



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 23RD, 1896.

NUMBER 26

## 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.

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

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

Coml.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Concoço 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 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO,

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

## WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters

and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

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

## 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.,

Exporteur of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporteur of Cognac

Dealers in

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

Rua da Aljandega, 83.

## RAUNIER & Co.

136, RUA DO OUVIDOR

TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

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

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

## QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

## 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.

## NEW LONDON BAR

LUNCH-ROOM  
FORMERLY

George's Restaurant

8, RUA GENERAL CAMARA, 8

The new proprietor, Fernando D. Machado, late interested partner of the Café Americo, begs to advise his numerous friends and patrons that he disposes in his new place of a first class service, cooking after English and Brazilian style to suit every taste. He trusts that his old patrons will continue to favor him in his new place.

PRICES MODERATE.

## Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the train-cars line from the town (*plano inclinado, rua do Rinculo*) to this hotel, and vice-versa.

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 FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLÉA 108. Telephone 808.

## SOCIÉTÉ AN. M<sup>o</sup> DU TRAVAUX ET D'ENTREPRISES AU BRÉSIL

Empreza Estivadora

79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

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

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 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.

CHIROPDIST.

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.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Law of the State of New York, 1830.  
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 COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

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

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

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.  
AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.  
TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FRIEHLAND, Sec'y and Treas.  
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.  
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

## For Stamp Collectors BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

600

Brazil—Sets for sale:

20 Varieties, Rs. 8600 | 50 Varieties, Rs. 58000  
30 Varieties, Rs. 18000 | 50 Varieties, Rs. 108000  
40 Varieties, Rs. 48000 | 50 Varieties, Rs. 208000  
100 Varieties, Rs. 508000

Collection of 120 Varieties (nearly complete) ..... Rs. 608000  
All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps and separately.  
Reprints—New Issues.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from  
1843 to 1894..... Rs. 350.

English-spoken. ALPH. BRUCK,  
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 Rail-  
ways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

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

## LAWRENCE W. HISLOP, PELOTAS

and  
HISLOP & Co.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
Brazil.

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

Established 1884.  
Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L'd.

Codes used:  
No. 1, A B C, Watkins & Scotts.

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

## D. A. DE LIMA & Co.

67, 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 at-  
tended to.

Cable addresses: "Delima—New York."

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**  
 Established 1782  
 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,037 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.  
 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

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

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

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**  
 Capital .. . . . £2,000,000  
 Accumulated Funds .. . . . £3,250,000  
 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise at every kind at reduced rates.  
 John Moore & Co. agents.  
 No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.**  
 Capital (fully subscribed) .. . . . £3,157,500  
 Reserve fund .. . . . £ 676,355  
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
 Watson Ritchie & Co.  
 No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

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

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**  
 Capital .. . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
 Reserve fund .. . . . 1,338,751 ..  
 Uncalled capital .. . . . 2,400,751 ..  
 Agent : P. E. Esbensen,  
 4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

**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 Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.  
 OFFICES:  
 Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27  
 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara  
 DEPOT:  
 Ilha dos Ferreiros

**GUANABARA & Co.**  
 Importers and Commission Merchants.  
 28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28  
 RIO DE JANEIRO.  
 Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. H. White & Brothers, London, England.  
 Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.  
 Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

**CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. Co.**  
 NEW YORK.  
 Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc. Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at  
 C. S. BONTECOU & Co.  
 Representatives for Brazil.  
 2, Rua 1.<sup>o</sup> de Março.

**W. & B. DOUGLAS**  
 MIDDLETOWN, CONN.  
 Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard hydrants, street washers, etc.  
 Sole representatives in Brazil,  
 C. S. BONTECOU & Co.  
 Caixa 1055. 2, Rua 1.<sup>o</sup> de Março.

