



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1896.

NUMBER 7

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

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

### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

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

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

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio 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, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

**KING, FERREIRA & Co.**  
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.  
11, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO,  
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

**WILSON & CO.**  
21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,  
Rio de Janeiro.  
Importers, Exporters  
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE  
Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.  
Telephone No. 153. P. O. Box. No. 267

**V. A. 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 house  
Sole Agents for  
BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines  
G. FELLER & Co., Bordeaux,  
Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;  
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,  
Exporter of Cognac  
Dealers in  
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.  
Rua da Alameda, 83.

**RAUNIER & Co.**  
136, RUA DO OUVIDOR  
TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.  
Specialty in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woolsens and flannels, mohairs, alpacas, *trinos*, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

**MODERATE PRICES.**

**DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA**  
(American Dentist)  
RUA DA QUITANDA 37  
(1st floor)  
Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

**QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.**

119, Rua da Quitanda

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

Representatives of

**FLINT, EDDY & CO., New York**

AGENTS FOR

**BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;**

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

**HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;**

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

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**  
**PHILADELPHIA, PENN.**

(Established, 1831.)

**BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.**

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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

**George's Restaurant.**

8, Rua do General Camara.

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

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

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

**Grand Hotel International**

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

**SANTA THERESA HILL,**

Rua do Aqueduto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (*plano inclinado, rua do Riachuelo*) to this hotel, 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, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. 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,

ASSIMBLÉA 72. TELEPHONE 8018.

**SOCIÉTÉ AN. "Empreza Estivadora"**  
TRAVAIL ET D'ENTREPRISES AU BRÉSIL  
79, RUA 1.<sup>a</sup> DE MARÇO 79  
RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,**  
PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE**

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

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:

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

**THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.**  
Wilmington, Del.

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

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

Sole Agents in Brazil:

*Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.*

**CARMO BATHS.**  
CHIROPODIST,

Hot and Shower Baths,  
Sulphur and Medical Baths,  
Plunge Baths, etc.

No. 28, Rua do Carmo,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

Established 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
Reorganized 1870.

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

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

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COINTERFEITING. Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

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

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

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.  
AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.  
TOMAS ROBERTSON, }  
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.  
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.  
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

**600** For Stamp Collectors  
**BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS**

Brazil—Sets for sale:  
20 Varieties, Rs. 9500 50 Varieties, Rs. 48000  
30 Varieties, Rs. 18000 60 Varieties, Rs. 108000  
40 Varieties, Rs. 48000 80 Varieties, Rs. 208000  
100 Varieties, Rs. 508000  
Collection of 120 Varieties (nearly complete) ..... Rs. 808000  
All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately. *Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from 1843 to 1894..... Rs. 3500.*

English-spoken. **CASA PHILATELICA,**  
1 A Travessa S. Francisco de Paula  
Rio de Janeiro, near Largo S. Francisco.

**THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**  
Philadelphia, Penn.

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

Sole Agents in Brazil:

*Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.*

**LAWRENCE W. HISLOP,**  
and  
**HISLOP & Co.**  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
Brazil.

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

Established 1884.

Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L'd.

Cables used:

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

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's this office.

**D. A. DE LIMA & Co.**

07, New Street, Rua da Quitanda, 56  
New York. Rio de Janeiro.

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 thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to.

Cable address: "Delima—New York."

**PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.**  
 Established 1782  
 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
 March 24th, 1887.  
 Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
 and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable  
 conditions.  
**G. C. Anderson, Agent.**  
 7, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

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

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
 PANY LIMITED.**  
 Capital . . . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
 Reserve fund . . . . . £ 500,000 ..  
 Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
**G. C. Anderson.**  
 7, 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 merc han-  
 ise of every kind at reduced rates.  
**John Moore & Co, agents.**  
 No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
 INSURANCE Co.**  
 Capital (fully subscribed) . . . . . £2,127,500  
 Reserve fund . . . . . £ 670,355  
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
**Watson Ritchie & Co.**  
 No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottou.

**NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE  
 COMPANY**  
 Established 1886  
 Capital . . . . . £3,000,000  
 Accumulated funds . . . . . £4,057,000  
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
**Wilson & Co.**  
 No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saravia.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
 INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**  
 Capital . . . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
 Reserve fund . . . . . 1,328,751 ..  
 Uncalled capital . . . . . 2,400,751 ..  
 Agent : **P. E. Straznick,**  
 4, Travessa do Conselh iro Saravia.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
 ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**  
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
**Smith Youle & Co.**  
 No. 31, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO,  
 LIMITED.**  
 Representatives of  
**GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London**  
 Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Gory's Merbury"  
 always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.  
 Teabags always ready for service.  
**OFFICES:**  
 Praça do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27.  
 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara  
**DEPOT:**  
 Ilha dos Ferreiros

**CHARLES HUE**  
 Commission Merchant and Ship Agent  
 Rua Fresca No. 8.  
 P. O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO.  
 Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374

**CONSOLIDATED  
 DENTAL MFG. Co.**  
 NEW YORK.  
 Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth,  
 Instruments, filling materials, etc.  
 Guaranteed as good as the best,  
 at lower prices. Get a sample set of  
 teeth at  
**C. S. BONTECOU & Co.**  
 Representatives for Brazil.

**W. & B. DOUGLAS**  
 MIDDLETOWN, CONN.  
 2, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic  
 rams, pump chain, garden  
 engines, Yard hydrants, street  
 washers, etc.  
 Sole representatives in Brazil,  
**C. S. BONTECOU & Co.**

Caixa 1055. 2, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.  
**STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,**  
 110, Rua da Passagem  
 Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an  
 Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment  
 of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee  
 for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be  
 required.  
 Applicants for admission should present themselves between  
 10 and 11 a. m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physi-  
 cian 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."  
 Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the  
 Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-  
 tions 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 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.**  
 1 to 3 p. m.  
 The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 10 in the morn-  
 ing and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m.  
 to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

**Missing Friends.**  
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General,  
 No. 7, Rua General Camara, as to the following:  
**JOCYEYN, R.**—A resident in Rio for some three months  
 past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.  
**DUNFORD, John**—Was last heard of about ten years ago,  
 he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to  
 his whereabouts.  
**GRAY, Robert**—Left Liverpool December, 1894, per S.S.  
 "Ondine," arrived at Maranhão Decr. 27, proceeded to  
 Para, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there January  
 14th, 1895. Has not been heard of since.  
**APPELIN, Walter**—Was living some time since with  
 Senhor Maurice Haret, Fazenda da Bela Alliance, Vigem  
 Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his where-  
 abouts.  
 Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

**FOR SALE**  
 A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house.  
 Contains thirteen pieces: 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 rocking-chair,  
 and 3 other chairs. The set is new and will be sold cheap.  
 Can be seen at No. 97, Rua da Assembleia.

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

**New York firm** wishes to buy Old  
 Rails, Scrap Iron, Old Copper, Old Brass. New Cuttings  
 of Cotton and Wool Clothing. Enquire for particulars at  
 Messrs. E. Johnson & Co., 64, Rua S. Pedro.

**S. Domingos.**  
 TO LET—Nice rooms, with sea-bath at the door, in a  
 private house, with board, if preferred.  
 RUA FRESCA, N. 7.

**Official Directory**  
**U.S. LEGATION.**—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON  
 Minister.  
**BRITISH LEGATION.**—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ialoraby  
 (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H.  
 PHIPPS, Minister.  
**AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 66, Rua  
 Theophilo Ottou. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.**—N. 1, rua Vis-  
 conde de Ialoraby (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM  
 G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**  
**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-  
 ing service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service  
 during cool season according to notice. Holy communion  
 after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and  
 on Sunday 29 p. m. Baptisms after morning ser-  
 vice, or at other times by special arrangement.  
**HENRY MOSLEY, M.A.** British Chaplain.  
 Rua das Laranjeiras.  
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do  
 Cateete. *English services* at 12 m. Sundays Lecture  
 services Thursdays, 9.30 p. m.  
*Portuguese services:* at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sun-  
 days: 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 105,  
 7.30 p. m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA  
 COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.:  
 Fabrica Cañoca, 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 11  
 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5  
 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays.  
 Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.  
**JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.**

**Medical Directory**  
**Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr,** German Physi-  
 cian. Office: Rua General Camara. Consulting hours  
 from 12 to 3 p. m.  
**Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost,** professor of Histology, esp e-  
 cially of Ophthalmology, and Surgeon in the Faculty of Medicine;  
 Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. Resi-  
 dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—No. 96  
 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
 ENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—Onate, the  
 Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,  
 Italian, Spanish and other languages.  
**JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.**  
**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING  
 ROOM.**—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to  
 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.  
**RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.**—  
 35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDERTH, Mis-  
 sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of  
 left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission  
 or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottou.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**  
 —The political situation in Chili is decidedly  
 chaotic, and the next presidential elections will be  
 correspondingly unsatisfactory. The parties are: a  
 conservative, liberal, radical and Balmacedist.  
 The first two are weak, and the last two may pre-  
 vail if they can hold together long enough.  
 —Congress has also passed a bill authorizing the  
 construction of a national cable between Port Montt  
 and Punta Arenas. Probably the cost will be about  
 one third greater than it ought to have been, and  
 £180,000 is a large sum for a poor country to  
 spend, but the cable will be of service years after  
 the new torpedo-catchers are useless or out of date,  
 and it has long been a serious inconvenience to  
 steamer traffic and business interests at large, that  
 there was no telegraphic communication with the  
 Straits of Magellan. Of course this measure is  
 chiefly one of national defence, and it is a reason-  
 able precaution.—*Valparaiso Review.*  
 —Don Vicente Reyes is still considered likely to  
 be the candidate of the radical-Balmacedist con-  
 vention. He is himself neither a radical nor a Balm-  
 acedist, and he certainly has shown no very marked  
 personal ambition for the post. His name, how-  
 ever, carries a considerable weight in view of his  
 long political experience. He can scarcely be said  
 to have rendered any very great or striking services  
 to the state, but he has respectfully filled many  
 high positions and his personal reputation is un-  
 blemished. In the events of 1890 and 1891 he did  
 not take a decisive side with either party. He  
 strongly opposed Balmaceda's action from his  
 place in the senate, but as the spirit of the opposi-  
 tion became more revolutionary, his sympathy with  
 them diminished, and he refused to take part in  
 the disposition of Balmaceda by congress and in  
 the civil war which followed. The Balmacedists  
 are reasonable enough to understand the difficulty  
 of carrying one of their own men, and it would of  
 course be much more acceptable to them to vote  
 for a bystander like Vicente Reyes rather than for  
 any of the men who actively opposed them in the  
 civil war.—*Valparaiso Review.*

—The condition of our municipal affairs goes  
 from bad to worse. Santiago enjoys the unenviable  
 distinction of possessing at once the highest ordi-  
 nary death rate and the highest murder statistics in  
 all the civilized world, the number of deaths by  
 violence in that city of 250,000 inhabitants being  
 actually greater than in the whole United Kingdom.  
 It is no less, therefore, than a national disgrace  
 that the police votes for Santiago should have been  
 reduced by three quarters in the municipal esti-  
 mates for 1896. It is not the time now to cavil  
 about theories of local government. It is a crying  
 necessity for the central government to make it self  
 responsible for the maintenance of an adequate po-  
 lice service in Santiago during 1896.—*Valparaiso  
 Review.*

—Nobody will deny that our *alcalde* is a won-  
 derful man. In his short term of office he has  
 managed at different times to fight with each of the  
 political parties in the municipality, he has made  
 the Gran Avenida with a rapidity surprisingly at  
 variance with national habits; he has had the  
 good sense to prohibit smoking inside tramways—  
 which could be to advantage made extensive to the  
 railway, by the government—although jurists agree  
 that his decree is illegal, and he has lately pro-  
 hibited the presence of the unaccompanied female  
 at the Odeon theatre. Here he has got hope-  
 lessly muddled and gratuitously insulted the  
 weaker sex. It is a distinct case of mis'taking  
 cause and effect. The *alcalde* is admittedly an  
 objectionable one, but the reason for this is that  
 the pieces which are played are often immoral and  
 therefore only the less fastidious class of people go  
 to see them.—*Valparaiso Review.*

—It is announced that an *ad referendum* treaty  
 has been negotiated between the government of  
 Chili and Brazil, providing for the cession of trade  
 between the two countries. It may of course be  
 some time before this treaty is ratified by the  
 respective congresses, but when it comes into  
 effect, it cannot fail to have very important conse-  
 quences upon the currents of trade. Chili will  
 necessarily become a large consumer of Brazilian  
 coffee and raw sugar, and Brazil will take great  
 quantities of cereals and, it is also hoped, of  
 Chilean wines. It is very likely indeed that this  
 commercial treaty will lead to many others, since  
 the countries which lose a portion of their trade  
 will probably make an effort to regain it by nego-  
 tiating similar terms of custom-house reciprocity.  
 We doubt very much whether any ultimate benefit  
 will result from this tinkering with tariffs, but it  
 had been evident for a long time that some experi-  
 ment of the sort was certain to be tried. As far as  
 Chili is concerned, wine is really the only article  
 of her produce for which there is the smallest  
 excuse for endeavoring to obtain a market by arti-  
 ficial means. All her other articles are staples of  
 which she can sell any quantity at the world price,  
 and the juggling with tariffs will never get her  
 more than that price for any long period.—*Val-  
 paraiso Review.*

From the Buenos Aires Herald.  
**MANY SHIPS AND NO NAVY.**

The Argentine government has committed the  
 nation to a policy of military aggrandisement. At  
 the present moment it is making the greatest possi-  
 ble haste to create a navy out of all proportion to  
 its necessities or resources. At a time when the  
 nation and 13 out of 14 provinces are in default in  
 the payment of their obligations, when the country  
 is suffering under the curse of an irredeemable and  
 fluctuating currency, when the people are heavily  
 overtaxed, when labor and enterprise are almost  
 crushed with discriminatory taxation, when the  
 nation is ship after another, in the most reckless  
 manner. This is done at a time when peace is not  
 menaced and no danger threatens, when there is  
 certainty of peace unless we stir up strife and pro-  
 voked a war. This is a policy which, once entered  
 upon is with difficulty ended and makes it certain  
 that the tuler is doomed to a long time of arduous  
 labor to pay the cost of this mistake, which be-  
 comes a crime against the public.

The insanity of the course stands out in bold  
 relief, when it is considered that we have neither  
 officers nor men for these ships, neither skill to  
 navigate them nor trained men to fight them, nor  
 stations for them, nor works to repair them, when  
 not one of them can be docked in the republic and  
 when an accident could only be remedied by send-  
 ing the ship to a foreign country. There are no  
 words too strong to describe the utter folly and  
 insanity of what we are doing. There are ships  
 to-day for which there is urgent need which could  
 not leave their moorings because there are no men  
 to work them. This is all wrong, a grievous  
 wrong against the republic and the public.

