



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 21ST, 1896.

NUMBER 4

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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 negroes 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 among shops and buildings which reminded us of a dozen English seaports. 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 Yankee 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-fifth of the land is uncultivated, 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 one has proper introductions, make this place 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 rooms and the extended freedom which are to be found in a good hotel 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 embark once more, for the voyage to Trinidad.—Augustus in New York Observer.

THE BRITISH 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 over twenty years. He said: "The people of British Guiana can only view with surprise the present attitude of the United States with regard to the Venezuelan boundary. In British Guiana there has never been any aggressive action in the direction of the frontier, nor any hostility towards Venezuela. All along the colonists have been anxious for a peaceful settlement of the boundary question; but Venezuela, on her side, the never seemed anxious to get the matter settled. The suggestion of the United States to adjudicate on the ownership of territory east of the Schomburg line cannot, of course, be admitted for a moment. The district between the Schomburg line and the Essequibo is an integral part of British Guiana—comprising almost a third of the colony—originally ceded to Great Britain by Holland. The frontier claimed by Venezuela 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 Venezuela. This district abounds in valuable timber and auriferous land. The population is, of course, not so thick there as on the coast, but is daily increasing. The timber industry and gold prospecting are making progress. Venezuela's demand for this territory, which, by the by, is not a new one, has always been received in the colony with ridicule. If Mr. Cleveland's commissioners go to Spain and Holland in the object of really getting disinterested information, I have no doubt that they will find that our claim is clear up to the Schomburg line, and probably for some distance beyond it. The general feeling of British Guiana has always supposed that feeling to be reciprocated. The case of war we should have to get our breadstuffs from Canada instead of from the United States, and our export trade with the United States would naturally be crippled. The colonists entirely uphold Lord Salisbury's attitude, and believe that the common sense of Americans will enable President Cleveland to see that the British position is a righteous one."—Reuter.

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 requerimientos, 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 200 reis, excepting cheques which are subject to the fixed stamp of 20 reis.
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 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 the minister instructs the inspector of customs as follows:
Merchandise now in the custom-house, or in port awaiting discharge, or on the voyage out if shipped before 31st December last, must be dispatched before 20th February next, on which date will begin the exemptions and reductions provided by the law as well as the increase in the fines specified in article 6.
For the dispatch of beer, now taxed at 1\$200 a kilo, when imported in demijohns, bottles or

other vessel of earthenware or glass, the disposi- tions of No. 13 of the tariff now in force is revoked, because otherwise the tax would be in- creased to \$800 a kilo, causing a great decrease in consumption and, consequently, in the revenue.

The abatement in sheet tin should only apply to the plain sheets, now taxed at the rate of 40 reis per kilo.

The words "magma tava" 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 \$500 per kilo on plain bags, un- specified, should only be applied to those of con- tain article 499.

Notwithstanding the discrimination in the sur- taxes on the expedite, lighthouse and dock taxes, these taxes should be considered.

In the surtax imposed on merchandise on which ad valorem duties are paid, it should be understood that the 30 and 40 per cent. are im- posed 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 per cent.

The penalty of double duties will be imposed in future, whether for increased weight or difference in quality, where the excess exceeds 200g.

The abatement of 50 per cent. on agricultural implements and other articles, now exempt from duties, refers to the *excise* tax. This abatement should not apply to the raw materials, dyes, chemicals, etc., used by national factories, as such a favor would greatly decrease the revenues.

The requirement in regard to affixing stamps on the coils of all kind of leverages passing through the custom-house, is postponed for the present, because of its impracticability.

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

From *A Pátria*, 55, Paulo, Dec. 21, 1895.

FRUITS

We have had the patience to prepare, as a curiosity, an abstract of the documents presented to the Senate by Sr. Romiro Barcellos in regard to the scandalous frauds recently committed at the Santos custom-house, in which figure as sufferers respectable firms of this city and of the interior of the state.

These documents, once exhibited in Congress, clearly prove, as the illustrious senator asserted, the unscrupulous, or more properly, the dishonest manner in which the Brazilian treasury is de- frauded of its revenue.

There is a long list of documents showing that fraudulent clearances have been made on different occasions at the Santos custom-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 labor 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:

Table with 5 columns: Owner of the merchandise, Duties paid to custom-house, Amount paid by owner of merchandise, and Indefinite. Rows list various companies like Companhia Mineira, Industria Paulista, etc.