**JOHN SHERRINGTON,**  
 Mechanical Engineer,  
 (Engenheiro Mechanico).  
 For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.  
 Correspondence solicited.  
 Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

**DANISH BUTTER**  
 from  
**P. E. ESBENSEN**  
 COPENHAGEN,  
 Is the best and nicest of all table butters.  
 Sole Agents for Rio de Janeiro:  
 C. F. KELLER & Co.  
 44, Rua da Alfandega.

**THE CHOICEST FRUITS**  
 are those packed by the  
**GURTWICE BROTHERS Co.**  
 of ROCHESTER, U. S. A.  
 the centre of the famous fruit-growing region of Western New York.  
 Peaches, Pears, Orange-Quinces  
 and other fruits from this famous American packing house may be found at  
 ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES,  
 No. 34, RUA DO OUVIDOR.

**CRASHLEY & Co.,**  
 Newsdealers and Bookellers.  
 Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for  
 The European Mail.  
 A large assortment of English novels, American and Tauchnitz Editions, constantly on hand.  
 Views of Rio and neighbourhood.  
 Orders received for Scientific and other books.  
 Old Brazilian stamps bought,  
 Collections of stamps purchased.  
 Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Mellins Food.  
 Agents for Longstrick's Rubber Stamps.  
 Atkinson's Perfumeries and Pears' Soap.  
 Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned  
 Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts  
 OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.  
 No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**A. CLAUSEN**  
 REPRESENTATIVE FOR  
**POOK & 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.,  
 GEBR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).  
 77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

**PORTUGUESE LESSONS.**  
 Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa.  
 Office: 96, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.  
 An English gentleman and his wife require two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the house of an English family residing in Rio, Bafago side preferred.  
 Address: E. H. T., Caixa do Correio 1007, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Furnished House to be let immediately in a healthy part of São Paulo (city). Bonds from the door and every convenience. Good garden. For particulars apply to G. BAGGOTT, English Store, 23, Duque de Caxias, São Paulo.

**Official Directory**  
 U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.  
 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraay (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.  
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 48, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.—Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraay [opposite Custom House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**  
 CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.  
 HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

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 a. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays, Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.  
 JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.  
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English service at 11 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m.  
 Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; at 10 a. m. Wednesdays; E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; a. Fabrica Caraca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev A. J. MEILO.  
 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.  
 Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.  
 JAMES B. RODGERS, 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. R. BAGBY, Pastor.  
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NACIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