The specious plea of the demagogue is plausible  
 and taking. He rolls the word *patris* as a sweet  
 word under his tongue and gets frothy if not elo-  
 quent, from frequent spiritual potations, about the  
 glory, defence and strength of "La Republica"  
 but it is all froth, and prudence, common sense and  
 statesmanship have no place nor chance with him.  
 We need no navy, and, despite all our ships, we  
 have none worthy of the name; ships, even pow-  
 erful and numerous warships, do not constitute a  
 navy. We have good ships and a few good  
 officers but not enough to man or care for the  
 ships which we possess. Good men will not en-  
 list or remain in the navy. They are treated too  
 much like brutes to make it possible that they  
 should learn to love the service, and desertion is  
 a chronic fact or condition which is expected to  
 occur as a matter of course. A small number of  
 good ships, well officered and manned, thoroughly  
 drilled and disciplined, kept in active service, well  
 cared for, provided with a large of retreat and  
 supplies, with a good dock, works and arsenal,  
 would be far better for the republic than to fill the  
 Plate with great and costly ships which would  
 reinforce any well-disciplined navy that might  
 engage in action.

We should lose all our navy in any day of sharp  
 trial, not because we lack valor but for want of  
 discipline, training and proper elements of attack  
 and defence.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

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

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenow, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Grant Brown & Co.

GENOA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 155)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin; Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg; M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne Frankfurt a. M.)

England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London; Union Bank of London, Limited, London; Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)

France..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris; Heine & Co., Paris; Lazard Frères & Co., Paris; André Neufils & Co., Paris.)

Spain..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.)

Belgium..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp; H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.)

Italy..... (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano; Union Bank of London, Limited, London; Banco Lisbon e Açores and correspondents.)

Portugal..... (Banco Lisbon e Açores and correspondents.)

United States..... (G. Amsinck & Co., New York; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.)

Uruguay..... (L. R. Superiville, Montevideo.)

Argentina..... (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres; Banco Alleman Transatlantico, do 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.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Subscribed capital . . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . 950,000

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belintangi

and correspondents in ITALY.

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

NEW YORK.

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 GUAIHY,

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.

London: MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

**WANTED**

A position in an office by a young gentleman from Europe. Best of London and New York references given. Corresponds in Spanish, English, French and Portuguese.

Address: T. C. O'Crashley & Co. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**SITUATION WANTED**

An Englishman is open for an engagement in either Rio or Santos: 12 years experience in Manchester and Brazil.

Address: Import and Export, c/o Editor, Rio News.

**WILLIAM SMITH, ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,**

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA RIO DE JANEIRO. 1st floor.

**A. CLAUSEN**

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]

BAVARIA BEER from the Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Messrs.

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

RODENBURG & Co.

GER. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

**Champagne Piper Heidsieck**

From the old firm Heidsieck

ESTABLISHED IN 1788

Carte Blanche,

Sec,

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

**THE FLOATING GARDENS OF MEXICO.**

The famous chinampas, or floating gardens, are a never-ending attraction of the city of Mexico, and yet little is known to the general reader regarding these curious places. Contrary to the general belief, the so-called floating gardens of the present day do not float. Many years since, however—in fact, before the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards—the name was appropriate, for real floating gardens were then common on the lakes in the valley of Mexico, especially in the immediate vicinity of the city. But when Humboldt visited Mexico (then called New Spain) in 1803, and Abbé Francisco Clavigero (a missionary among the Indians) a few years later, the peculiar possessions of the Mexicans were rapidly diminishing in number; and in 1826 Captain G. F. Lyon informs us that "the little gardens constructed on bushes or wooden rafts no longer exist in the immediate vicinity of Mexico (the city); but I learned that some may yet be seen at Inchimilco."

The common form was a quadrangle, and the average size about fifteen by forty feet, although some of the largest were a hundred feet in extent. Many of the latter contained a small hut, in which the cultivator sometimes lived; one or more trees were also growing in the centre of these largest plots. The earth used was extremely rich, and this being kept in a moist state by its proximity to the water (the elevation above it being not over a foot), the gardens were productive of the choicest vegetables and flowers, including maize.

The gardens of the present day are very different affairs. They do not float, but, on the contrary, are composed of strips of solid ground, usually about fifteen by thirty feet in extent, although some are larger. These plots are intersected by small canals, through which visitors are propelled in canoes. They are constructed by heaping up the earth about two feet above the water. Willows and sometimes poplars or silver maples, also a species of cane, are often grown along their banks to keep them from washing down. The nearest gardens to the city of Mexico are along La Viga canal, a public waterway about forty feet in width and of varying depth. Its source is Lake Texcoco (formerly known as Tezcuco), two and a half miles west of the city, from whence it flows to a point near the town and then returns by a circuitous route to the lake. The gardens are located where the ground is naturally low or swampy.

All produce the choicest vegetables, flowers, and not infrequently fruits, in great abundance, embracing nearly every variety grown in the United States, and others unknown to us. Even in the ditches or little canals beautiful water-lilies often line the way, while many of the plots are one mass of vari-colored flowers, the most common ones being roses, pinks, geraniums, poppies and fuchsias. The great varieties of shades and the enormous size of many kinds astonish and delight the visitor from more northern latitudes. The poppies are more attractive than our finest peonies; on certain feast days everyone wears a wreath made exclusively from these showy flowers.

The quick and luxuriant growth of the products is mainly due to the daily application of water, which is dipped up in gourds attached to long swinging and pivoted poles, and deftly thrown about. It is needless to say that the cultivator never depends upon rain. Some of the plots are occupied by their owners and their families, who live in charming little houses constructed of cane, and surrounded by all their possessions, often including cows, horses, pigs and chickens. La Viga canal is almost impassable on Sundays especially, and the same may be said of the beautiful driveways along its tree-lined banks; for Sunday in the city of Mexico is the liveliest and, in many respects, the busiest day of all the week. It is the great market day as well as holiday, and a large number of the craft on La Viga are loaded with produce of every description from the gardens and elsewhere. The visitor to the floating gardens seldom hides his disappointment on discovering that they are stationary, but he never regrets having visited them; indeed, a day spent on the canal and among the chinampas will long be remembered as one of the pleasantest in Mexico.

Little is certainly known regarding the origin of these famous places. Abbé Clavigero says that when the Mexicans were driven from their native country, ages in the

past, they were forced to occupy small islands in Lake Texcoco, where "they ceased for some years to cultivate the land, because they had none, until necessity and industry together taught them to form movable fields and gardens, which floated on the waters of the lake." These were the first fields which the Mexicans owned after the foundation of Mexico. The custom may have originated as above stated, but the following view, founded on a careful examination of some of the oldest works on Mexico, is advanced as the more probable, especially since the Mexicans still retained and cultivated the watery plots after their independence was again established.

For long ages the valley of Mexico was subjected to devastating inundations. The valley is about sixty miles in diameter, and is surrounded by a continuous wall of hills and mountains. The waters collected on these flow into six principal lakes. The plaza mayor, or great square, in the city of Mexico is elevated a few inches only above the nearest lake—Texcoco. In former times a prolonged rainy season caused the surplus waters in the other lakes—which have an elevation of from three to thirteen feet above the plaza mayor—to burst their banks and flow into Lake Texcoco, which in turn overflowed and flooded the valley. In June, 1629, the due of the last great flood, the city was covered with water to a depth of three feet, and it remained in that state for five years.

The regular fields were, of course, ruined whenever a freshet traversed the valley, and necessity finally compelled the people to depend upon floating gardens for a supply of produce at all seasons, and to prevent a famine. These were moored in places where the rise and fall of the lake waters would not affect them. During the period when floods were looked for at any time, these floating patches were very common, but when the city and valley were partially protected by a gigantic canal in 1789 (commenced in 1607), by which the main overflow was carried off in safety, they gradually disappeared, until at the present time nothing but the pretty name and stationary plots surrounded by water remain to perpetuate an ancient custom.—Chas. H. Coe, in *Garden and Forest*.

From the *New Orleans Times Democrat*.

**BUENOS AIRES TO CHICAGO.**

Antonio Brem, from Budapest, and Louis Budinich, from Luisinguedol, Croatia, became friends in Buenos Aires and talked over the idea of making a trip which would be through the vast area in Spanish America and in the unexplored portions of the two Americas. Brem was a civil engineer, and Budinich had great experience in mining, and had worked for years in a navigation company of South America. He is a man of fair education, tall, lithe, and apparently just the person to undertake such an adventure. Brem is smaller and sturdier, with a determined expression denoting perhaps unlimited will. Budinich speaks Spanish, Italian, English, Slavonian, and Brem French and German.

These two counted up their finances and found the combined fund to be \$800. August 7, 1892, they started, determining to write a book of their adventures when their journey ended. They reached Chicago June 7, 1895, nearly three years after starting. They had walked 10,772 miles in that time, and to prove that they had done so, at every place they could obtain a certificate of their arrival they did so. These were kept in a blank book, and it shows 1,800 signatures, combining perhaps the greatest variety of signatures ever obtained.

Among the signatures is that of the governor of Arkansas. This book of signatures alone is not the least interesting souvenir of their long journey.

The actual distance walked to the United States by the hardy pioneers is as follows:

Argentine republic.....	1,235.4
Bolivia.....	862.8
Perú.....	774.3
Ecuador.....	632.4
United States of Colombia	1,821.0
Costa Rica.....	491.1
Nicaragua.....	281.1
Honduras.....	210.6
Salvador.....	258.0
Guatemala.....	344.4
Mexico.....	1,596.5

After starting they were assisted to the amount of \$1,700 by the governors of five

provinces in the Argentine confederation, and the Presidents of Bolivia, Perú, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala. In Mexico the governors of the states of Chiapas, Mexico, Queratero, San Luis Potosi, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon contributed, but they were not successful in securing assistance in the United States. They entered the United States at Laredo, Tex., following the line of the International and Great Northern railroad to Longview, and from there along the Iron Mountain railroad to St. Louis, and from there over the Chicago and Alton to Chicago. The travellers complained that they were looked upon as tramps as they went along, and were always rebuffed when they approached any one to gain assistance.

They related that nothing eventful occurred in the northern part of the Argentine republic, and in Bolivia it was rough walking on account of the Andes. The Indians were very troublesome there, too, and one of the walkers had to be on guard at night while the other slept. It became necessary frequently to make detours to avoid the Indians, and the journey was lengthened many miles thereby. The travellers say that these Indians are worse than any American Indian can be or ever will be.

The walking record improved in Perú, and in going down the slope of the Andes they claim they made as much as fifty miles a day. But they suffered for water, and the country was dry and sandy. Budinich, who had weighed 175 pounds when going to Perú, was reduced in weight to 140 before he left it.

The men were seven days crossing the frontier between Perú and Ecuador, the woods being very dense and the streams swollen to overflowing. They had to cut down trees to effect a crossing, and when they could not do this they used a rope with a large hook attached, which was thrown to the opposite bank. This would help them in crossing the rapid streams. Once or twice they attempted swimming across the streams, but they were drifted nearly a mile down from the starting point, and were nearly drowned.

One of the grand sights they beheld was in Ecuador, where the volcanic peaks of Vulcan, Chimborazo, the most feared of all things by the South American; Cotopaxi, Carahuairaro, Tungurahua, Altara, and Shangay, were all seen at one time. In Rio Bamba there were five volcanoes in sight. When the two men were in Cuenca, Ecuador, on Sept. 3, 1893, Shangay began to belch forth, and a terrible earthquake, lasting fifty-eight seconds, ensued. The Ecuadoreans, men, women and children, were panic-stricken, and the disorder and cries of alarm that prevailed for a while were of the most terrible nature.

The highest points the two reached were the Altara de Colquechaca, 4,900 metres, or 15,516 feet high, in Bolivia; Tunnel Galera, 4,774 metres, in Perú, and Punta Pasco, sometimes called the Black Andes, 3,202 metres. In Ecuador, the Nudo de Sambaniela, 3,682 metres; Nudo de Azuay, 4,482 metres, and Quindia, 4,300 metres. On this latter mountain they discovered a blazed tree, made by an engineer named Kelly, who had been sent out from America some years back to report on the feasibility of railroads in South America.

The first serious accident of the trip happened to Budinich, who fell down a precipice in Ecuador and had to lay up for several weeks. It was voted by the two that the meanest people on the American continent lived in the United States of Colombia. The travellers and their Indian guides subsisted principally on raw monkeys and iguanas. They sometimes killed some fish with dynamite cartridges; the fish were also eaten raw. The men had provided themselves with glass beads and trinkets before leaving Buenos Aires, which stood them in good stead in difficult situations. For over 300 miles from David, in the northwestern settlement in Colombia to the capital, San José, in Costa Rica, they were environed with swamps and jungles, and for 200 miles they had literally to cut their way through. With four Indian guides and six men as laborers, they cut a roadway seventy-five miles in length. In this marshy Brem became poisoned by the swamp water, large red spots appearing on his limbs.

He also suffered from rheumatism. The big rubber boots they wore often saved

them from the bites of numerous snakes, mosquitoes, sand-flies, and all sorts of insects that stung and assailed them, making the party very miserable.

They got to Nicaragua during the dancing time of the Indians, which they describe as being a dangerous event. The Indians going into the dance whack each other with swords and knives, and they dance till the loss of blood makes them faint. From Nicaragua to Honduras they both suffered from illness, and they owe their escape from death they consider to the whiskey they made out of sugar-cane and alcohol, in which they mixed quinine.

San Salvador they pronounced the finest country they had seen, but in Costa Rica about 500 wild hogs attacked them and ate up two dogs. They met Gen. Tapete, in command of the Mexican troops, who had been ordered there on account of the Guatemala boundary question.

While in Mexico the walkers had several adventures with bandits, one band whom they resisted at San Luis Potosi giving them \$2 when they found out that they had no money. They really had \$35 hidden about them, but they accepted the kind attentions of the bandits.

From San Luis Potosi they journeyed on by way of Planisa Mejicana, and they camped in the snow on March 5, 1895.

#### THE NEW FORT WORKS AT MONTEVIDEO.

The *Montevideo Times* of the 24th ult. gives the following general description of the projected port work recommended by the consulting engineers Gies and Kummer:

The proposed port, then, may be described as follows:—The first breakwater starts from the end of Calle Sarandi and is a continuation in a straight line of that street. This breakwater is 720 metres long. (To save reductions throughout we may state that a metre is equal to 39½ inches, and 100 metres to 328 feet or 109½ yards.) From the head of this starts the second breakwater, at an angle about 10° more obtuse than a right angle. This is 1,183 metres long and stretches rather less than half way across the bay, its direction being nearly parallel to that of the cross streets of the old city (such as Calle Zabala.) These two breakwaters constitute the shelter dykes, and the area within them constitutes the *ante-port*, the superficies of which is 145 hectares (a hectare is equal to 11,960 square yards or 2½ acres.)

