 2	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.	
,, 2	Tagus	Bahia, Macció, Las Palmas, Lisbon Southampton and Antwerp. Southampton and Cherbourg, calling a Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vige	,
,, 2	Thames	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling a 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.

G. C. Anderson.

G. C. Anderson,

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

The steamer

Bahia, Pernambuco and New York

25th inst.

This steamer is fitted throughot with electric light

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

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

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

 $$60$, Rua $\tau^{\circ}$ de Março. For passages and other information apply to the$ 

Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ld.

58, Rua 1º de Março

#### PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL. Liguria..... Jan. 22nd

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values. For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro; and for passages and other information to

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

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN

#### NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

#### HOMEWARDS-Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Gothic..... Feb. 28th Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFFE and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

and PLYMOUTH; passengers may and at nater port.

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

Lea Herrins PRINTED

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

### TO PHILATELISTS.

FOR SALE :

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1895 Edition...
Stanley Gibbons Descriptive Catalogue
Price List 1895-6.......
Senf Brothers' Catalogue, 1895...... Catalogue Maury.... Catalogue Barbarin ..... Manual du Collectionneur de Timbres.....



ARGENTINE POSTAGE STAMPS

nice Card containing 32 genuine Argentine postage stamps, all different kinds....

Postage Stamps of the South American Republics :

Paraguay, Chili, Uruguay and Perú.

A nice series of 32 varieties of stamps of these neighboring countries, containing some rare ones, sold at................... Rs. 65000

CASA PHILATELICA,

1 A, Travessa S. Francisco.

#### COMMERCIAL PRINTING

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

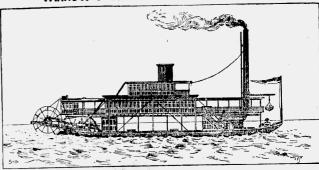


Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, umbago, Backarhe, Headache, Toothache, re Thront, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,

Bold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents & bottle. Directions in It Languages.
THE CHARLES A. WOOFLER CO.
Baltimer. Md., U. S. &

King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.

# YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL, STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messre. Yannow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Messre Yannow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambesi.

They were constructed in distributions for the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambesi.

nness.

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

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

# N ORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen-United States

- River Plate
- China, Japan Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd and 18th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen. engers and cargo for all ports of the different lines

1st.-cl. 3rd.-cl. 500 Marks, 150\$000 425 ... 120\$000 Passages Rates : Rio-Antwerp, Bremen...... For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

Rua da Alfandega, No. 63.

## W. SAMSON & CO. Steamship Agents

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113 Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, ,, ,, , , 905 Montevidéo, Calle Zabala No. 30, ,, ,, ,, 253
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, ,, ,, 54

Cable Address -- SAMSON. RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type. S. T. LONGSTRETH,

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

**Business Signs Engraved** 

# Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

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

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

#### ITAITUBA

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

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

Saturday, 25th inst. at 4 p. m. Freight and parcels received through the

Trapiche Costeiro, Rua da Saude 56, up to

the 24th.

Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing till 2 p. m.

The Steamer

ITAPEVA

will sail for

IMBETIBA

on the 23rd inst.

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

For passages and information apply to the office of

#### LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.



#### WATCHES AND CLOCKS

CLEANED and REPAIRED.

H. Kliewer makes a speciality of the above work. All high class watches personally at-tended to, and in every case the workmanship is guaranteed.

74 RUA DO OUVIDOR 74

#### A PENDULA SUISSA.

JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER American eight-day clocks, striking hours and half-hours.. Rs. 25\$000. American alarm clocks.. Rs. 8\$000

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