**Medical Directory**  
 Dr. William Frederic Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

**Miscellaneous.**  
 AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.  
 BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.  
 JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
 BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—213 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.  
 RIO SAEENS MISSION.—Retail and Reading Room.—Rua da Saude, 12. Floor: W. J. LEWIS, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**  
 —The Chilean government has prohibited lobster-fishing off Juan Fernandez and adjacent islands during the months September to January inclusive.  
 —The bill to empower the President of the republic to raise a 5 per cent. loan for £4,000,000 has passed both houses of congress.—*Chilian Times*, May 30.  
 —Our notice of the Chilean elections last week was based on an erroneous date in the wretched telegraph service on this coast. The date now given for the presidential election is the 25th inst.  
 —A Lima telegram of the 21st says that a fight had occurred in Loreto between the revolutionists and Peruvian troops, in which the latter were defeated. After their victory the revolutionists took and occupied Moyobamba.  
 —A Santiago telegram of the 21st says that a large quantity of munitions of war had been apprehended near the Bolivian frontier which were on their way to certain parties in that country who are organizing a revolution.  
 —A Lima telegram of the 18th inst. says that the strength of the Loreto revolutionists has been so much increased lately that it is feared the government will not be able to repress them, or to prevent the separation of that department.  
 —Defalcations to the amount of 150,000 dollars, and extending over a period of ten years, are reported to have been discovered in auditing the accounts of the general direction of telegraphs. An investigation has been ordered.—*Chilian Times*.  
 —The first blood during the actual electoral agitation was drawn the other day at Concepcion, when one of the supporters of Mr. Errazuriz was struck from behind with a stick on the head. The second blood was drawn on Tuesday evening in Santiago, when the partisans of the rival candidates came several times into collision and attacks and stones were freely used. Fortunately, however, the police were able to restore order before any great harm was done. Occurrences of this nature are almost inevitable when politics run high, but it is to be hoped that the rival candidates may impress upon their supporters the necessity of avoiding collisions with their opponents, and it is also to be hoped that the authorities may be prepared to quell in an energetic manner any and all attempts to commit a breach of the peace. Each of the candidates and their respective supporters feel confident of victory, and judging from present appearances the election of President of the republic promises to be warmly contested. Each of the candidates counts upon powerful support, and both are working very hard to secure victory. It is to be hoped that both candidates may go to the polls, for the sooner the country becomes accustomed to the spectacle of a contested election for the presidency the better. Nothing so much as a contested election of this character will tend to the formation of two great political parties to contend for power.—*Chilian Times*, May 30.  
**AN INTERESTED OPINION.**  
 If there were anything in Mr. Marling's report on Brazilian finances which could be considered unfair to Brazil, it is certain the *South American Journal* would not hesitate to say so. According to the *Journal do Commercio* this London newspaper is subsidized, and we may assume therefore that its editor would not knowingly miss an opportunity of this character for defending his patrons. Instead of this, he says:  
 "The report sent to our foreign office by Mr. Marling, second secretary of the British legation at Rio de Janeiro, has directed considerable attention to the conditions of Brazilian finance. The writer has, with little personal comment, practically limited himself to the collection and tabulation of official statistics, and it is not surprising that the figures should show—it cannot be regarded as being in the nature of a revelation—that the finances of the country have suffered, and still continue to suffer, from the unfortunate effects of the great naval revolt, and of the protracted straits which eventually resulted in the pacification of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. It must be admitted that Brazil is as yet unable to bring her revenue and expenditure into equilibrium, and that the financial situation her rulers have to face presents problems which can only be solved by the exercise of the highest qualities of fiscal statesmanship. That this is recognised by the Brazilians themselves is a fact which is not without encouraging significance, and steps have been taken, as our readers are aware, to increase the national income by means of a readjustment of the customs tariff, which is now in operation. This will no doubt do something, if not all, to remove the debit discrepancy between disbursements and receipts. It is evident that the allocation of revenue as between the federal states and the nation has been, as we think, unduly in favour of the former, the result being that the state treasuries are, as a rule, prosperous to a degree greatly contrasting with that of the latter. Whether some modification of the existing arrangement can be made is a matter about which, on this side, we can form no opinion of practical value. It is a matter, however, which seems to invite consideration."

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, O. PORTO, 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, Caine & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. Schroder & Co., F. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co., GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:
Germany.....
England.....
France.....
Portugal.....
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.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:
No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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, MOORCATE ST. LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... 500,000
Reserve fund..... 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:
31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:
S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO
Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi and correspondents in ITALY.
The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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 GUARHY,
Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE, L. G. GOMES.

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.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE.

When the death of the reigning Pope draws near, the cardinal secretary of state informs the dean of the Sacred College, who summons his colleagues to the residence of the dying man; the cardinal vicar issues orders that prayers be offered in the Roman churches; the cardinal penitentiary attends the bedside of the Pope, to whom the sacristan of the Pope's chapel administers extreme unction. As soon as may be after death has occurred, the body must be formally recognized the cardinal camerlingo, who, in obedience to an ancient custom, first knocks thrice on the door of the bed-chamber. Getting no answer, he enters, and taps thrice with a silver mallet on the dead man's forehead, and thrice calls him by name. No response coming, the camerlingo declares that the Pope is dead. Thenceforth the camerlingo is the most important of the cardinals, having charge of the preparations for the conclave, of the government of the palace, and of the transactions with the representatives of foreign powers, to whom he officially announces the Pope's death; the papal guard of Swiss halberdiers attends him when he goes out; his arms are stamped on the medal of the vacant see; he takes an inventory of the property in the palace, and affixes seals to the dead pontiff's papers. But in order to prevent him from overstepping his authority the Sacred College appoints three cardinals—a bishop, a priest, and a deacon—who are called the Heads of the Orders, and whose business it is to oversee his acts. They serve for three days, being replaced by others chosen in rotation.
Meanwhile the great bell of the Capitol, the so-called "Paterine," has tolled the news to the citizens in Rome. Formerly this was the signal for unlocking the jails