The angle between these two breakwaters is truncated, leaving an opening 250 metres (820 feet) wide, a lighthouse being placed at each corner. This opening constitutes the entrance to the port, and this and the entire *ante-port* will be dugged to a depth of 7 metres (23 feet) in the lowest water (zero) of the English charts. The masonry work will be so made that an additional depth of 1 metre can be attained if desired. The pier will thus have a minimum depth of 22 feet in the lowest tide. A channel of the same depth will be dugged for a distance of 3 kilometres (1 4/5 miles) from the entrance between the breakwaters in a line corresponding to the diagonal of the *ante-port*.

The main work of the port itself will consist of a third dyke nearly parallel to the contour of the bay and at a distance of about 500 metres from the north shore of the city and 600 to 650 metres from the east shore. This dyke will start from a point opposite the bottom of Calle Patagones. It continues parallel to the city as far as Calle Cerro, and then turns round in conformity with the shape of the bay, being capable of indefinite extension at a future period. The first wharf will correspond to the block between Calles Maciel and Perez Castellanos, the second will be at the foot of Calle Treinta y Tres, the third between Calles Juncal and Cerro, the fourth at the base of Calle Florida. These wharves will have a breadth of 120 metres, and a length of 300 metres, excepting the third which is only 250 metres. Jettes 100 metres long and 20 broad will be thrown out towards the first two of them from the grand dyke, leaving a passage 100 metres broad. The first *darsena*, or wet dock, will be between the first two wharves, and will measure 300 metres by 500. This will be for the use of larger vessels. The subsidiary docks will be formed between the other wharves, the distance between the second and third wharf being 150 metres, and that between the third and fourth 130 metres. The second *darsena* will be in the corner of the bay, where also will be established a careening dock. We should add that a breadth of land equivalent to two squares will be reclaimed on the east side of the bay. Nearly opposite the present railway station another wharf will be built for railway purposes and the embarkation of live stock. Parallel to this and nearly in the centre of the east side of the bay, another dyke will be built, meeting the grand dyke. An opening of 30 metres will be left here to admit the passage of smaller vessels, but this will generally be closed by revolving gates. This will complete the extension of the works for the present, though designs are added for a third *darsena* and more wharves to be built beyond this as occasion may require or funds permit. None of the natural rocks and islands in the bay will be interfered with. It is expected that the natural currents of the bay, which will be allowed free passage, will keep the water sufficiently fresh, and that once the required depth has been dugged it will be maintained without much further difficulty by the same cause.

### HAMMOND & Co.

Engineers and Railway Contractors.  
Importers of Machinery and Material.  
Telegr. Address: 16, Rua Rosario,  
Contractor S. Paulo. P. O. Box 791,  
S. PAULO.

### MACKENZIE COLLEGE

This College has opened a special course in the English Language and Literature, for English-speaking students.

The course will include Grammar, Rhetoric and Literature, and will embrace all that is demanded by the Academic Examinations of the University of the State of New York.

University certificates, valid in any American institution, will be issued to students who complete satisfactorily any subject of the course.

For further information address the President, Caixa 14, S. Paulo.

### PENSION FRANÇAISE

27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BREAKFAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$000.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ¼ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$500.

ACCORDING TO CHOICE

The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

### Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

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

### NEW FAMILY PENSION

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,  
BOTAFOGO.

This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms, baths, etc. 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 Horizonte.

No. 1, RUA MARINHO, Santa Thereza.

Telephone No. 8,051

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

Information will be given at Messrs. J. F. Coelho & Co. No. 27, Rua do Ouvidor.

J. B. NOGUEIRA & Co.

PROPRIETORS

### CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

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

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

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books. Old Brazilian stamps bought. Collections of stamps purchased.

Agents for Longstreik'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. 57, Rua do Ouvidor.

### A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M<sup>me</sup> M. COULON & Co.

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

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

### CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10,083

### 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 general 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..... 8\$000  
and calf..... 7\$000  
Idem, French calf, pointed, ... 9\$ and 10\$000  
Idem, Milliet and Carnot top..... 14\$000

For Ladies:

Borzeguins, kid-leather..... 12\$000  
Boots, with elastics..... 6\$000  
Idem, pointed..... 6\$000  
Borzeguins for girls..... 6\$500  
Idem, kid, yellow..... 7\$000  
Slippers, cat-head..... 4\$500  
Shoes for children..... 9\$ and 8\$005

### THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

Continued from our last.

**TRINIDAD ISLAND.**  
**THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE."**

On the Wednesday morning our work was stopped for a time by the heaviest storm of rain I have ever witnessed. After the first few minutes the tents were no protection from the water, which quickly swamped them, so we armed ourselves with soap and, going out into the open, enjoyed a glorious fresh-water bath. At the same time we had a view of a splendid waterfall. The rain beating on to the windward side of the Sugarloaf gathered in a deep gully on its summit, and, rushing down, struck a projecting rock, and leaped headlong into the sea, seven hundred feet below. The effect was very fine, and, later on, when the clouds lightened a little and the morning sun shone through the rain, the whole island appeared to be covered with a transparent veil of prismatic colour.

On the following Sunday the doctor and I set off for a expedition into the mountains. On a previous occasion we had noticed a steep landing of red earth, mixed with cinders, that looked very much as if they had been thrown up from a volcano, so we made up our minds to go to the top and see if we could find a crater. Slowly and carefully we crawled on our hands and knees up the steep slide, clinging like cats to the side of the mountain, whose loose, charred soil crumbled away beneath us. We reached the summit of the red landing, and found ourselves on a projecting spur of the mountain where the rocks had fallen away, leaving a great obelisk, seventy feet in height, standing on a narrow ridge, its base crumbling away with every storm, so that it looked as though a push would send the whole mass crashing down on to our camp far below. We could see no signs of a crater. Leaving this ridge, we ascended the mountain behind, and when we reached the top we sat down to rest and get cool under the shadow of a big rock.

From here the view was a grand one. To our right, nearly a thousand feet above us, rose the highest peak on the island. At our feet was Treasure Bay, our camp looking like a tiny white speck, even the great obelisk of rock we had just left appeared insignificant from this elevation, while the sea seemed smooth and innocent as the Serpentine, and the roar of the breakers sounded like a gentle murmur. Away at sea two vessels were in sight: one a full-rigged ship, not far from the island; the other a barque, just breaking the horizon, with her white sails gleaming in the sunshine. Suddenly, as I watched the nearer vessel, I saw her royals taken in, and, looking to windward, perceived a large black cloud hurrying towards her, the water being churned up under it as it came along. The next moment the vessel was hidden from our sight by the squall of wind and rain, though all the while the sun was shining brightly on the island and not a drop of rain fell near us. The cloud passed by, the brave ship seemed to shake herself after the struggle, the sun shone once more on her dripping canvas, and by the time she had set her royals again and resumed her course, the squall had passed away below the horizon.

About this time we caught plenty of turtle, which formed a very welcome addition to our larder, and they also enabled us to husband our other stores which were beginning to get low. Biscuit was entirely exhausted, and of flour we had but little, and, though Joe managed to make a very eatable cake out of preserved potatoes, the absence of breadfood was a serious inconvenience. The wild beans that grow on the island were now of great use.

For another fortnight we dug steadily on, gradually getting worn out with the hard work, and seeing our hopes of fortune diminish, as, one by one, the likely places up the ravine were tried and found wanting, and the big trench grew deeper and wider without giving any promise of yielding up the golden hoard. The life was dreadfully monotonous, not an incident occurring worth the mention to vary the daily drudgery with pick and shovel. We no longer set out on Sundays and half-holidays for those glorious but exhausting climbs over the mountains, as we had to cherish all our strength for our work; and, after each spell of digging, were glad to rest in our tents, sheltered from the burning sun. However, we kept up our spirits, were cheery enough, and always got on splendidly together.

The yacht had now been away three weeks, and we began to look forward to her return. We kept a good look-out, expecting to see her at any moment turn the corner of Treasure Bay. Just at this time we found considerable difficulty in obtaining fish. The weather had been bad for many days, the wind stormy and squally from the north-east, and the surf running on the shore. The effect of this on our sandy beach was to completely change its shape and appearance, and the little pool, in which we used to catch small fish with our wire-netting, entirely disappeared. Moreover, although Powell was energetic, and indeed very often rash, in venturing out on to the rocks with his bamboo rod, the seas now constantly broke right over them, so that another of our food-supplies was cut off.

On Sunday, January 19, we had an unexpected and most welcome visit. As we turned out of our banqueting-hall after breakfast, we saw, to our amazement, a large man-of-war standing right into the bay from the south-east. Our camp was instantly a scene of excitement. We got out our glasses and strained our eyes to make out her nationality.

Was it possible that the Brazilian government had heard of our expedition and had sent a gunboat to wrest our treasure from us and bear us away in chains? As a relief to the monotony of this long expedition we were always chaffing and talking nonsense—a very good plan, too; so we began to discuss the approaching vessel in our usual mock-grave fashion. If she should prove to be an enemy, we said that we should defend our island to the last gasp. Cloete-Smith began to reckon up what forces he had at his disposal. There were the two Englishmen, more or less white; these he called his Light Brigade. He called the two colored men the Black Watch. There was the monkey too, who could serve as an irregular force to harass the enemy generally—a sort of "gorilla warfare" as I put it—a remark which called forth a severe reprimand from the commander-in-chief. In the armoury department we had three repeating rifles, two revolvers, and a case of surgical instruments. Fortunately we were not called upon to fight, for, when the vessel had approached close to Noah's Ark, we were able to make out the glorious old white ensign of England floating over her stern. We greeted it with a wild cheer.

Presently we saw that two boats were lowered and manned. Then the doctor gave the order: "All hands shave and prepare for visitors." We turned to with a will to make ourselves comparatively respectable, all the while eagerly watching the proceedings in the bay. We saw the two boats pull close into the shore, and then retire, evidently not liking the look of the tremendous surf. They were then taken in tow by the vessel, which steamed slowly across the bay and disappeared round the west corner, evidently to see if they could effect a landing in the other bay.

In about twenty minutes, just as we had completed our toilet, she came back again, and the boats were hoisted on board, and, to our dismay, she steamed away and vanished from our sight round South Point. We were deeply disappointed, and returned to our tents in no amiable frame of mind.

But we had not been deserted, after all! For, three hours later, just as we had finished our midday meal, we perceived four white-helmeted figures making their way down the green slopes at the back of our ravine. We hastened to meet them, greeted them like long-lost brothers, and brought them in triumph to the camp, for glad we were to see fresh friendly faces. As soon as they had refreshed themselves after their long walk, we sat down to hear all the news. Our visitors proved to be the captain, the surgeon, and two of the wardroom officers—H. M. S. *Bramble*, which vessel was on her way from Ascension Island to her station at Montevideo. They had sighted Trinidad at daybreak, and, standing in close to examine it, had discovered our tents on the shore. Having found the surf too heavy in South-west Bay and at the pier, they had steamed round to the other side of the island. Here, after having attempted a landing at various places, they had at last succeeded in getting on shore, and after an hour's walk over the mountains had reached our camp.

Then we, in our turn, explained to them who we were and what we were doing here, and took them up to see our diggings in which they seemed highly interested, though somewhat amused at our method of searching for fortune.

The officers asked us to go off and mess with them on the *Bramble*—an invitation we gladly accepted. We accordingly set out with them across the mountains, leaving our two black men in charge of the island during our absence. We found that their jolly-boat was in South-west Bay, with five men in her. They had dropped their anchor near a coral reef running out at right angles to the shore, and now they allowed the boat to back near enough to it for one of us to scramble on board at a time, seizing, of course, the most favorable opportunity when the sea was comparatively steady, and hauling the boat off after each attempt, for, had she touched the rock, not much of her would have been left in a couple of minutes.

We pulled off to the vessel, which was lying at about half a mile from the shore. As soon as we were on board the captain gave the order to get under weigh, and we steamed at half-speed into Treasure Bay, and the vessel was anchored for the night near the Noah's Ark mountain, in twenty fathoms of water. This soon after suggested cocktails—a most unwanted luxury for us—and we adjourned below for a chat. We found the officers of the *Bramble* most pleasant fellows, and they treated us with the greatest hospitality. They ransacked their private stores for our delectation, and promised to give us a supply of biscuit, some flour, books, and tobacco to take ashore with us on the following morning. They even said, jokingly, that they were sure the *Alerte* had gone to the bottom, and

that, if we were tired of digging on the island, they would give us a passage to Montevideo as distressed British subjects. They appeared greatly interested in the story we told of the origin of the treasure, and the account of our voyage and subsequent adventures. In return, they gave us all the latest news. We learned that there had been a revolution in Brazil, which had broken out on the day after we had sailed from Bahia, and we speculated as to whether it would cause any delay to our shipmates who had gone to Brazil marketing. We also heard that Lord Salisbury had dispatched a fleet to demonstrate on the west coast of Africa. We were told that the *Bramble* was to form part of the expedition sent to observe the eclipse of the sun. They had, in short, plenty of news to impart, and it was so long since we had had any opportunity of hearing what was going on in the world that we talked like a vestry meeting till dinner-time.

All our shore-going clothes were on board the yacht, and we were clad in our rough working clothes, with only one coat between us; so I fancy our appearance at mess was a source of great amusement to the wardroom servants. Indeed, all the time we were on board, we were evidently objects of considerable interest to the crew; the men seemed hardly to know what to make of us, and to wonder what manner of people we could be to choose for a residence in this desolate spot.

After dinner we went on deck, and Captain Langdon produced some excellent cigars, which we thoroughly enjoyed, while listening to a selection of music performed for our benefit by the ship's volunteer five-and-a-half band—a capital one.

We slept on board the vessel, and the next morning our first thought was about landing; we went on deck to have a look at the shore. We saw that the surf was breaking very heavily, and that it would be impossible to beach a boat without incurring considerable risk of smashing her up. However, get on shore we must, as the *Bramble* could not delay any longer, and had to be off.

So, after breakfast, the books, flour, and other things were landed up in a cask and lowered into a boat, together with a ton of biscuit, and, having bidden good-bye to our generous hosts, were started off under the command of Captain Langdon. As soon as we were near the breakers it was seen that to beach the boat was impossible, so, after a little consultation, Powell determined to try and swim ashore with the end of a rope. We pulled in as close as we could with safety, and then he jumped overboard with the end of a grass line fastened to his arm, and made for the shore. He got on all right at first, though the strong current had a tendency to set him on the dangerous rocks on the left of the open channel. As soon as he got into the breaking rollers it was evident that he could not take the rope on shore. He struggled bravely on, being dashed on the beach by each wave, and then sucked back into the next wave by the irresistible backwash.