It is necessary to observe that, as was remarked by the illustrious senator, the names of these merchants have no participation in these shameful frauds. The intermediaries in these entries pocketed the sum of 365,497\$889, which is the amount of the differences unduly paid by those firms.

The document presented by Senator Romiro Barcellos contain the names of the *lucky* brokers, which are as follows:

Companhia Lupton, R. Dale, Chalk & Coonan, Octaviano Essein, Cincinnati Martins Costa, Joaquim Soares Junior, Ernesto Augusto de Freitas, Eduardo Couto & Co.

\* This transcript from the *Pátria*, which is made at the request of friends in São Paulo, should have appeared in our last issue, but was left out through an oversight in the "make-up." It is to this article that our editorial article of last week had reference in discussing the frauds discovered at the Santos custom-house.—E. News.

AN ART EXHIBITION.

At the National Art School there are now on exhibition some thirty three pictures by Sr. Oscar Pereira da Silva, a Brazilian artist just arrived from Europe, where he has spent the last five years.

Sr. Oscar Pereira da Silva was a pensioner of the state, having won the travelling scholarship in 1889, and has resided mostly in Paris, where he studied under Gérôme and other famous French masters.

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

From the thirty-three works on exhibition, no impartial observer can deny that their author is an artist of talent, a good draftsman, a fair colorist, and more at ease in the rendering of the human figure than at landscape-painting, and that his inclinations lie 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 will not lose their time in half an hour's visit to the exhibition.

The principal ones to be seen are: 1. *Infancia de Gialla* (Giotto's Childhood), full of poetical intuition; No. 2, *O Cantor Ambulante* (The Street Singer), very vigorous of treatment, and perhaps the best of the lot; 3, *Petit Rentier* (A Small Investor), and 4, *Basse-cour de Grand Mère* (Granny's Poultry-Yard), two very characteristic features of French life, well rendered; 14, *Colégio de Arade* (Head of Aradian), very expressive and only in two colors; 17, *A Planície de Champigny* (Champigny's Common), a lot of delightful landscape; *Sansão e Dalila* (Sanson and Dalilah), a sketch for a large canvas, which deserves to be painted, judging from this small study. The exhibition will be open up to the 31st inst.

THE PERSECUTION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

It is not probable that the Argentine government would consent 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 foreigners protection of person and property equal to that given to the natives. He is promised security for both and the right to engage in all lawful undertakings on the same basis as if he had been born on these shores. The republic has a considerable number of treaties in force each of which provides that the citizens or subjects of the nation which is a party to the treaty shall have all the commercial rights of natives. Any law that is enacted in our Argentine friends can always quote these as illustrating the generosity and civilization of Argentina in the recognition of the rights of foreign capital, but this, like most other truths, can be so used as to become the most malicious of lies. This equality of capital before 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, legislation being so shaped as to put the heaviest burdens upon that business most largely 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 most in favor. Foreign capital in large amounts in private companies, banks, insurance companies and railways is overtaxed, harassed, blackmailed and persecuted by law and lawless 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 insurance companies against every principle of the constitutional guarantee, against every law of fair play or decency, and the Argentine government and people are responsible for this shameful iniquity, which no civilized country would tolerate. It has constituted a board of railway commissioners for no other purpose than to harass and persecute foreign railway companies, giving titles and powers which the Czar of Russia never would think of assuming—a board which usurps the functions of legislature, executive and judiciary, which makes and executes laws against every principle of constitutional law, a body beyond and above all law, having no responsibility, and giving no allegiance to the most primary principle of fair dealing; a board which has no dupli- cate in any civilized country and one which seems to be possessed of the concentrated ignorance of the ages, a commission which is ridiculous as when it is not outrageous, and one which changes fair and capable men into fractions of a corporate body which is both contemptible and undependable. These are facts which the world should know and that world which is abroad. Every foreign com- pany here knows to its cost how true all this is, even though it keep quiet under alarm for fear a greater evil should befall it, but foreigners abroad should also know what they have to meet in com- ing here.

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 tips and vinegar. I have often, out of curiosity, examined the numerous dishes of the Mongolian cuisine with a view to ascertaining their constitu- tion. Whether it was soups or stews, ragouts or fricassees, pot roasts or boiled, I have found tips 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 tips in all animal foods, they likewise found the same quality in the gizzard of the bird kingdom.

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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.