and for unrestrained disorders. Brokers used to set up booths where pools, as at a horse-race, were sold on the probable next Pope, enormous sums being squandered in this species of gambling; more recently that scandal has been less open. Every one is on tiptoe with excitement; churchmen as well as laymen display an eagerness out of tune with the grief in which the church is officially declared to be plunged.

For during the novendial, or nine days succeeding the Pope's death, the celebration of his obsequies and the mourning for his loss are supposed to absorb universal attention. His body must first be embalmed and then attired in funeral apparel. When masses have been said over it in the presence of the cardinals, it is removed to St. Peter's, where, on a magnificent catafalque, it lies in state. Finally, on the ninth day, the public funeral—one of the great pageants of the world—takes place, after which the body is coffined and laid away in the temporary receiving tomb, to rest there until, when the next Pope dies, it is lowered into the crypt of St. Peter's for permanent burial.

Needless to say, the funeral ceremonies of the novendial cause no abatement in the preparation for the conclave. The day after the Pope dies as many cardinals as happen to be in Rome meet to confer. The oldest of their number, the dean of the college, presides; they swear to preserve the utmost secrecy concerning all their proceedings; they renew their oaths of allegiance to the holy see, binding themselves to defend and guard the rights, prerogatives, and temporal possessions of the church "up to the effusion of blood"; then they discuss questions of immediate urgency, listen to the reading of the laws governing the election, and hear the camerlingo's report of his business. The congregation reassembles each day, its numbers being constantly increased by the arrival of cardinals from a distance.

So soon as the last ceremonies for the dead Pope have been performed in St. Peter's, all is ready for the conclave to begin. As its sessions must be held, if possible, where the late Pope died, the Quirinal palace was usually chosen; but the conclave of 1878 sat in the Vatican, where Pius IX. died. To preserve an appearance of secrecy, the quarters occupied by the cardinals are isolated from the rest of the building and from the outer world by the walling up of every door and window and aperture. Each cardinal has a separate room, which he draws by lot and may not exchange, he is also accompanied by two conclavists, or attendants, who may be ecclesiastics or laymen, provided they have formed part of his household for half a year previous. But these are only a part of the personnel of a conclave, which has a master of ceremonies, a secretary, a confessor, a physician, barbers, carpenters, masons, and serving-men—in all some two hundred and fifty souls.

In St. Peter's, or other church, the cardinals gather. Their dean celebrates the mass of the Holy Ghost, after which an eminent prelate preaches a sermon admonishing them to set aside every personal consideration, and with all diligence to give the bereaved church a new shepherd. Then according to prescription the master of ceremonies takes the papal cross, and marches, followed by the cardinals in the order of their rank—first the bishops, next the priests, and last the deacons, all in violet capes. Their attendants precede them, followed immediately by the papal choir singing the hymn "Veni, Creator Spiritus." The prelates follow behind the cardinals. Thus in procession they enter the conclave, and having reached the chapel, the cardinal dean at the altar recites the prayer "Deus qui corda fidelium," after which the cardinals read the ordinances on the election of a pope and swear to uphold them; then they retire to their rooms, where they hold a general levee. Not until three hours after sunset, at the third ringing of a bell, are they left to themselves.

A great throng of spectators and friends escorts the procession into the palace. "Hither hie all the ambassadors and envoys and political agents in Rome, to snatch the last opportunity afforded for unrestricted conference, to give the last stroke to eager appeals of soft persuasion or deterring menace, the last touch to cunning combination, and particularly to deposit in the hands of an intimate confederate the knowledge of those whose nomination their courts will absolutely not brook."