By this time the two black men on shore had seen him, and they rushed into the water to render assistance. Then Powell, almost exhausted, handed them the rope and just managed to struggle ashore, and he lay down on the sand for a while, dead beat. But we were by no means out of the wood yet. The two men to whom Powell had given the rope were themselves carried off their feet by the big breakers and were washed out to sea. They both let go the rope and tried in vain to get on shore again, for they were much impeded by their clothes. At last Theodosius managed to cling to a rock and hold on to it till a receding wave had passed him; then he made a rush for it and succeeded in reaching the land. But Joe could make no way and was carried further out. He was for some time in great danger of drowning, and his cries for help were pitiable. But we could not with safety take the boat any nearer to him than we were, for she would have been stove in by the sunken rocks; and as we could not make him understand that his proper course was, instead of attempting to land through the breakers in his exhausted condition to turn and swim out to us, the doctor and myself went out to him, and towed him to the boat on a barrel.

(To be continued.)

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS**

—Bolivia is now proposing to employ a German military instructor.

—During 1895 there were 26,720 births, 5,491 marriages and 14,999 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires.

—A Mendoza telegram of the 6th inst. says that a severe epidemic of diphtheria is raging in that city.

—The opposition elements in the province of Santa Fé are uniting for the overthrow of the corrupt ring which is now in power. The organization will be known as the "provincial union."

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th says that a church in Cordoba had been destroyed by a violent cyclone. All communications with that province had been interrupted and much damage had been done by the storm.

—The *Pressa* of Buenos Aires publishes a telegram from Paraguay saying that Dr. Juan Godoy, now here in Rio de Janeiro, is not authorized to represent the Paraguayan government.

—The *Sport and Pastime* publishes the drawing of a handsome which fell recently at Carlos Casares, whose biggest dinner was 24 millimetres, and next longest, at nearly right angle, was 77 millimetres. Such a lump of ice would be an uncomfortable visitor for a bald head.

—General Godoy has asked the government to have the island of Choele-Choele cleared of its 500 inhabitants, as the island is national property and will serve for passing the horses of the Rio Negro military division. The occupiers have large numbers of sheep on the island.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The captain of the French steamer *Levia* has been fined \$500, and pocket privileges have been withdrawn from the steamer, for the scandalous treatment of the 630 emigrants from Italy she has brought out. They were all half starved, and their sleeping accommodations were unfit for decent pigs.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—President Uriburu resumed charge of the presidency of Argentina yesterday. Now let us know how much credit President Roca has spent and added to the obligations of that country, and we shall know better how much truth there is in the frequently heard statement that he is the best man for the presidency of Argentina.

—A new tax on imports has been imposed by Uruguay in the shape of a 2 1/2 per cent. tax on the value of merchandise received. The merchant must make monthly reports. To avoid the percentage due to the "consolidated debt," the government calls it a license tax, which is an evasion no self-respecting nation would employ.

—A telegram from Santa Fé states that two large boilers in the electric light factory exploded on Sunday night. The roof was blown off and the boilers were carried to a distance of two squares, destroying trees and injuring houses on their way. Three persons were injured and one of them died. The factory cost \$120,000 gold.—*Buenos Aires Herald, Jan. 21.*

—We see by the *Herald* that the Schubert piano is being sold in Buenos Aires, after paying duties and all other charges, at a figure which exceeds the retail price charged in New York. This is one of the peculiarities of protection. The "protected" American must continue to pay a high price for his piano, while the foreigner pays less on account of the law of competition.

—A special agent of a syndicate of North American capitalists arrived in Buenos Aires in the *Danube* with the direct mission of looking carefully into the wheat, cattle, linned and cotton industries of Argentina. It is quite evident that the northern republic is beginning to feel the competition of the River Plate in its fields of agricultural enterprises.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—Put not your faith in government statistics, especially those of this country. We had occasion to draw attention a short time ago to the discrepancies in the exports to Brazil, and we now have the Brazilian consuls' returns before us, which give imports from Argentina \$21,295,000 gold for the five years 1890-94, whereas the national statistical office returns stand at \$55,000,000.—*Argentine, Buenos Aires.*

—We stated last week that \$10,000,000 gold had been voted for new warships, but it appears that the vote of Congress was merely for increasing to that amount the sum previously voted. It is, however, intended to acquire two large cruisers or three smaller ones, and the Krupp guns purchased will arrive next month. The Argentinians are determined to be as strong as Chile, both by sea and land.—*Buenos Aires Herald, Jan. 24.*

—We shall soon have S. fior Luigi, the Italian engineer, on his way, as he is to embark this week for the River Plate. He is expected to draw up plans of fortification for the south coast, and, as he has done similar work in Italy, is well prepared for his task. Let us hope the government will not allow the ideas of Argentine officers to interfere with his plans. If left to himself we doubt very much whether he will lose much time over La Plata.—*Times, Buenos Aires.*

—The city of Mendoza, Argentina, is apparently not an earthly paradise. It has earthquakes, drouths, diphtheria and revolutions. Its population numbers 28,000 to 29,000, and its annual death rate is at least 55 per thousand. Last year the deaths numbered 1,597, the births 1,345, and the marriages 235. Of the births 527 (39 per cent.) were illegitimate, showing that vice also flourishes in Mendoza as well as the vine. The most unhealthy months were November and December, when the deaths numbered 201 and 248 respectively.

—Dr. Lopes Trovao, a member of the Brazilian senate, is at present in Buenos Aires. He is a medical man of some renown, and is said to have come here especially to study up our sanitary conditions and laws, in order to be of some help in settling the ever-burning sanitary question between the two countries. He is also a very influential politician, having been a great advocate for republican institutions in Brazil, so that a good deal of advantage may be expected from his presence amongst us.—*Times, Buenos Aires.* (Great Scott! Think of Lopes Trovao being classed as "a medical man of some renown!")

—The health board might be a little more explicit when they think the city is going to be attacked by an epidemic, and so give people a chance of guarding against an impending evil and taking precautions to prevent it. But they do nothing of the kind, they simply issue an edict that the schools shall remain closed one month longer on account of an epidemic that threatens to come. The idea meets with the entire approval of the schoolboys, but the grownups are being kept in a state of anxiety to know what form the epidemic is to take and when it is really expected.—*Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.*

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash *monthly in advance*)  
Subscriptions: \$2.00 per annum *in Brazil*.  
\$3.00 or £2 abroad (post when paid here).  
SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.  
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.  
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 11th, 1896.

The municipal council of this city has passed a resolution asking the government to transfer the contagious diseases hospitals within the municipality to its control. The resolution is now awaiting the prefect's signature before going to the President. While the request is correct in theory, we are inclined to think that its realization would be a serious error. Bid as the public departments of the national government are, they are not half as chaotic as the municipal government of this city now is. Until the administration of the city is thoroughly reorganized and trained to a proper appreciation of its duties, the national government should be very careful not to entrust any service affecting the public health to its care. As at present organized, the municipal government of Rio de Janeiro is a complete failure. The council and the prefect are at loggerheads, the departments are imperfectly organized, there is no system and discipline in them, and it has become quite impossible to transact business there expeditiously and without annoyance and useless expense. To speak plainly, both departments of the municipal government, the council and the prefecture, are crowded with parasites and blackmailers. There are hundreds of employes who do almost nothing, and yet it costs the citizen hours and days to dispatch even the simplest business, and even then he must employ some third party as a go-between. If our hospitals are entrusted to such an administration they will surely go from bad to worse. Before undertaking more services, then, the municipality should try to reorganize its methods of administering public business, and to provide better means for protecting private interests. When this is done, and when the people have reason to feel more confidence in its justice and wisdom, then it might very properly be entrusted with the care of the hospitals and asylums, and the supervision of the water supply and drainage works.

On the early morning of February 9th, 1894, some four hundred men, more or less, under the command of Admiral Saldanha da Gama, landed at the Armação, Nictheroy, captured the several fortifications on the hill and shore after some sharp fighting, and then prepared to press on into the city of Nictheroy. Up to this stage the insurgent losses had been trifling, while they had captured a number of prisoners and guns, and had destroyed the fortifications so far as time and their limited means would permit. As they were moving on into the town, they were met by the whole government force stationed in Nictheroy, and found themselves so largely outnumbered that their only recourse was to retreat. This they did in good order and with so much success that the government force captured only seven or eight stragglers. To protect their retreat the *Liberdade* and some steam launches were drawn up between Mocangué island and the mainland to cover the embarking of the men. It was here that the insurgents suffered their heaviest losses, the wooden sides of the *Liberdade* affording but slight protection against the Mannlicher rifle used by the government forces. The latter also suffered heavily at this stage of the fight, the men being exposed to the machine-gun fire

of the insurgent vessels. Just what this loss amounted to, the public was not informed, for it was the policy of the government to conceal all such details. We do know, however, that there were many bodies removed for burial and that all the hospital space in Nictheroy was filled with the wounded. This was considered the sharpest fight of the revolt. It was a desperate move on the part of the insurgents, for their whole available force at that time was only 600 men; but their provisions and ammunition were running low and the help promised from the south had failed to come, and they were obliged to take risks. They counted on course on the moral effect of a surprise and on capturing the town of Nictheroy before the government forces could be united, by which means they would be divided and demoralized for a time. This would afford an opportunity, of course, for them to secure supplies and recruits. It so happened, however, that the government forces were more concentrated than they supposed, and they were heavily outnumbered at the moment their march into the city began. The field remained in the possession of the government, but it was a fruitless victory achieved through heavy losses. It was a defeat for the insurgents, but not before they had inflicted severe losses upon their enemies. With a larger force at his disposal Saldanha da Gama would have succeeded, but he had left so few men on his ships that he could not risk holding the Armação while making demonstrations at other points. It was a daring adventure under the circumstances, and its failure was no discredit to the brave officer who led his men in so desperate an attack on a superior force, or to the courage of the men who followed him. It was an exploit of which no Brazilian need feel ashamed.

The recent comments on the false and injurious telegrams appearing in the *River Plate* newspapers in regard to Brazilian affairs, are fair illustrations of an abuse experienced in every part of the world. There has been, it is true, a great development in newspaper enterprise and influence, but at the same time there has been a corresponding development in irresponsible news-gathering and injurious comment. The race has been for priority and quantity, rather than accuracy and considerate treatment. And the abuse has at last reached such a point that it not only menaces individual character and property rights, but it actually threatens the peace of nations. In addition to the annoyances, and prejudices, and absurdities which these false reports occasion, it sometimes occurs that governments are deceived by them and international disputes are caused. No small part of the irritation in the United States over the British Guiana question is unquestionably due to false reports, and a recent report that the British government was preparing to send its "flying squadron" to Venezuelan waters led the American secretary of state to ask for an explanation. Surely it is not right that the peace and good feeling between nations should be endangered by such means. During the recent revolt here in Brazil a carefully-devised plan was carried out to influence public opinion in the United States by means of false news in regard to a restoration of the monarchy—and it succeeded. At the outset, the American press largely sympathized with the cause of the insurgents, but when telegrams began to pour in from Rio and Paris in regard to monarchist intrigues, they promptly changed to the other side. We have news messages, often sent from Europe, which clearly prove the conspiracy, for they could have originated in nothing else. Lately we have seen a deliberate attempt on the part of an influential Argentine journal to embroil that country in a war with Chili, and it may yet succeed. In the United States, where the abuse is carried to an extreme, the people are apparently in a state of high excitement most of the time over the sensational news furnished them by unscrupulous newspapers. Much as we dislike the idea of curtailing the liberty of the press, we are convinced that something must be done to check abuses of this character. Mistakes can not be avoided, it will be urged, but for these all due allowance can be made. But for deliberate misrepresentation, malicious falsehood, deception, and all that, heavy penalties should be enforced. At present the greater part of our telegraphic news comes through well-known agencies. It is their duty to

employ responsible and reputable agents and to guarantee the news sent to their newspaper subscribers. In our opinion, it would be easy to define their responsibilities and to punish their faults. It might require an international agreement, but surely this could be arranged, as it concerns the peace and good relationship of the civilized world. We want the news of course, and we want our newspapers to enjoy the fullest liberty in collecting and publishing it; but, at the same time, we want no more falsehood and misrepresentation. The people who deceive us are nothing but mercenary speculators in sensational journalism, and are not entitled to a particle of sympathy from the advocates of personal liberty on all such questions. These adventurers live upon the sensation caused by their deceptions, and achieve fame through the complications they are able to create. We have no need of their dirty work, and no glory in their protection. A clean and trustworthy press is of more value to civilization than a misleading free press, and it is time for us to make that fact felt.

## THE SUL-AMERICA.

After due consideration we have arrived at the conclusion that the subject relating to the New York Life is not yet quite exhausted. We can assure the local directory that we have no wish to reopen an old discussion merely for pleasure, nor have we any desire to furnish statements "for republication in other organs of larger circulation." We simply want to get at the truth of an intrigue by which two American insurance companies were driven out of the country. We want to know if this new company, the "Sul-America," whose founders are the same men who form the local directory of the New York Life and who favored the legislation, is the legitimate offspring of that conspiracy. And we want to know, also, if the New York Life has really retired from Brazil, or is it doing business through an intermediary.

It is inconvenient, we know, to ask so many questions, or to seek such information in regard to a company's private affairs, but it must be remembered that the situation is an outgrowth of special legislation by which many interests have been prejudiced. It is clear that the Equitable was driven out of the country by an intrigue. And now there are grave suspicions that its competitor is continuing in the field as the backer of a national company. If this is correct, if the "Sul-America" is taking risks for re-insurance in the New York Life, the transaction is one which every newspaper in Brazil ought to denounce in unmeasured terms.

When the directors of the "Sul-America" replied to our criticism on the 31st ult. and denied that their reserves would be invested abroad, except those arising from insurances effected abroad, they neglected to tell us that (Art. 10) "The company can re-insure in other companies, national or foreign, a part of its risks." This implies the transfer of the premiums to a foreign country whenever the re-insurance is effected in a foreign company, and therefore it implies the investment abroad of the reserves arising from such policies. Evasive arguments will not serve. The withdrawal of the New York Life, the creation of the "Sul-America," the connection of the local directory of the one with the organization of the other, the provision for re-insurance abroad by which the New York Life can take the cream of the business, the withdrawal of the reserves on such business in spite of the law they helped to create—the record is quite complete. We do not care to split hairs about it, and we are not even desirous of having the twin directory reply, but we would like to have the Brazilian public see what their representatives have been doing, and we would like to have President McCall explain away the grave suspicion that he has been a party to the transaction.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

- A few fatal cases of yellow-fever are reported from Santos.
- The gubernatorial elections in Ceará are to be held April 11th.
- During the past year there were 1,541 deaths, 1,087 births and 343 marriages in Fortaleza, the capital of Ceará.
- On the 5th inst. the newspaper sellers in S. Paulo, who are nearly all Italians, refused to sell the *Reporter* because it contained an article against Italy.

—Sanitary stations are to be prepared at La Plata, Rosario and Concordia, in case the yellow-fever should be introduced from Brazil, but the necessary disinfecting stoves have not yet arrived from Europe.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The Argentine consul here reported to the Buenos Aires board of health on the 18th ult. that the deaths from yellow-fever in Rio averaged 30 a day. There was only one day in January when the total number reached 30, and the average for the month was slightly under 17. The Argentine consul should be more accurate in his reports.