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance.)  
Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.  
\$10.00 or £2 abroad (if sent paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reals; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 69 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

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

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by  
George H. Phelps, Esq.,  
114 Nassau St., New York;  
Messrs. Street & Co.,  
30 Cornhill, London;  
First & Co.,  
35 New York St.,  
and at the Victoria Store,  
São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 21st, 1896.

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 35 on the 15th. These figures do not include *accesso febricidioso*, which is sometimes a fulminating 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 exceptional state of things for January. Unless the weather favors us—and it has been much cooler during the past week—we may expect a very bad time of it in March, usually the worst month of the season. Laranjeiras continues to make a bad record, which is due in great part, apparently, to the unsanitary condition of the factory workmen's dwellings. The sanitary authorities can not afford to ignore this, nor longer neglect the careful examination of the stream coming down through the valley, into which much garbage and filth is thrown. Something must be done, also, to make the sanitary inspectors more efficient. We hear of physicians living in a central district, who are inspectors for suburban 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. It is a grave mistake, also, to appoint inspectors who reside at a distance 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 dilettantes 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 separate lines, having 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 29,507,205\$-630, and the aggregate working expenses 33,276,081\$044, 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 in good working condition. Since then heavy appropriations have been made for the purchase of new material and for urgent repairs and improvements. On the

Central alone in 1894 the receipts were only 25,911,268\$179, while 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 the causes of this situation, they are not far to seek. Ignorant and wasteful management, insubordinate employes, 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 entrusted to official management. The object of legislation in the immediate future, then, should be to discourage 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.

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 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 companies, which was 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 defer 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 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 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 grand thing to have a few patriotic 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 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 artificial values for everything about you; and it demoralizes government by adding state socialism to its prerogatives and thus leads it into the interminable labyrinth of class

and personal legislation; but it is patriotic, and it is generous, and it is full of bursting of those grand possibilities of national development 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 developing 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 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 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 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 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 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, also, that Brazil having no coal and being deficient in available water power, produces 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 inexcessably unjust to burden the people 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 recognized. Protection, then, should be for 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 instance, that these cotton factories confer an 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. 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 protection, 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:

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 matter depends mainly upon them; neither the government nor 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 becoming a very old story. We were introduced 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 foreign 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 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.

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 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 inconvenient 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 orders, or devote his attention to the details of cutting and wrapping goods for diverse markets. In England 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 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, and thus be able to solve these difficulties.







The municipality of Nova Friburgo is considering the advisability of constructing waterworks and an electric light system for that city.

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 \$3000 a bottle on alcoholic beverages which are sold in quantity.

In the new commercial treaty between Chile and Brazil there is a clause whereby the former admits duty free the following Brazilian products: Coffee, tobacco, raw sugar and yuca; whilst the latter allows free entry to Chilean wheat, heavy duty fruit and wines.

FINANCIAL NOTES

During the year 1894 the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom-house collected 1,230,063,809.4. The expenditure of the municipal government of Bahia for 1895 is estimated at 1,427,455,800.

The December receipts of the Bahia custom-house were 1,799,359,768 against 1,990,581,829 in 1894.

During the past year the Santos receitoria collected \$24,225,8418 for account of the state of Minas Geras.

In 1895 the public revenue of the state of Parana amounted to 12,415,175,995, against 9,972,146,804 in 1894.

Up to yesterday the subscription at the office of the Jornal do Commercio for the family of Col. Francisco Colombo Leon amounted to 1,010,800.

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

The municipality of Taulest owes 154,800\$ on account of waterworks, and 55,000\$ for account of house property purchased on one of the public squares of the town.

The Ceara state treasury is said to contain 1,103,983,672 in cash and 511,150\$ in apolices of the lot. It would be well to have those apolices cancelled at once.

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

The prefect of the city sanctioned an extraordinary credit of 50,000\$, on the 15th, which is to be applied in clearing 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 Monroe doctrine. -Financial News, Dec. 24.

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

Last year the receipts of the Campinas post-office amounted to 32,445,800 and the expenses to 4,200,000. We presume that the salaries of the postmaster and his employees are not included in the expenses.

The December receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house amounted to 1,963,984,774, 21,518,700 less than in the same month of 1894. The receipts of the state receitoria were 489,714,427, 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 counterfeit notes. In Uruguayana counterfeit notes of 500\$ are in circulation. It is said that persons of position and consideration have been connected with this criminal business.