At the third ringing of the bell the master of ceremonies cries, "Extra omnes!"

("All out!") Yet there are still laggards, who go only after vigorous persuasion. The last having departed, the cardinal camerlingo and his three colleagues lock the great door and draw the bolts on the inside, while the prince marshal, an officer who has for centuries been either a Colonna or a Chigi, turns the keys on the outside. Thenceforth the conclave has no ostensible communication with the world. There are, however, two cylindrical dumb-waiters, or wheel-boxes, through which food and other necessities can be passed; and standing at one of these, the ambassador of a Catholic power delivers a final exhortation to the cardinals listening within. In 1829 it fell to Chateaubriand, in 1846 to Pellegrini-Rossi, to give the Sacred College this lecture. When they have dispersed to their cells for the night, the camerlingo, lighted by men with torches, inspects the whole vast quarters, peering into each dark corner, looking under beds and into closets, to make sure that no unauthorized person is hidden there. Then, except for the whispered conferences of wakeful electioneers, the conclave sleeps.

On the morrow the balloting begins. Before describing that, however, let us see how the cardinals and their escort live during their seclusion. Formerly each cardinal had his food sent from his palace, and it was one of the features of this occasion for the cardinalial lackeys, the so-called "dipiferi," to pass daily with large hampers through the streets of Rome. A prelate specially appointed received these hampers at the wheel-boxes, and it was his duty, before allowing the food to go farther, to search every morsel of it for concealed letters. The oath of secrecy, fortified by menace of dire penalties to those who break it, has never constrained either the cardinals or their attendants or their friends in the city. It has simply sharpened the wits of would-be communicators to discover safe means of sending messages. Many an important missive, secreted in the belly of a capon or in the heart of an orange, or pasted under the label of a bottle of wine, has reached its destination in spite of the vigilance of the bishop-inspector of viands; and answers have been slipped back through crevices in the plastered walls, or tossed out of the window in hollow coins. Thus from day to day certain members of the conclave and their associates outside exchange counsel; and it has happened, as in 1831, when Gregory XVI. was elected, that news from abroad has precipitated an election. When secrecy is violated in this way while the decision is still pending, we need not be surprised that the history of the proceedings, in their minutest details, is subsequently published by those who take part in them. The best account of the conclave of 1800, for instance, was written by Cardinal Consalvi, who acted as its secretary.

At the conclave of 1878, which sat in the Vatican, the food was not sent in, but was prepared in a common kitchen, whence it was carried to the cells by the servants of the respective cardinals. Gregory X., in 1271, with a view to hasten the election by making the electors as uncomfortable as possible, provided that during the first five days the ration at each meal should consist of a single dish, after which only bread, wine, and water should be allowed. But this ascetic rule was not observed. Latterly cardinals have eaten what they pleased. Their ordinary fare consists of coffee or chocolate and rolls in the morning; soup, two dishes of meat, with vegetables, wine, and dessert, at the noonday dinner, and again at supper. The conclavists usually eat with their patrons; the servants and artisans mess together near the kitchen, and they grumble at their fare as loudly as college students at commons.

About ten o'clock in the forenoon the cardinals, having heard early mass and taken communion, assemble in the chapel,—the Pauline chapel when the conclave met in the Quirinal, the Sistine when in the Vatican,—which has been arranged as a voting-place. A green carpet covers the floor, and round the walls are ranged as many chairs, or thrones, as there are cardinals. Over each throne is suspended a baldachin, hung with purple if the cardinal was created by the Pope just dead, and with green if he dates from an earlier pope. Before each seat is a table, with cloth of corresponding color, and paper, ink, pens, pencils, and the list of the Sacred College. In the middle of the chapel a large table bears two gilded vases: into one, chalice-shaped, with a lid, the ballots are cast; in

the other, pyx-shaped, they are placed when they have been counted. The ebony box with lock and key beside them is used for getting the votes of those cardinals whom illness detains in their cells. Three gilt plates, other lists, inkstands, and a box of little balls for checking the names of the voters, complete the furnishings of the table, at which are set three stools for the scrutators.