—The Indian chief Gregorio Valdivieso has come from the Congo, with 15 men of his tribe, one being an interpreter, to solicit lands on which to establish his tribe which consists of about 2000 men, women and children, who are in great distress. The chief and his companions made the journey to Tucuman on foot.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The inhabitants of Tucuman are in great glee over a scheme which a British company has laid before the provincial government for the establishment of a large cotton factory there. This will mean the introduction into the province of a very large amount of capital, the concessionaire, Mr. A. Wilkes, offering to spend £100,000 on the factory. The starting of the factory will give the agriculturists of Tucuman an extra factor in their work and may give an impetus to the cultivation of ramé, which is said to be so suitable to the climate of Tucuman and is described as one of the most profitable textiles to cultivate.—*Sport and Pastime*. Here—we don't understand. What has a cotton factory to do with ramé?

—Within a little more than a year Argentina has been deprived of two prominent men. Dr. Lucio Virente Lopez and Dr. Aristóbulo del Valle, both of them in the prime of manhood, who might have been of infinite service still to the public for at least twenty or thirty years to come. When Lopez met his sad, untimely end, the public grief was hardly as general an affair as yesterday, when the remains of Dr. del Valle were interred. In both cases the general regret was sincere and bestowed upon deserving men. Argentina could afford with difficulty to lose such men of grave character and high principles.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 21.

—Few people are aware, remarks the *Standard*, of the existence in the Pampa of an estancia covering an area of 110 leagues or say 290,000 hectares, though, truth to say, it is not exactly an estancia, as most of the land is sublet. This fine property, situated in Trenel, is owned by an English company with capital of \$50,000 gold, which works on 1,000 head of cattle, 18,057 sheep and 410 mares. Its stock having given last year an increase of 2,000 calves, 8,100 lambs and 70 foals. Mr. David Shennan, one of the shareholders, visited the estancia in October last and was much pleased with the condition of affairs and prospects, especially in view of the projected line from Trenque Lauquen to Toay which will make transport easy and give the property a tremendous push ahead. The land has distributed dividends absorbing \$12,400 gold, carrying forward \$37,700 gold to the reserve.—*Sport and Pastime*.

—One of the most remarkable pieces of information has been published from Entre Rios. The governor, finding the deficit in the budget unmanageable, has taken a heroic measure to settle it. He decreed that the salaries of senators, and all above \$500, should be reduced 20 per cent. per month; those over \$250 to be reduced 15 per cent.; those over \$150 10 per cent.; and those over \$80 5 per cent. Expenses of economy and etiquette for the government are to be done away with; all institutions that receive a subvention from the national lottery are to be deprived of provincial aid, and a number of other economic measures. The idea of Governor Meza is splendid. If he can impress on the minds of the legislators that he is acting correctly, he will have secured a great point in River Plate political economy. It is a grand idea, no doubt, and will be full of important consequences if carried out. It is not the regular and constitutional way in which budgets ought to be reduced, yet, as it is far more reasonable than to incur a national debt, it would be to the interest of the people to have the reduction made consistent only by every means in their power.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

## SOLAR HEAT.

If the sun's heat that falls upon a square yard of ground could all be saved and utilized in steam engines, the power generated, according to Professor Langley, would be as much as a full horse-power. At the Paris exposition of 1878 a solar engine produced power enough to run a printing-press. Ericsson invented a solar engine that might have a practical value in the Sahara, where a large proportion of the solar energy that strikes the outer part of the atmosphere penetrates to the bottom of the aerial sea.

We hear a great deal of the vast power to be obtained by utilizing the falls of Niagara, but the sun power wasted on the district of Columbia, says the professor, is a hundred times as great. Unfortunately there have been no thoroughly practical attempts to harness the sun's radiant energy. The day will come, doubtless, when it will be utilized. In that day the deserts, with their dry atmosphere, will become the centres of large industries, and will to a certain extent be reclaimed.

The intensity of the sun's heat and the amount of energy dispersed through the universe in his rays are beyond conception. Every minute enough heat comes to the earth from the sun to bring 37,000,000,000 tons of water to the boiling point. And the sun gives out heat enough to supply 2,000,000,000 of such worlds as ours. The coal beds of Pennsylvania will suffice for the country's use for centuries, yet if the whole coal stock of the state were consumed in one puff the heat generated would not be equal to the sun's product in one-thousandth part of a second. Research experiments show that it is difficult to conceive what the properties of matter would be at extremely low temperatures. It is even more difficult to conceive what they are at the temperatures prevailing in the sun.—*Illustrated Sun*.

—The municipal chamber of Pitangui, Minas Geraes, has been depozed by a mob.

—The *Diario da Bahia*, of the 8th inst. states that the town of Coelho has been destroyed by bandits under the command of Col. Felisberto.

—On the S. Francisco river the steamer *Matta Machado* was deterred by the fear of being attacked by bandits from touching at Villa Urbana.

—In January there were 435 interments in the Consolacao cemetery, of São Paulo, of which 234 were of children.

—In the municipal district of Brotas, S. Paulo, there were registered last year 50 marriages, 379 births and 236 deaths.

—The reports from Rio Claro in regard to yellow-fever are not at all encouraging. The epidemic seem to be increasing.

—Some days ago, at Queluz, state of Minas Geraes, the police force was attacked by 200 armed men, who handled the delegate and policemen very roughly.

—It is said that the new waterworks at Araraquara, São Paulo, are nearly finished. The mains have already been tested and have proved satisfactory.

—The police authorities at Rio Claro, São Paulo, have all been dismissed for opposing the work of the state sanitary commission sent there because of the epidemic of fever.

—In consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in Sergipe orders have been issued for householders to burn tar in front of their dwellings on certain days in the week.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* says that there are country postmasters who think it their duty to mutilate or destroy opposition newspapers. The postoffice is evidently still suffering from the effects of martial law.

—The legislature of Parahyba has been convoked for the 15th inst. to consider appropriations for the year. The state government is now running on last year's budget, extended by executive decree to meet this year's requirements.

—According to current reports all the recent state elections have been characterized by official interference and fraud. It would be interesting to hear what justification the *Pais* can find for this description of self-government.

—Campinas was treated to the edifying spectacle on the 4th inst. of seeing a drunken soldier trying to arrest another soldier for being drunk. These illustrations of discipline give us much encouragement for the future.

—Sunday-closing is leading to a singular compromise at Batatas, São Paulo. As Sundays are the best business days, because the planters come in on that day, it is proposed to close on Thursdays and keep open on Sundays.

—The bishop in São Paulo has ordered the suspension of the prayer *ad peccatum pluviam*, which should be substituted by *pro quacum que necessitate*. The business has been overdone and no one but the ducks (*quacum*) is satisfied.

—Further searches by the police at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, have resulted in the discovery of a lithographic press, some type, proofs and partly printed copies of counterfeit Banco União notes. The lithographic stones have not been found, nor any completely printed notes.

—The heat in Ceará during the fourth week of January is said to have been intense. The thermometer registering 42 to 33 Cent. At Quixadá one observer informs the *Republica* that the thermometer had registered as high as 36.8 Cent. (98.2 Fahr.) in the shade.

—Both small-pox and yellow-fever are increasing in Niteroiy, according to published reports. And this in spite of the rains of the past month. On the 7th the hospital for contagious diseases at Barreto had 8 yellow-fever and 10 small-pox patients under treatment.

—At Sacramento, in the state of Minas Geraes, a man described as being wretchedly poor recently discovered, while digging a cistern, a diamond weighing about 18 carats, for which he has already had several offers of coffee plantations valued at from 30,000\$ to 40,000\$.

—The author of the article in the *Reporter*, of São Paulo, which offended the Italian newshoys, says that the Italians who have taken so much offence should go to Abyssinia and fight, and not take advantage of their residence in a neutral country to create disorders.

—The *Santos Commercial* complained a few days since of not receiving this paper. The remittance was made, however, and the fault lies with the Santos post office, as our papers go in packages, so that the delivery of one copy signifies that the whole package was received.

—In São Paulo also the telephone service is proving highly unsatisfactory. The *Município* complains that its telephone had been out of order for four days and its repeated complaints were still unattended. Why is it that Brazilian companies are so inattentive in such matters?

—The *Diario de Noticias* of Bahia of the 5th inst. publishes a telegram announcing the assassination of over 20 laborers at Cocho, in that state. The disorders of interior Bahia are becoming a disgrace to the country, and it is time that vigorous measures were taken to repress them.

—Many of the towns in northern São Paulo are enforcing sanitary restrictions against Araraquara and Rio Claro. The luggage of passengers arriving at many places is subjected to disinfection. It would be well, also, were equally severe measures taken to enforce cleanliness in all these towns.

—At the request of the Ribeirão Preto authorities the São Paulo police arrested two individuals on the 31st ult. on the charge of passing counterfeit money. In Ribeirão Preto the police had discovered in a house occupied by an Italian named Bataglia a complete outfit for the manufacture of Banco União notes.

—There was a fight between police and civilians at Ribeira de Itapagipe, Bahia, on the 21st ult., in which three policemen were wounded, two of them seriously. The cause of the conflict was unknown, but the *Diario de Noticias* says it was probably due to the arbitrary manner in which the policemen are accustomed to treat the public.

—The *Monitor Campesista* says that the continued rains caused serious damages in that district, and that the planters were much dissatisfied by them. Several small lakes had overflowed their banks, the fields were inundated, and the ditches and canals were insufficient to carry off the water. It has been many years since Campos has had such an experience.

—We find in the *Campinas* correspondence of the *Santos Commercial* a note to the effect that a resident of S. Sebastião da Parahybuna, São Paulo, named Miguel Antunes Soares and aged 118 years, has recently died. Just before his death he expressed his disappointment at being compelled to die before seeing the restoration of the monarchy in Brazil.

—It seems that there has been a good old-fashioned deposition at Maricá. The police delegate at the head of a body of police and citizens has taken possession of the town hall, deposed the municipal council, and nominated a provisional municipal government. The new council has the same police delegate at its head—and he will probably figure in the municipal councils henceforth as the "liberator of Maricá".

—The *Republica* of Fortaleza, Ceará, notes the death at Aquiraz of D. Anna Florencia Ribeiro at the advanced age of 112 years. She had been married three times and was the mother of 10 children. At the time of her death her direct descendants numbered 474, viz: 10 children, 69 second generation, 282 third generation, 105 fourth generation and 7 fifth generation. Of these 319 are living and 124 dead.

—A Brazilian lady in Bahia, over 40 years of age, but not in possession of all her mental faculties, was nearly the victim of a mercenary conspiracy a few days since. She has a small fortune and this of course was the object in view. A young painter, about 17 years of age, induced her to consent to a marriage, and found officials willing to perform the ceremony. The conspiracy was discovered and defeated just as the ceremony was being performed.

—The first volume of the *Revista* published by the São Paulo museum has recently been issued, and is said to contain a history of the Ypiranga monument. Let us hope that it is truthfully recorded that this patriotic memorial was built through the agency of lotteries, about which there was more or less dispute and scandal. It should not be an objection to the youth of that state, that even their patriotism is dependent upon vice for pecuniary support.

—The *Reporter* is complaining of the silence of the press in regard to the cruise it is making against the pirates. The *Reporter* should know that the press in Brazil is rarely moved to join issue with any great evil. We remember well its silence during the abolition campaign, and during all the years that sfil attempts have been made to suppress lotteries, gambling, prostitution and other evils, the press has remained discreetly silent. As a rule the newspaper here is simply a money-making concern. It does not care to jeopardize its income by attacking any well-protected abuse or vice.

—The morbidly exciting career of chief of police under martial law seems to have communicated to Col. Valladao a feverish thirst for activity. Having made himself political master of Sergipe, and still sighing for other worlds to conquer, he is now invading the realm of domestic life. A telegram of the 5th inst. states that his chief of police has instructed the police delegate at Santo Amaro to inform one Aureliano José that he must quit quarreling with his wife and scrupulously abstain from putting his foot in the state capital or be prepared to go to prison. The advice is doubtless good, but to one unaccustomed to Col. Valladao's methods it seems a little singular that a chief of police should be thought qualified to give it.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Porto Alegre telegram says that all parties in Rio Grande do Sul are anxiously awaiting the development of Gen. Cantuarria's policy. The statements which he has made concerning his views and the object of his mission have excited favorable comment and no one has openly displayed any intention of putting obstacles in his way. On the 6th inst. he had a conference, which lasted three hours, with Julio de Castilhos and it is said to be his intention to confer also with Gen. Tavares. It continues to be reported that his headquarters will be removed from Pelotas to Porto Alegre.

It is stated that the government's orders for the disbandment of the irregular troops in its service have not been obeyed, many of these troops having been merely furloughed.

The number of soldiers now at the exclusive disposal of Julio de Castilhos is estimated by the *Republica* of Porto Alegre at 3,000. That paper severely censures the employment of so large a force and asserts that with a good government 1,000 would be amply sufficient for maintaining order in the state.

The character of the men in the military service of Julio de Castilhos is well illustrated by the following incident narrated by the *Canabarro*:—On the estancia of Manoel José de Menezes in the vicinity of Livramento there encamped a detachment of soldiers belonging to the command of João Francisco. These men killed cattle for their subsistence, and, as they took no pains to estimate correctly the quantity of meat required, there was much left when they broke up their camp. This meat, with fenshul malignity, they poisoned. Fortunately no person ate it. The hogs and 30 fowls that did so were afterwards found dead.

Forcible recruitment still continues. At Conceição do Arroio 8 citizens have been pressed into the service and are still held in custody, although one of them, Jeronimo Ribas, has obtained from

the court to which he applied a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The following outrages committed by Castilhistas on ex-revolutionists have been recently reported:—At S. Matinho three amnestied revolutionists who had returned home have been arrested and prosecuted. At Rio Pardo Gaspar Barreto, one of the federalist leaders, has been forced to leave home. This gentleman has been subjected to persecution ever since Castilhos has had any influence in controlling the affairs of Rio Grande. He was arrested in 1890 and brought to Rio de Janeiro. The two ex-revolutionists José Afonso de Carvalho Taborda and Delphino Gomes Porto are threatened with death and prevented from returning to their homes at Cachoeira.

Castilhos' adherents continue to desert him. One of them, José Candido Alvim, after an angry correspondence with the dictator, has resigned the place which he held of prosecuting attorney at Santa Maria.

A recent number of the *Echo do Sul* announces the interment, in the cemetery of the city of Rio Grande, of the remains of Antonio Ignacio Rodrigues, who had been murdered near the station, of Porto Novo on August 2, 1893, by Castilhos, troops under the command of Major Eleuterio Pereira das Neves and left unburied by the murderers. The remains of Severiano Siqueira, who was murdered at the same time, were recently interred at Porto Novo.

A telegram of the 9th inst. states that information has been received from Gen. Vasques de Lima having asked the minister of finance to place at his disposal the sum of 1,609,426\$ for meeting the unpaid military expenses incurred in Rio Grande in 1895.