The editor of the so-called monarchist organ O Brazil was cited yesterday to present the original of the article "Golpe falso" 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 ex-jacobins; they are not monarchists 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 apolices for the loan of 1895, which were promised 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 printed at the mint, the Jornal considers that the necessity is still greater, for the mint is law to itself, and will execute the work at its own supreme pleasure.

The custom-house Bolotins says that the merchandise dispatched free of duty in August amounted in value to 1,052,594\$, on which the duties would have been 282,100\$. 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 Misericordia 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.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Rio de Janeiro, London, and other international locations.

EXCHANGE.

January 14.—The market opened steady with 9 3/16 posted at the Brazilian and 9 1/2 at the foreign banks, which were also drawing with more or less freedom at the higher rate.

January 15.—The banks opened with 9 3/16 at the Banco Nacional for 100 milreis, 9 1/2 at the Banco da Republica and 1/2% the foreign banks, but some of these gave bids at 9 1/2.

January 16.—The Banco Nacional posted 9 3/16 in London, at which the Banco da Republica was drawing all foreign bills at 9 1/2.

January 17.—The Banco Nacional posted 9 3/16 when the market opened, and business was done by all the banks at this rate during the morning.

January 18.—There was very little doing, but rates were well maintained, viz 9 3/16 for bank and 9 1/2 for other sterling, and the market was firm at the close.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various companies and locations, including Apolices, Commercial, and other financial instruments.

Table with market prices for various goods and commodities, including Apolices, Commercial, and other items.

MARKET REPORT.

Coffee.—We have had so quiet a week that the reported purchase of a cargo for the Cape on the 17th was quite an event for the local market.

The factors are still very considerable in firmness, and packers are not supposed to be holding large stocks, although there is certainly coffee brought over from last year that is still expected with a good deal of confidence, and although the supply from that source is only about 2,500 to 3,000 bags a day.

Santos has shown some renewal of activity, but the advance prices, noted in our last week, was lost on the 14th, and coffee average was quoted on Saturday at 158-90 per 100 lbs.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

Receipts during the past week were 35,210 bags for the United States, and 14,700 for Europe, and the week before 6,400 bags.

Table listing market prices for various goods, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

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Imports.—Prices are still about unchanged, and it is supposed that importers are generally occupied in clearing their goods, as fast as they arrive, although the finance minister in his dispatch 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 31st last.

Table with market prices for various goods and commodities, including Apolices, Commercial, and other items.

The market has been quiet without any change in quotations, and the withdrawals in our warehouse do not exceed 10,000 lbs.

Local Receipts are 2,150 bags, 700 cases per Parcel, and 100 cases per Parcel, and 100 cases per Parcel, and 100 cases per Parcel.

White Pine.—There have been no receipts, and bankers now quote at 202-00, or 200, per ton.

Prunice Pine.—We may still quote at 258-00-275-00 per doz, and there are no receipts.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,500 bags per Parcel, and 1,500 bags per Parcel, and 1,500 bags per Parcel, and 1,500 bags per Parcel.

Coal.—Receipts are 1,500 tons per Parcel, and 1,500 tons per Parcel, and 1,500 tons per Parcel, and 1,500 tons per Parcel.

Table listing market prices for various goods, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Table listing shipping news, including arrivals and departures of foreign vessels.

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Nova Lillo	Opote	25 Nov.
Noroman Hills	Cardif	19 Dec.
Nova City	Pensacola	..
Norfolk	Pensacola	..
Norfolk	Pensacola	..
Orch	Baltimore	6 Nov.
Orch	Baltimore	28 Nov.
Orch	Opote	..
Rosa	Pensacola	..
Santa Lucia	Paspebag	28 N v
Santa Lucia	Christiansand	..
Santa Lucia	Falmouth	11 Dec.
Santa Lucia	Cardif	10 Dec.
Santa Lucia	Cardif	28 Dec.
Santa Lucia	Cardif	..
Santa Lucia	Pensacola	..
Tara	Bonnawick	25 Nov.
Tara	Westowick	..
Tara	Cardif	..
Vesta (str)	Cardif	..
Vesta	Opote	..
W. F. Quinn	Cardif	11 Dec.
W. F. Quinn (str)	Wiscy	20 Dec.
White Wings	Baltimore	27 Dec.
White Wings	Pasagoda	..
White Wings	Pensacola	..

### FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 19th, 1896.

NAME	AR. RIVER	FROM	CONSIGNERS
<b>American</b>			
log Merom	84	Dec. 20	New York Watson, R. & C
log Louie Moore	837	Jan. 31	New York W. W. Guim & C
log Francis	644	Jan. 10	Baltimore Wilson & C
<b>British</b>			
sp Bermuda	622	Nov. 14	Cardif Wilson Sons & C
lk Fifth of Clyde	1281	Dec. 8	Cardif Theblin, R. & C
lk John O'Gunn	1149	20	Antwerp W. Samson & C
sp Rhylact S'ell	1915	23	Cardif B. Rodriguez & C
sp Celtic Chief	1709	26	Antwerp A. Avemier & C
sp Port Logan	1833	26	Greenock Gas Co.
lk Fonus	327	30	London Walter, C. & C.
lk Pomona	1230	30	Antwerp To order
sp E. I. Spicer	1568	Jan. 2	New York Gerat & C. & I.
sp Tuskur	1559	2	Tadousac Gerat & C. & I.
lk Bankhome	1587	4	Hyeres To order
log Morning Star	185	5	Gaspe P. S. Nicholson & C
sp Anglo-America	1493	5	Cardif Barz Coal Co.
log C. W. Jones	224	5	Rosario Sagado Z. & C.
log Antigua	725	6	Brunswick V. W. Guim & C
log Sir Hibbert	746	6	Lamphton Gerat & C. & C.
lk Ley	547	9	Rosario L. de Souza & C.
lk Oh. Kimsson	335	9	Rosario Silva Vieira & C.
log Snowdrop	249	15	Gaspe P. S. Nicholson & C
lk Cashmere	1745	15	Gaspe Gas Co.
lk Argonne	1570	15	Rangoun H. Stoltz & C.
<b>Danish</b>			
log Artek	171	Jan. 6	Westwick C. Heckscher & C
<b>Dutch</b>			
log Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 1	Hamburg C. Heckscher & C
<b>German</b>			
sp Lika	1618	Oct. 11	Cardif Maceni Jr. & C.
lk Antoon	146	Dec. 7	Hamburg H. Stoltz & C.
lk E. d. Laender	265	11	I. Box Vista G. Saboia & C.
<b>Italian</b>			
lk Splendizza	53	Dec. 4	Marseilles A. Avemier & C
lk Papa Grego	419	7	Hamburg C. Heckscher & C
lk Fr. Laurin	616	Jan. 13	Marseilles To order
<b>Norwegian</b>			
lg Swift	231	Dec. 1	Paranaguá J. H. Lowndes & C
lk Assyria	1077	1	Androsson B. Rodriguez & C
log Vega	191	2	Iha do Sul G. Saboia & C.
log Norderland	282	3	Paranaguá To order
log Echo	338	Jan. 6	London Ind. do Brazil
lk Flid	322	1	Hamble C. Heckscher & C
lk Fensler	735	1	Cardif To order
lg S. N. Hansen	327	12	M. cede Jr. A. O. Maia
lg Amor	237	12	Rosario Assumpção & C.
<b>Portuguese</b>			
lk Propheta	412	Dec. 12	Valencia Oliv. G. & Santo
lk Maup	813	14	Opote Veiga Pinto & C.
lk Triunpha	478	19	Mosso To order
lk Isabel	1148	21	I. do Sal. M. cede Jr. & C.
lk Vas. da Gama	547	Jan. 13	Opote Costa Simões & C.
<b>Swedish</b>			
lk August	536	Jan. 2	Famsjoe Ferraz Sob. & C
lk Western Tid.	399	7	Kramfors C. Heckscher & C
lk Garin	317	15	Hernosand C. Heckscher & C
lg Svea	752	15	Mosso A. O. Maia
<b>Spanish</b>			
lk Constanca	649	Jan. 12	Vigo G. Saboia & C.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

# Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"  
 "At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

## 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 of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

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

1. They consume 30 cts less gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of art, as they are, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

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

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

### Thomas Price,

50, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Jan. 13	Alaska Br	Newport 2nd	Lage Imbos
14	Thames Br	S'hampton 17d	Royal Mail
15	V. de M'vidoa Fr	Havre 24d	ChargeursRéunis
15	Bandora Aust	Thiers 24d	Rambouss & C
15	Turkish Br. Br	New York 30d	Quayle, D. & C
15	Victoria Br	Cardif 2nd	Braz. Coal Co.
15	Haldou Br	Newport 27d	Lage Imbos
16	Tague Br	S'hampton 27d	Royal Mail
16	Morathio It	Cardif 2nd	A. Fiorita & C
16	Harveste Br	Genoa 3 d	Lage Imbos
16	Dumale Br	River Plate 3 d	Royal Mail
17	Mat. Bruzo It	do 7 d	La Veloce
17	Weser Gr	Santos 15h	H. Stoltz & C.
17	Windward Rhd	New York 19d	Norton, M. & C
17	V. de S. Nels Fr	Havre 19d	ChargeursRéunis
17	Mayfield Br	Cagliari 20d	To order
17	Belaucha Arg	Buenos Aires 2d	Camaryano & C
17	Pa. Tarros Or	S. J. de Barra 28h	Amaral R. & C
17	Picmaro Br	Genoa 2nd	Souza Alves & C
18	Montevideo It	Genoa 2nd	La Veloce
18	V. de Rosaria Fr	P. Alegre 2nd	ChargeursRéunis
19	H. Bellhaven Br	do 24h	Braz. Coal Co.
19	Intra Ger	Hamburg 2nd	E. Johnson & C
19	Abarcia It	Genoa 2nd	A. Fiorita & C
19	Esauza Fr	Es. Aires 65d	D. T. Azevedo
19	Frieda Br	P. Alegre 10d	Norton, M. & C

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Jan. 15	Thames Br	River Plate	Sundries
15	South Wales Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
15	V. Jener Dan	do	do
15	Herschel Br	do	Sundries
15	Paraguassit Gr	do	do
16	Mat. Bruzo It	Genoa	Ballast
16	Centurion Br	Buenos Aires	Sundries
17	Haldou Br	Southampton	Sundries
17	Maraudio It	Genoa	Ballast
17	Hibernia Br	Buenos Aires	do
17	Argo Nor	Falia	Sundries
17	Moeve Gr	Rio Grande*	Sundries
17	Weser Gr	Buenos	Sundries
18	Hellersend Arg	Buenos Aires	Ballast
18	Tague Br	Santos	Sundries
18	Turkish Pr. Br	do	do
19	V. de M'vidoa Fr	do	do
19	London Aust	do	do
19	Flaxman Br	New York*	do
19	V. de Rosaria Fr	Havre	do
19	Montevideo It	River Plate*	do

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

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

Circulation	Public Funds	
262,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (applied)	958\$000 = 969\$300
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895	956 000 = 960 000
122,642,000	Bonds 4% (gold) converted	1,259 000 = 1,279 000
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%	---
24,751,500	Do do 1870, 4 1/2 %	---
16,868,500	Do do 1880, 4 %	---
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	---
7,375,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%	---
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	---
		--- 370 000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	3\$000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Commercial	200	8 000 - Jan. 96
80,000,000	do 2nd series	80	3 200 - Jan. 96
17,000,000	Constructor	200	7 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Credito Movel	200	6 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Lavania e Comercio	200	140 000 - 148 000
10,000,000	do 2nd series	200	63 000 - 60 000
150,776,200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	213 000
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	6 000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	State of Espirito Santo	1000	3 000 - Jan. 96
	Funale Hypothecario	200	9 000 - Jan. 96
	do 2nd series	100	4 500 - Jan. 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	400\$	---
16,000,000	Muzoalinho	100	---
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	15\$250 - 15\$300
	do 2nd series	75	---
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	---
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Tavam	200	70 500 -
	do 2nd series	60	---

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	.. - Nov. 95
13,000,000	S. Christovão	200	.. - Jan. 96

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	.. - July 95
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	14\$000 - Aug. 95
2,000,000	Canica	200	.. - July 95
6,000,000	Canilinas Industrial	200	10 000 - Jan. 96
500,000	D. Isabel	200	25 000 - Jan. 96
1,200,000	Industrial Mineraria	200	12 000 - Aug. 95
1,500,000	Manufactures Fluminense	200	6 1/2 p. a - Aug. 95
4,000,000	Petropolitana	200	6 000 - Aug. 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	.. - July 95
500,000	Santa Luzia	200	6 000 - Jan. 96

### Ask for



# Château Lalugyay

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 guaranteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques  
 Ouidor No. 34.

## 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:

- 1 box for..... 25\$00
- 1/2 dozen boxes for... 12\$00 and
- One dozen " " " 20\$00

Address:  
 JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA,  
 No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor,  
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## Companhia Serviços de Portos

Office:

No. 64, Rua do General Camara

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

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

**H. F. ORTON**

Ship, Steamer and General  
Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

VICTORIA,

Espirito Santo, Brazil.