Capt. Alfredo Pires is said to have gone to S. Luiz to pay and disband irregular troops commanded by Salvador Pinheiro. It is now nearly six months since peace was made and yet these men have been drawing pay ever since.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The December receipts of the Baturité railway, Ceará, amounted to 82,821\$390.

—A man has been arrested in S. Paulo for forging bills of lading of the S. Paulo Railway Co.

—The report is again current that an English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of the Sorocabana railway.

—At 2 o'clock a.m. on the 4th inst. a train on the Serraria branch of the Leopoldina railway fell into a cavity caused by the heavy rains and was much damaged. One passenger, a stoker and the engine-driver were killed.

—Last year the receipts of the station of Leopoldina were as follows:—For the Leopoldina Co., 336,172\$120; for the Central railway, 197,669\$900; for the state of Minas Geraes, 49,683\$940; total, 574,525\$48.

—The S. Christovão company has been fined 200\$ for collecting double fare on an extra tramcar on the S. Francisco Xavier line. The result of this will be that all extras will be suppressed, and Ze Povinho will have to wait, or walk.

—The Central railway has suspended the sale of tickets on the connecting lines, belonging to the Leopoldina company, that have been damaged by the heavy rains, and is announcing that until further notice it will not receive freight for those lines.

—A business firm of this city complains that a case of goods, valued at 538\$880, which they shipped to Barro do Pirahy, has been lost and that the railway refuses to pay more than 35\$000 indemnity. This is another illustration of the advantage of a state railway.

—Would it not be well to suppress that name—the *trem rapido*. There is nothing rapid about it. It has never done better than the old passenger train. It is always late. On the 4th inst. it arrived at São Paulo at 11:30 p. m., 6½ hours behind time. It is absurd to call such a train "rapido."

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Thursday says that the Oeste de Minas railway company has received from the government the sum of 3,500,000\$ for its expenses during the present year. This, we presume, is on account of the loan obtained in Europe in 1892. It would be interesting to know how the account between the government and company stands at present.

—Railway officials seem to have a very peculiar idea of their duties here, and that of assisting and accommodating travellers and shippers is apparently not in the list at all. On the 6th the Oeste de Minas line did not furnish a train for the passengers coming up from Rio on the Central, and they were compelled to pass the night at Sitio. When asked to obtain a special train to take the passengers on to S. João d'El Rey, the station agent at Sitio refused, and his only excuse was that he did not wish to do it. Agents of that type should be promptly dismissed.

LOCAL NOTES

—The minister of finance has given permission for hanging Congressman Serzedello's portrait in the Parú custom-house.

—The subscription at the industrial exhibition for the family of Col. Colombo Leoni amounted on Wednesday to 725\$000.

—Dr. Juvenal de Aguiar has resigned the place of editor-in-chief of the *Gazeta da Tarde*. In is reported in S. Paulo that this paper has turned monarchist.

—On Saturday mass was said at the S. Francisco de Paula church for the souls of the revolutionists killed in the engagement at the Armação on Feb. 9, 1894.

—It is stated that treasury-clerk Arthur Peixoto has applied for another leave of absence. The gentleman should have the leave granted at once, but indefinitely and without salary.

—On Friday D. Maria Augusta Xavier complained to the police that she had been robbed of 45,000\$ which her husband had left in a wardrobe at their residence at No. 18 Rua Thezera Guimarães.

—On Welnes by Raão do Ladarío called on the President. It is supposed that the object of the visit was to learn whether the government is aile and willing to promise a free election in the state of Amazonas.

—The Equatorial minister at Washington is reported to have invited the South American ministers to a conference to consider the Venezuelan question and to declare their adhesion to President Cleveland's declarations.

—The commissariat-general of the navy has been authorized to deliver to Lieut. Augusto Clemente Monteiro de Barros the property in its possession belonging to the estate of the late Admiral Saldanha da Gama.

—The army officers who took part in that disgraceful row in the Stadt München will be tried before a court-martial. It is time that the government convinced these youngsters that an officer should be a gentleman, not a rowdy.

—An Italian named Giovanni Mosca, residing in Cachauyba, was found dead in his own house on the morning of the 6th inst. having been murdered a day or two before by some unknown person. The murder was committed with a hatchet.

—On Tuesday there was a strike among the butchers at the Santa Cruz abattoir. A detachment of 50 policemen was sent to the place and the ring-leaders of the strikers were arrested. At 5:30 p.m. work began and 155 beefs were slaughtered.

—Dr. Constante Afonso Coelho has authorized the editor of the *Rio de Janeiro* to sell 50 copies of his book on the plot of the S. Paulo generals and apply the product to assisting the family of the late Col. Colombo Leoni.

—Prices of nearly all kinds of prime necessities continue to rise and persons of limited means are finding it more and more difficult to solve the problem of living within their incomes. The people are paying dearly for the luxury of having had a dictator.

—A prominent Brazilian author has recently published a book on the illustrious foreigners who have contributed to the development of Brazil. The omissions are so numerous, however, that the title of the book should be changed to "Some Illustrious Foreigners," etc.

—The *Rio de Janeiro* on Saturday opened a subscription at 1\$000 per person for the publication of the manuscripts left by Dr. Francisco Colombo Leoni, who was colonel in the army of Gernardino Saraiva. The product of the sale of the books will be given to Col. Colombo's family.

—The British foreign office has denied the report, recently circulated, that England had recognized Brazilian sovereignty over Trinidad island. The refusal to arbitrate the question has placed the British government in a difficult position, as their claim that the island was abandoned is left unanswered.

—Yesterday the pupils of the school at the monastery of S. Bento caused a mass to be said at the S. Francisco de Paula church for the revolutionists killed two years ago in the engagement of Armação. The mass said for the revolutionists at the same church on Saturday was under the auspices of the naval cadets.

—Becoming tired of these piping times of peace, the *Amante Tamandaré* dragged her anchor on the night of the 5th inst. and came into the channel between the marine arsenal and Cobras island. It took a couple of tow-boats to drag the old hulk back to her anchorage. By the way, when is this vessel to be finished?

—The fine weather on Sunday permitted St. Sebastian to return to his lodgings on Castle hill. There was a long procession of admirers and friends, some of whom carried bouquets to help them over our municipal pavements. We trust that the saint's enforced absence has caused no anxiety and inconvenience at his lodgings.

—Among the recent arrivals in this city is that of Col. Serra Martins, who was twice captured by the revolutionists, first at Santa Catharina and afterwards at Lapa. Although he had broken his parole, given at Santa Catharina, he was not taken up arms against the revolutionists, he was not punished, but was kindly treated and again released on parole.

—Gen. Argollo in his report of the engagement of Armação, published in the *Journal do Brazil* of Sunday, eulogizes 2nd sergeant Antonio da Silva Campos, who, he says, in a hand to hand struggle, disarmed and captured a foreigner wearing a white dolman and armed with a sword. We should be much pleased if Gen. Argollo would inform us who was that foreigner and what became of him.

—Last Saturday was supposed to be the anniversary of the murder of Placido de Abreu, a S. Paulo journalist, who was arrested under martial law and brought to this city, whence, it is said, he was sent to Campanho and shot. This affair, however, like all the other military murders committed under the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, is still enveloped in mystery.

—According to the report of the commander of the fire corps there were in this city during the 10 years from 1885 to 1894 483 fires, classified as follows:—large 42, medium 97, small 140, insignificant 166, in chimneys 48. During the period the year in which the number of fires was greatest was that of 1893, in which there were 81, and that in which the number was smallest was 1894, when there were 50.

—On Thursday the municipal council voted a resolution to ask for the transfer of the epidemic hospitals in this city to its control. These hospitals are now under the control of the general government. The council has also passed a resolution authorizing the prefect of the federal district to establish small epidemic hospitals in various parts of the city and to improve the present means of conveying patients to the hospitals.

-An even exchange is said to be no robbery. Paré has sent us the Vega Canal; we would send to her our Barria Ribeiros. Perhaps we would be better to say that "honors are even."

-The birthday editor seems to be even more of a necessity on the Brazilian newspaper, than the obituary editor. Every man of influence and importance must have his natal anniversary down in the newspaper's birthday book, and when the date comes round he must have a complimentary notice. If he is a man of exceptional importance, then the members of his family must be registered, and the sweets of rhetorical comment must be annually laid before him. It is a singular custom surely, almost singular enough to be called an eccentricidade brasileira.

-The inventive genius of the gamblers of this city is inexhaustible. Its latest product is a political zoological game, with whose intricacies we are unacquainted, but in which, we are informed, various persons of greater or less prominence are made to correspond to certain brutes. For instance Lopes Tralva is a griffin, Glycerio a fox, Castilhos a teal, Affonso Penna a mo-quitô, Rangel Pestana a devil's damning-needle, Ottonica a canary, Barbosa Lima a tick, Valladao a chicken-house and Rodrigues Alves a bull-dog. The method is certainly not a complimentary one.

-Many persons doubtless have just cause of complaint against the republic, but this certainly does not seem to be the case with the Pires Ferreira family. The head of this family, Gen. Pires Ferreira, is said to have been a poor man when the republic was established and he is now reported to be a millionaire, besides drawing good salaries as general, senator and director of the arsenal. His nephew, Lieut. Fileto Pires Ferreira, is congressman and candidate for the governorship of Amazonas. Another of his nephews has just been appointed sub-prefect in this city, his brother is Brazilian consul-general at Bordeaux.

-Last Sunday on the ferry-boat Quarta, when this boat was passing the lighthouse *Rachuelo*, some of the passengers who were returning from a visit to the graves of the Florinistas buried at Marulhy, wished to wave the flag flying at the mast head. The pilot objected to this, explaining that it might give rise to the supposition that the boat was in distress and thus cause much inconvenience. This distress and thus caused much inconvenience. This distressed the latter, who assailed the pilot, beating him severely and forcing him to accompany them to the office of the 1st police delegate. These young rowdies should be severely punished for the assault. They should be taught that they can not impose their will on everyone, nor make arrests at pleasure.

-In the early morning of last Wednesday at the Stadt Munchen, on Praga do Campo tucho, Luiz Paulo Pereira da Costa, entering that establishment, was insulted by Ensign Hino, who belonged to the 8th regiment of cavalry and now temporarily attached to the 10th battalion of infantry. Pereira de Andrade was engaged in resenting the insult when he was attacked by other army officers. Seeing this, several civilians, who were present, took Pereira de Andrade's part, and in the melee the Ensign Arrupe received two wounds. Pereira de Andrade, who is stated to have held at one time a position in the service of Gen. Gumesindo Saraiva, was arrested by the police. This looks like a little of Castilhos' method of pacification.

-The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 7th quotes a number of the telegrams sent to Montevideo by the Havas agency giving false information in regard to Brazilian affairs, such as those of ordering six new cruisers in Italy, sending the *Benjamin Constant* to occupy Trinidad, repatriating an impending breach with the Italian minister, the recovery of Rio in and monarchist plots, etc. The *Jornal* calls these "lies"—the *Jornal* does occasionally use unparliamentary language—and calls upon the Havas representative to explain. We have seen these telegrams reproduced in the English dailies of Buenos Aires, and have often wondered where they originated. The Havas agency here, however, denies that he ever sent them. A subsequent report from the Havas agency in Buenos Aires says that he took them from telegrams published in the *Nation*, *Penist*, *Luz* and *Tempo*. As the *Press* representative is not unknown in the *Jornal* office, perhaps our neighbor can now get at the true inwardness of the matter.

-During the past week there has been a perfect epidemic of crime in this city, no less than three murders having been committed in a single day, and five during the week. One of these murders was, it is correctly reported, committed under circumstances that are exceedingly disgraceful to the government and people of this city and of the whole country. According to the accounts published, Manoel Vieira Braga, a car of the S. Francisco Xavier line of the S. C. do Ivo tramway on Largo de Segunda-leira at 10.30 p.m. After proceeding a short distance on Rua de S. Francisco Xavier he was met by a driver of the regular run, who, after mortally wounding him with a knife, robbed him of a diamond button, an umbrella and \$7500 in money, and left him lying in the street. He lay there without assistance until 2 o'clock a.m. of the following day when he was discovered by two policemen. One of the latter went to the police-station, which was very near, in order to give information, and the other remained with the wounded man. They then attempted to obtain a carriage from a driver on the Rua do Engenho Velho, but were unsuccessful. At 4 o'clock they knocked at the door of the drug-store at No. 24 on the same street, but the door was not opened. About this time, it is said, the man who was extinguishing the street lamps passed along and, seeing the wounded man, went and gave information, which reached Dr. Sebastião Coutos, one of the police physicians. The latter went to the place where the wounded man was lying, but was unable, it appears, to give him any assistance. The wounded man continued to lie in the street until 9 o'clock, when he was placed in a carriage, dying, however, before he reached the hospital. It is idle to call a city civilized where such indifference to human suffering exists. Crimes are committed every where, but in civilized countries a wounded man would not be left in the street nearly half a day without succor.

-We have asked the question before and, in default of an answer, we now ask it again. Why is everyone here in South America so persistent in refusing to give the United States its proper title. The official title of that country is "United States of America," but it is rarely used in these latitudes. We hear of the "United States of the North" and the "United States of North America," and the people are generally called "North Americans"—all of which is incorrect.

-On the night of the 5th inst. a young woman was murdered at No. 34 Rua do Lavradio, within a few steps of the central police station. She belonged to that numerous class of women who inhabit the neighborhood of the theatres, and it is certain that she met her fate at the hand of some jealous lover. She was found in her bedroom with her throat cut from ear to ear. A tie and scarf pin were found on the bed, and the pin has been identified as belonging to José Dias, one of her lovers. Two parties are under arrest for the crime.

-On the 6th the *Jornal do Commercio* published a telegram from New York saying that England had accepted President Prudente de Moraes to arbitrate the Uruguian incident. But, why should the news come from New York? And is it not unexpected that any nation should accept arbitration on such a question, especially after an ultimatum had been sent demanding an indemnity? We prefer to wait for further news on this question. On the 8th, since the foregoing was written, the *Jornal* published a London telegram denying the story.

COFFEE NOTES

-In the seven years from 1879 to 1887 the aggregate Rio and Santos coffee crops amounted to 39,776,000 bags and in the seven years from 1887 to 1894 to 39,995,000 bags. From these figures it will be seen that the product of the young trees that have already begun to bear has barely sufficed to compensate for the decrease in the production of the old trees and in that resulting from labor difficulties.

BUSINESS NOTES

-Matches are retailing at 160 reis a box in Santa Catharina. Light is dear in the *terra da luz*.

-At Rio Claro, S. Paulo, there are 1,255 electric lamps of 16 candle power.

-At Bahia there has been organized a company to furnish fresh beef to the public at 600 reis per kilo.

-The town of S. Carlos do Pinal in the state of S. Paulo has two banks and three joint-stock companies.

-It is calculated that the gas company of this city furnished 17,393,534 cubic metres of gas last year.