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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  
POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire }

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

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

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,  
Rio de Janeiro.

**FILTROS  
PASTEUR  
FILTROS**

VENDEM-SE NO DEPOSITO  
DOS UNICOS AGENTES

de la Société anonyme du

FILTRE CHAMBERLAND  
SYSTÈME PASTEUR

PARIS

Para o Brasil

EMANUELE CRESTA & C.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

**ALPINE HOUSE**

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA TEREZA.  
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 Santa Theresa hill, and  
entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a  
most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a  
large forest.  
The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

**ENVELOPES.**

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES  
from superior calendared papers of various colors;

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

LINEN ENVELOPES,

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

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

Typographia Aldina

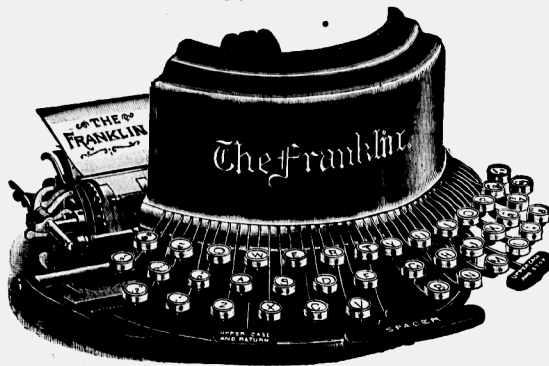
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

**To 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 nausea 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**

**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 un-  
derstand and operate it.

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

**Alignment.**—The type-bars are guided,  
thus ensuring exact and permanent align-  
ment.

**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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Work.**—Its work is clean, clear cut, and  
beautiful in appearance. Samples che-  
erfully furnished upon application.

Price: \$90 with Table.

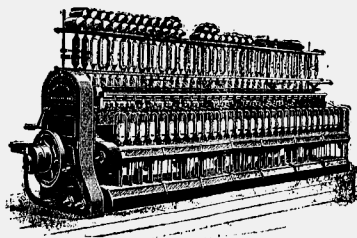
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**SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.**

**HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED**  
SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;

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SPECIALISTS IN WEAVING.



SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

**HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.**

Engineers and Contractors,

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HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

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

**Dr. Valdés Garcia's**

**MEAT JUICE**

Awarded premiums at the following:

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

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

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the  
London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton.  
The result of their analysis made on the 3rd 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.

Depôt at

No. B I, RUA SENADOR DANTAS

**IZAL**

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

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

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be re-  
commended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal.

Used on board the steamers of the principal Companies.  
It does not damage the decks.

Sold in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:

NESTOR SAMPAIO,

Rua da Alfandega, 40

Rio de Janeiro.

Samples and directions for use gratis on application.

**New Zealand Store.**

This establishment has always in stock a large  
assortment of English, American, French, Portu-  
guese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines,  
liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received  
directly from New Zealand and Southampton by  
refrigeric 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.

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Agencies and Correspondence solicited

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NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

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Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and  
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article of general use, on hand.

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

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São Paulo.

**Shipping.**

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

**Steamships.**

**ROYAL MAIL  
 STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,**

1896		
Date	Steamer	Destination
1896		
Jan. 26	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 26	Tagus	Bahia, Maceio, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 29	Thames	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

**LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**

**PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**

The steamer

**WORDSWORTH**

sails for

Bahia, Pernambuco and New York 25th inst.

This steamer is fitted throughout 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 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

For passages and other information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ld.**

58, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> 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,

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

**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 FASSETT and PYSCHKE; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

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

**LEA & PERRINS'**

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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

of every Bottle of the

**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

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

**SAUCE.**

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**

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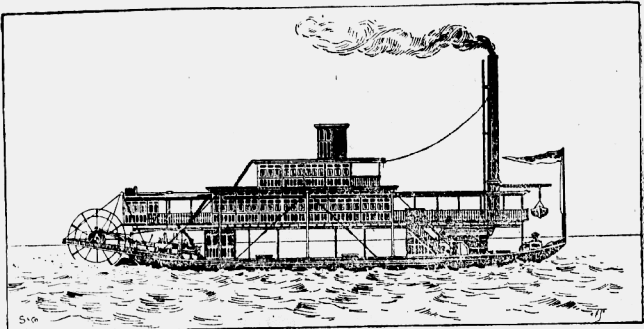
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