-During the past year the state of Ceará expended 212,168\$489 for the public illumination of the city of Fortaleza.

-The government telegraphed to the Santos custom-house on the 6th conceding 40 per cent. additional on the "gratifications" paid to employes of that office.

-The Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena* is advertised at the River Plate to sail for Lisbon direct, not calling at any Brazilian port. Her sailing date is May 14th.

-Some of the manufacturers in this city held a meeting a few days ago and decided to organize a society to be called *Associação Industrial Brasileira*, of which Vice-President Manoel Victorino will be honorary president.

-In Bahia the municipality has granted permission to a party to open two fresh meat depositories where he undertakes to supply fresh beef at 600 reis a kilo. Competition is always the right cure for excessive prices.

-Capt. Benjamin de Mello, ex-secretary of Admiral Saldanha da Gama, and Lieut. Pedro Veloso, ex-executive officer of the *Aguilão*, are now managers of the telephone line from this city to Niteroi.

-According to the *Jornal do Commercio* of last Thursday there were at that time 1,300,000 packages of merchandise at the custom-house and bonded warehouses of this city awaiting entry for payment of duties.

-The minister of finance has authorized the custom-house of this city to return to Mr. Frank Newton the sum of 26,137\$435, which it unduly collected from him as *exportante* on merchandise imported from the United States.

-The counterfeiting industry seems to be in a state of great activity in the state of São Paulo. It would appear that immigration is bringing in a large percentage of criminals to counterbalance any benefit the country may derive from the agriculturists.

-During the past year the port of Fortaleza, Ceará, shows the following record: arrivals, 201 steamers and 81 sailing vessels, of which 126 steamers were Brazilian and 74 British, and 67 sailers were Brazilian, 11 Norwegian, 2 Danish and 1 British.

-The municipal council of Guaratinguetá, São Paulo, proposes to use electricity for lighting that town. When all the small villages in Brazil are properly lighted, then we may hope to see the city fathers of Rio de Janeiro awake to the fact that they have been left behind.

-An interesting lawsuit has been initiated in São Paulo by Messrs. João Mayer & Co., of Porto Alegre, owners of the privilege of republishing in Brazil the works of Padre Kneipp. A São Paulo publisher having published a translation, the above-named firm has prosecuted for damages. This is said to be the first case ever contested in Brazil in regard to literary property.

-The inspector has reported to the minister of finance that the delays in landing merchandise are due to a lack of apparatus for handling it quickly. Let the minister visit the place *in loco*, some day and see for himself. He will see that the true reason is that no one really works.

-In São Paulo as well as in other states, the state authorities are collecting the tax on industries and professions. As the general government also collects the same tax, the unfortunate taxpayer is compelled to pay twice. The São Paulo Railway Co. has formally protested, but the state government insists on its right. In that case an embargo should be laid on one of the parties until the dispute is settled in the courts.

-The Rio correspondent of the *Commercio de São Paulo* goes for the mint in good style on the 5th inst. He says that public department, on which so much money has been lavished, devotes its attention to coining money and printing stamps, bank notes and bonds. In coining it does so little that Congress felt compelled to authorize the coining of nickel abroad. Its stamps are beneath criticism, being so badly done. In bank-note printing, it has miserably failed, and in printing bonds it has thus far accomplished nothing. The question now is how much further is the government prepared to go with so worthless an establishment.

THE AMAZON CABLE.

We were honored Sunday evening with the following cable message from Manaus, the capital of Amazonas, which signifies the opening of that distant centre to telegraphic communication with the outside world:

Manaus, 9, 11 m.  
*Rio News*, Sete de Setembro, Rio.  
Saudações. Acaba chegar Faraday com cable. Viva republica.

Fileto Pires.  
Manaus, 9th, 11 a.m.

*Rio News*, etc.  
Salutations. The Faraday has just arrived with the cable. Long live the republic.

We take great pleasure in congratulating the people of Manaus and the cable company on this satisfactory termination of a very necessary and important enterprise. The cable will be a great benefit to the state of Amazonas and to its commerce with the outer world, and we doubt not it will contribute materially to the development of that state. The whole upper Amazon, vast as it is, should feel its influence, and it should serve to attract the products of those distant regions, which now find their way across the cordilleras to the Pacific coast.

THE COSTS OF LIVING.

Some weeks since the *Jornal do Commercio* published a table of comparative prices to show the increasing costs of many necessities of life. The list is of course defective, but still it serves a good purpose in showing how considerably prices have increased. A great part of the increase is only apparent, however, as the money has diminished in value. The figures were furnished by an important business firm of this city and are as follows, the last column representing the probable prices under the new 30 per cent. addition to the tariff:

Table with 5 columns: Item, 1886, 1890, 1892, 1895, 30 0/10 ad. Items include Black beans, Rice, Garbanzo, Fatigue rice, Indian rice, Jerked beef, Minces pork, R. Grande lard, French butter, Potatoes, Sugar, Coffee, Vegetables, P. A. C. peas, Other, Cheese, Ck's kilo, Salt, fine, Biscuits, Salmon, Eng. ham.

Table with 2 columns: Item, 1886, 1895 30% ad. Items include Sellers water, Champagne, Cognac, Holland gin, Whiskey, Beer, German, det.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-Counterfeit 100,000 notes continue to appear at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo.

-The January receipts of the Natal custom-house were 61,700\$565, against 53,153\$285 in the same month of last year.

-The *Pais* hears that the negotiations abroad for the sale of the Sorocabana railway system are reaching a successful conclusion. In case the sale is not realized, a loan of £2,500,000 will be placed.

-The *Santos Commercial* of the 5th inst. says that spurious American five dollar pieces have made their appearance there. They are made from silver and the coins are then washed with gold. The police have succeeded in capturing the counterfeiter.

-The defalcation in the accounts of the ex-treasurer of the Central railway, which was verified on 17th April last, has been elevated to 5,568,407\$32 by the discovery of irregular acquittals conceded to subordinates for debts amounting to 33,574\$467. The delay in clearing up this transaction and bringing the criminal to trial is creating a very bad impression.

-The *Gazeta de Notícias* of Thursday says that the state of Minas Geraes has obtained in this city a loan of 4,000,000\$, giving bills payable in six months with interest at the rate of 5%. The money was furnished by the following: Commercio, 1,500,000\$; London & Brazilian, 1,000,000\$; Nacional, 500,000\$; Rural, 500,000\$; Commercial, 500,000\$. This transaction seems to indicate that the new capital of Belo Horizonte has exhausted the large balance in the Minas treasury.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include Par value of the Brazilian milreis, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis, Bank rate of exchange, etc.

EXCHANGE.

February 4—The posted rate of 9 1/16 was unchanged, but the market was irregular, and just before the close became decidedly firmer. The bank's commercial business at 9 1/16, and other bills were quoted at 9 1/16-9 1/8, the latter rate being very readily obtained, and up to about 3 o'clock these were the only rates reported. It was reported that one of the banks had furnished bills at the equivalent of 9 1/8, and quite a fair amount of repassed paper only found money at 9 1/8. The last quotations being 9 1/8 bank and 9 1/8-9 1/8 for other paper, and the latter rate for business. Both yesterday and to-day rumors of the sale of the Sorocabana railway were current. The exchange operations reported were very moderate at 9 1/16-9 1/8 for bank and 9 1/8-9 1/8 for other sterling. Nothing whatever was reported about the Bolsa.

February 5—The market was dragging during the greater part of the day, but was fairly steady, and just before the close became decidedly firmer. The bank's commercial business at 9 1/16, and other bills were quoted at 9 1/16-9 1/8, the latter rate being very readily obtained, and up to about 3 o'clock these were the only rates reported. It was reported that one of the banks had furnished bills at the equivalent of 9 1/8, and quite a fair amount of repassed paper only found money at 9 1/8. The last quotations being 9 1/8 bank and 9 1/8-9 1/8 for other paper, and the latter rate for business. Both yesterday and to-day rumors of the sale of the Sorocabana railway were current. The exchange operations reported were very moderate at 9 1/16-9 1/8 for bank and 9 1/8-9 1/8 for other sterling. Nothing whatever was reported about the Bolsa.

February 6—The banks commenced the day by drawing at 9 1/16, but the Banco da Republica sustained during the day, and business was reported in other sterling at 9 1/16, but there was also money at 9 1/8, and during the afternoon the market flattened out. Business was very quiet, and repassed bills at 9 1/16. There was a fair amount of business done, and it was thought the banks had about covered their former collection. It was very quiet, and repassed bills at 9 1/16-9 1/8 and other bills at 9 1/16-9 1/8 at the lower rate. The Banco da Republica reported a fair business, but in small sums. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 26\$350, sellers at 26\$300; on the street there was nothing doing.

February 7—The market opened in the same position; the Brazilian banks were drawing at 9 1/16, the foreign banks at 9 1/16, and there was money on the street, for other sterling, at 9 1/16, and the others were very quiet. About mid-day the British Bank furnished bills on office at 9 1/16, and shortly afterwards the Brazilian bank was drawing at the same rate, but the only effect appeared to be to steady the market. There was money at 9 1/16, and during the afternoon the market flattened out. Business was very quiet, and repassed bills at 9 1/16. There was a fair amount of business done, and it was thought the banks had about covered their former collection. It was very quiet, and repassed bills at 9 1/16-9 1/8 and other bills at 9 1/16-9 1/8 at the lower rate. The Banco da Republica reported a fair business, but in small sums. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 26\$350, sellers at 26\$300; on the street there was nothing doing.

February 8—The posted rate was still 9 1/16, and in the morning the Brazilian, and some of the foreign, banks furnished bills at 9 1/16, with some small transactions reported in other sterling at 9 1/16. There was a quiet demand for commercial sterling at 9 1/16, and the only Banco da Republica sustained this rate, and other banks refusing money at better than 9 1/16. There was a quiet demand for commercial sterling at 9 1/16-9 1/8 for bank and 9 1/16-9 1/8 for other paper, and the market closed with bank at 9 1/16 and other paper readily selling at 9 1/16. There was some coffee business, but it was very restricted to few buyers and the bills produced were not of much influence on rates. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 26\$350, sellers at 26\$300; on the street there was nothing doing.

February 10—The London & Brazilian Bank opened at 9 o'clock, and the London & River Plate Bank posted soon after, and the others were very quiet. Only the Banco da Republica sustained this rate all day. The market opened with bills in demand at 9 1/16, and rates declined until 9 1/16 for bank and 9 1/16-9 1/8 for other paper were reported. At this last rate bills came out and Santos commenced to offer exchange rather freely; the market softened and the Santos business was placed at 9 1/16, after which there was a better tone, without, however, any sensible change in rates, the day closing with bank quoted at 9 1/16-9 1/8 and other sterling at 9 1/16-9 1/8. A fair business was reported at the exchange of 9 1/16 for bank, and 9 1/16-9 1/8 for other paper. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa at 26\$350, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 26\$350, sellers at 26\$300.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include 12 Apolices, 50 do, 30 do, 60 do, 100 do.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include 30 Intermediario, 100 Lav. e Com., 3 Rural.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include 30 Vigilant, 65 S. Ped. de Almiral.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include 8 Apolices, 30 do, 53 do.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include 120 Commercial, 100 Commercial, 411 Constructor.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include 100 Lav. e Com., 300 do, 100 Lav. e Com.



Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns of financial data, including items like '100 Republicana', '100 do', '100 do', etc.

Banks.

Table with 2 columns of bank-related financial data.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns of financial data.

February 8.

Table with 2 columns of financial data.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns of financial data.

February 7.

Table with 2 columns of financial data.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns of financial data.

February 8.

Table with 2 columns of financial data.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns of financial data.

Banks.

Table with 2 columns of bank-related financial data.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns of financial data.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Table with 2 columns: Capital, Reserves, etc.

Assets

Table with 2 columns: Hills dis-counted, Loans, Sundry accounts, etc.

Liabilities

Table with 2 columns: Deposits, Sundry accounts, Securities pledged, etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th February, 1896. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Haviland A. De Lisle, Manager, F. S. York, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Capital, Reserves, etc.

Assets

Table with 2 columns: Capital, uncalled, Bills discounted, Loans, etc.

Liabilities

Table with 2 columns: Capital, Deposits, Sundry accounts, etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd February, 1896. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, A. Heuge, Manager, A. W. Apple, Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1896.

Assets

Table with 2 columns: Capital, un-realized, Guaranteed accounts, etc.

Liabilities

Table with 2 columns: Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E.

Krahn-Petersen, Directors.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1896.

Assets

Table with 2 columns: Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, etc.

Liabilities

Table with 2 columns: Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th February, 1896. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, F. Macchaveli, Manager, F. Broad, Accountant.

Broken quotations, according to New York terms and per arroba, were the following viz:

Table with 2 columns: No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS UP COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns: Receipts, Shipments, etc. for various dates from Feb 1 to Feb 10.

SANTOS.

Coffee shippers in January:

Table listing coffee shippers and their quantities: Gatz, Hynn & Co., Gatz, Johnston & Co., etc.

The shipments were divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: United States, New York, New Orleans, Europe, etc.

Imports.

The retail, or jobbing, movement appears moderate, and although the accounts of damage to railways and interrupted traffic continue, there seems to be some outlet for goods, and quantities are maintained, when some advance is not reported.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Santos, from the United States, 5,000 bbls, etc.

The market has not been active, and warehouse deliveries are about 11,000 bbls, but the local mills have advanced their prices by \$200 per lot, and American flour is \$150 higher.

White River Plate is only 1/2 dearer than last week. Brokers quote the market very firm at the quotations below, and retail white first hand stocks at \$2,000 per lot, of which 25,000 bbls, American and 13,000 River Plate, with dealers holding about 15,000 bbls, of all descriptions. Quotations are:

Table with multiple columns: White, Spruce, Swedish, etc. listing various goods and their prices.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 2 columns: FEBRUARY 4, FEBRUARY 5, FEBRUARY 6, FEBRUARY 7, FEBRUARY 8, FEBRUARY 9, listing ship names and origins.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 2 columns: FEBRUARY 3, FEBRUARY 4, FEBRUARY 5, FEBRUARY 6, FEBRUARY 7, FEBRUARY 8, FEBRUARY 9, listing ship names and destinations.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table with 2 columns: Australian, Brunswick, Bremen, etc. listing ship names and companies.

New City	Pensacola	..
Apollinaris	Pensacola	..
Nile	Paris	..
Old Frigate	Pensacola	..
Quilim	Opoto	..
Rosa	Pensacola	18 Dec
Sarah Alice	Dospihac	18 N.Y.
Sera	Christiansand	..
Tangara	Forssack	..
Yarona	Westwick	..
Yarona	Opoto	..
Yarona	Hamburg	..
White Wings	Cardiff	11 Dec
Z. Ring	Pensacola	21 Dec
	Pensacola	17 Dec

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONIGNED TO
Feb. 3	Hillem Br	Glasgow	Norton M. & C.
3	Manila Gr	Hamburg	E. Johnston & C.
3	Rubey Br	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
3	Boston City Br	Ba. Aires	Comyrano & C.
3	Eira Br	Aracaju	Gepp. E. & C.
4	Saeta Gr	New York	E. Johnston & C.
4	Bretagne Fr	Buenos Aires	Karl Valais & C.
4	Miami Nor	Montevideo	Wilson Sons & C.
4	Orcana Br	Liverpool	do
4	Orellana Br	Vaponaer	do
4	Mercur Gr	Liverpool	Laureys & C.
4	Masseyville Br	New York	Norton, M. & C.
4	Blue Star Br	Cardiff	do
4	La Plata Fr	Cardiff	do
4	Nevion Br	W. Swanton	Med. Maritimes
4	Neversen Nor	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
4	Havler Br	Buenos	H. Stoltz & C.
4	H. Stoltz & C.	Cardiff	do
4	Lucina Br	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
4	Dona Br	do	To order
4	Vilmer Dan	Montevideo	Luis Campos
4	Amazonas Gr	Santos	E. Johnston & C.
4	Irthington Br	Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C.
4	Hillem Gr	Wille, S. & C.	do
4	Elle Br	Southampton	Royal Mail
4	India Gr	Hamburg	E. Johnston & C.
4	Morse Gr	Rio Grande	H. Stoltz & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Feb. 3	Saier Gr	Bremen	Sundries
3	Canada Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
3	Bellden Br	Santos	Sundries
3	Graf Bismarck G	do	do
3	River Mersey Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
3	Bunam Nor	do	Sundries
3	Las Palmas It	Victoria	do
3	Atlantic Br	Santos	do
3	Boston City Br	Buenos Aires	do
3	Vectis Br	do	do
3	Orellana Br	Liverpool	Sundries
3	Orcana Br	Vaporar	do
3	Regalard Nor	Montevideo	Ballast
3	Bruswick Br	Paia	Sundries
3	Colombo Br	Santos	do
3	Mendi Gr	do	do
3	California Fr	do	do
3	La Plata Fr	River Plate	do
3	Magdala Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
3	Martha Gr	do	do
3	Amazonas Gr	Hamburg	Sundries
3	Bretagne Fr	River Plate	Ballast
3	Re Umberto It	do	Sundries
3	Michigan Nor	Buenos Aires	Ballast
3	Petrel Aust	Santos	Sundries
3	Eira Br	do	do
3	Hillem Br	do	do
3	Chantrey Br	do	do
3	St Anna Gr	do	do
3	Mercur Gr	do	do
3	Mima Nor	Pernambuco	do

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 9th, 1896.

NAME	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
<b>American</b>			
lgk Frances	644 Jan. 16	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
lgk Fr. de la Union	644 Jan. 16	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
lgk Tana Tapan	563 21	Brunswick	Geral. C. & I.
lgk White Wings	664 21	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
lgk Julia	750 27	Pensacola	Azevedo, B. & C.
lgk M. B. Tower	605 Feb. 4	Mexico	V. W. Gunn & L.
<b>British</b>			
lgk John O'Gaunt	1149 Dec. 20	Antwerp	W. Samson & C.
sp Celtic Chief	1709 26	Antwerp	A. Avenir & C.
sp Port Logan	1833 28	Greenock	Gas Co.
sp Eurus	337 30	London	Walter, C. & C.
lgk Pomona	1260 30	Antwerp	To order
sp E. I. Spicer	1168 Jan. 2	New York	Geral. C. & I.
sp Tuscar	1879 2	Tadusc	Geral. C. & I.
lgk Runkholm	1157 2	Hays	To order
lgk Morning Star	185 2	Gaspe	P. S. Nicolson & C.
sp Anglo-American	1483 2	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
lgk America	725 4	Brunswick	V. W. Gunn & C.
lgk Cashmere	1245 16	Leith	Gas Co.
lgk Argonne	579 16	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & C.
lgk C. of Devon	202 17	Gaspe	P. S. Nicolson & C.
lgk Rapid	325 21	Rosario	C. Caseil Branco
sp Matambique	2305 Feb. 3	Hull	Gas Co.
lgk Stodac	1011 3	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Strivonia	1099 3	Cardiff	H. Rodrigues & C.
lgk Assyria	1025 8	Antwerp	To order
sp Newman Hall	1449 8	Cardiff	H. Rodrigues & C.
lgk Dawn	154 9	Santos	Karl Valais & C.
<b>Danish</b>			
lgk Halet	107 Jan. 31	Alcoa	To order
<b>Dutch</b>			
lgk Vlaanderen	475 Sept. 11	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
<b>German</b>			
lgk Freda	235 Jan. 26	M. S. sorb.	To order
lgk Maria	390 Feb. 7	Marseilles	To order
<b>Italian</b>			
lgk Frat. Laurin	616 Jan. 15	Marseilles	To order
lgk Ovel	772 22	Marseilles	To order
<b>Norwegian</b>			
lgk Faeder	758 Jan. 12	Cardiff	To order
<b>Portuguese</b>			
lgk Mariposa	512 Dec. 12	Opoto	Veiga Pinto & C.
lgk Triumph	478 15	Messao	To order
lgk Isabel	1147 21	do Sal.	Macedo Jr. & C.
lgk Vis. da Gama	541 Jan. 10	Opoto	Costa Simoes & C.
lgk Nova Lide	414 27	Opoto	To Order
lgk Julius	60 26	Opoto	Macedo Jr. & C.
<b>Swedish</b>			
lgk August	536 Jan. 2	Ramsj. e.	Ferraz Sob. & C.
lgk Corin	317 15	Hern-sand	C. Hecksher & C.
lgk Svea	232 15	Messaro	A. O. Mista
<b>Spanish</b>			
lgk Constancia	649 Jan. 12	Vigo	G. Sabeia & C.

The Academie de Medecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

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 advantage:

1. They consume 20 cjo gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of utility, 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.

Ask for



Chateau Laluguyay

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

LONDON STORE

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 \$2000, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$000 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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.

Companhia Servicos de Portos

Office:

No. 64, Rua do General Camara

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

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).

Alfredo Mendes & Marques

Ovidor No. 34.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Feb. 10th.

Circulation	Public Funds
26,551,500\$	Stock 1% currency (Apollinaris)..... 912 000
102,200,000	Bonds of 1895..... 977 000 = 974 000
18,642,000	Bonos 4% (gold, converted)..... 1,235 00 = 1,240 000
18,241,500	Gold Loan, 1893, 6%.....
74,075,400	Do do 1876, 4%.....
15,258,500	Do do 1883, 4%..... 1,650 000
17,120,000	State of Espirito Santo.....
7,222,000	of Minas Geraes, 5%.....
4,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....

Capital	Banks	Par	Last dit.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	5\$000 - Jan. 26
20,000,000	Comercio.....	200	2 000 - Jan. 26
.....	do 2nd series.....	80	3 200 - Jan. 26
80,000,000	Comunidade.....	200	.....
17,000,000	Credito Mercantil.....	200	2 000 - Jan. 26
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 26
.....	do 2nd series.....	100	3 000 - Jan. 26
17,000,000	Nacional Brazil.....	200	10 000 - Jan. 26
125,250,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 26
.....	do 2nd series.....	100	3 000 - Jan. 26
22,000,000	Fuzil e Hypothec.....	200	4 000 - Jan. 26
.....	do 2nd series.....	100	4 500 - Jan. 26

Capital	Banks	Par	Last dit.
40,000,000\$	Banco e Minas.....	400\$	.....
16,000,000	Mineira.....	200	.....
64,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	.....
.....	do 2nd series.....	75	.....
20,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	.....
70,000,000	Uniao Sorocabana.....	200	.....
.....	do 2nd series.....	60	912 000 = 912 000
			19 000 = 23 000

Capital	Transp.	Par	Last dit.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	.. - Jan. 26
14,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	.. - Jan. 26

Capital	Mills	Par	Last dit.
10,000,000\$	Alfaro.....	200\$	.. - Feb. 26
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	.. - Feb. 26
2,000,000	Carbono.....	200	.. - Jan. 26
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000 - Jan. 26
500,000	D. Indústria.....	200	25 000 - Jan. 26
1,200,000	Industrial Minas.....	200	10 000 - Feb. 26
1,500,000	Manufacturas Fluminenses.....	200	60 p. a - Avul. 95
4,000,000	Petroliana.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 26
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	.. - Jan. 9
350,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	6 000 - Jan. 26

**H. F. ORTON**

Ship, Steamer and General  
Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

VICTORIA,

Espirito Santo, Brazil.

P. O. Box 45.

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  
**POLMOUT, Stirlingshire** }

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

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

*Watson Ritchie & Co.*

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

**FILTROS**  
**PASTEUR**  
**FILTROS**

VENDE-SE NO DEPOSITO  
DOS UNICOS AGENTES  
de la Société anonyme de  
**FILTRE CHAMBERLAND**  
**SYSTÈME PASTEUR**  
**PARIS**  
Para o Brasil  
**EMANUELE CRESTA & C.**  
44, rua da Quitanda, 44  
**RIO DE JANEIRO**

**ALPINE HOUSE**

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 63

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**

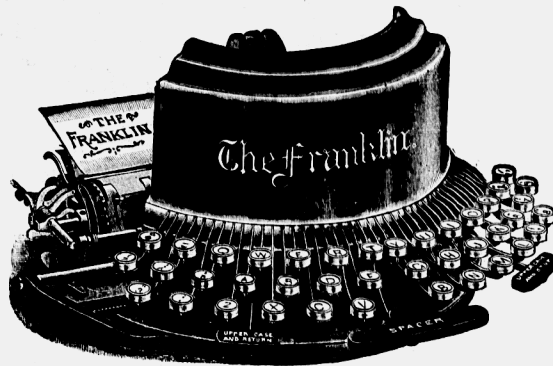
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

**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.

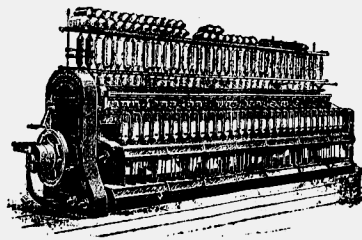
**M. M. King & Co.**

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

**SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.**

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

**HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED.**  
SPECIALISTS IN WEAVING.



SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

**HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.**

Engineers and Contractors,

**77, Rua da Alfandega, RIO DE JANEIRO**

HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.

Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

**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 Novem-  
ber, 1892, shows that they obtained 39% 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 1, 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 marvellous 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, Port-  
uguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines,  
liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

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

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality  
guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

**Coelho & Dias**

**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. Box, 927. 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  
stock.

**VICTORIA STORE**

Caixa O.

São Paulo.

**Shipping.**

Geo. R. Pepton. 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		
Feb 10	Elle	Santos.
" 11	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 12	Nile	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 STEAMERS.**

**LAMPART & HOLT LINE**

**PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**

Wordsworth, Leibnitz, Coleridge and Galileo  
The well-known steamer.

**HEVELIUS**

sails for NEW YORK about 23rd inst., calling at **BAHIA**, and **PERNAMBUCO** taking 1st class passengers at moderate rates.  
**Surgeon and Stewardess carried.**  
The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

**"BELLARDEN"**

sails for NEW YORK 15th inst.  
For freight apply to the Broker  
**Wm. R. McNiven,**  
60, Rua 12 de Março.  
For passages and other information apply to the Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**  
58, Rua 1º de Março

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

**DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.**  
Oropesa ..... Feb. 19th  
Potosi ..... Mar. 4th  
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.  
For freights apply to **F. D. Machado,**  
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;  
and for passages and other information to  
**Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,**  
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

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

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
BETWEEN  
**NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.**

**HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.**  
Gothic 7730 Tons. .... Feb. 25th  
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFFE and Plymouth; passengers may land at latter port.  
For freight apply to **F. D. Machado,**  
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;  
and for passages and other information to  
**Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,**  
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**LEA & PERRINS'**

OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*

IS NOW  
PRINTED

IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

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

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

**SAUCE.**

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**

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

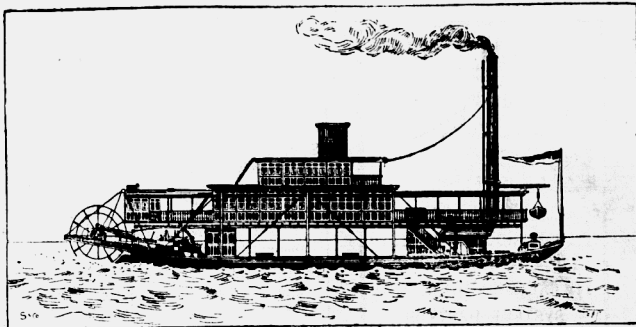
**ST. JACOBS OIL**



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

CURES  
**Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,**  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,  
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.  
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.  
**THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO.,**  
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.  
**King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.**

**YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.**



**STERN-WHEEL STEAMERS** have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.  
Messrs. Yarrow lately built the stern-wheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambesi.  
They were constructed in fustible sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.  
For full particulars apply to—  
**YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,**  
POULAB, LONDON.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.**

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

- Bremen—United States
- " Brazil
- " River Plate
- " China, Japan
- " Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd and 15th of each month to  
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.  
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	150/5000
"—Lisbon.....	425	120/5000

For further information apply to  
**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,**  
Rua da Alfandega, No. 65. Rio de Janeiro.

**W. SAMSON & CO.**

Steamship Agents  
AGENTS OF THE  
**ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS**  
**HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS**  
**GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS**  
Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113  
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " " 995  
Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, " " " 253  
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " " 54  
Cable Address:—SAMSON.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS.**

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

**Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.**

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.  
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer  
**ITAPERUNA**

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

will sail for  
**Paranaguá, Antonina, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre,**  
Saturday, 15th inst. at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche COSTEIRO, Rua da Saude 56, up to the 14th.  
Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing till 2 p. m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**  
Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

**TO PHILATELISTS.**

FOR SALE:

- Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1895 Edition..... Rs. 48000
- Stanley Gibbons Descriptive Catalogue Price List 1895-6..... 52000
- Sent Brothers' Catalogue, 1895..... 48000
- Catalogue Maury..... 62000
- Catalogue Barbairn..... 35000
- Manual du Collectionneur de Timbres..... 35000



**ARGENTINE POSTAGE STAMPS**

A nice Card containing 32 genuine Argentine postage stamps, all different kinds..... Rs. 48000

**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. 60000

**CASA PHILATELICA,**

1 A, Travessa S. Francisco.

**WATCHES AND CLOCKS**

CLEANED and REPAIRED.  
**H. Kilewer** makes a speciality of the above work.  
All high class watches personally attended to, and in every case the workmanship is guaranteed.  
**74 RUA DO OUVIDOR 74**

**A PENDULA SUISSA.**

**JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER**  
American eight-day clocks, striking hours and half-hours. Rs. 25000.  
American alarm clocks. Rs. 30000  
No. 92, Rua dos Ourives.  
**LINDOLPHO P. SANTOS**