In one corner of the chapel, near the Door of the Sovereigns (if we suppose the conclave to be in the Sistine chapel), a long stovepipe leads up from a small stove to a window. To the right of the entrance a wooden booth incloses the water-closets. Farther on, another booth serves as a buffet, where the cardinals can refresh themselves with wine and biscuits. Near this are two chests, in which are kept three sets of pontifical garments, of large, medium, and small size.

Having come to order at the request of the dean, if the formality of recognizing the cardinals be dispensed with,—and in so small a body it is hardly necessary, because no impostor could hope successfully to palm himself off as a cardinal,—the first business is to choose three scrutators, one from each order, to count the ballots, and three *infermieri*, who collect the votes of the sick. The canons define three kinds of election: by inspiration, by compromise, and by ballot. Election by inspiration takes place when "all the cardinals, as if by inspiration of the Holy Ghost, proclaim one candidate as pontiff unanimously and *viva voce*." A single dissenting voice vitiates this method, which, we may remark, has perhaps never been carried out in literal conformity to rule, although several popes, after more or less wire-pulling, have been chosen by acclamation.

Election by compromise has sometimes been resorted to, after a long deadlock, by the appointment of a committee consisting of representatives of the various rival factions. The conclave merely ratifies the candidate nominated by the committee.

But election by ballot is the ordinary method. The ballots, when open, are about four inches long and three broad. In the first or upper section the cardinal writes his name; in the middle, the name of the candidate whom he proposes; in the lower section, some motto from the Scriptures. When he folds the sheet his name, being inside, is covered by the lower section, and only the candidate's name or the seal comes uppermost. To guard against the ballot's opening he seals it with a seal he has chosen, but it must not be one which the scrutators might recognize. Going to the central table, he deposits the ballot in the chalice, repeating at the same time this formula: "Teste Christum dominum qui me iudicaturus est, me eligere quem secundum Deum iudico elegi debere et quod idem in accessu preestabo."

When every one has voted, and the *infermieri* have brought the ballots of the sick members, the first scrutator takes each ballot from the chalice, and opening it (but only so far as to read the motto), hands it to the second, who, having entered the vote opposite the candidate's name on the list, passes it to the third, who reads it aloud. During the process the other cardinals keep the tally on the duplicate lists which each of them has before him. At the conclusion all the ballots are taken to the stove and burned, the smoke from the chimney being a signal which multitudes outside the palace await. According to common belief, when no smoke appears at the usual time it is a sign that the Pope has been elected. The last ballots are burned like the rest, however, the difference in the volume of smoke being due to the fact that as no straw is used at the last burning there is very little smoke.

There being no election, the cardinals now return to their quarters for dinner, after which, at three o'clock or a little later, they reassemble for another ballot. This differs from the morning one in that the cardinals, instead of voting for their favorite candidates, vote for their second choice. The process is called "acceding," and seems devised for breaking a deadlock. Each must vote for some one who has received support at the morning trial; but if none of these suits him, being prohibited from again casting for his favorite, he may simply vote for "nobody." Thus it might happen that the Pope chosen in the *accessus*, or acceding, was a candidate whom very few or none of the cardinals would select on their first choice. As a matter of

fact, however, not many popes have owed their elections to the *accessus*, in which the cardinals generally throw random votes for candidates who have little chance of success.

Such is the daily routine of the conclave, it being rare that more than two ballots a day are taken, until some candidate receives the requisite two-thirds vote of the members present. At the largest recorded conclave, that of 1878, sixty-one cardinals were present; the conclave of 1800, held in the Church of San Giorgio Maggiore at Venice, had only thirty-five. The duration of a conclave depends on many considerations,—personal ambition, political intrigues, and factional jealousies. That of 1800 lasted one hundred and four days, that of 1878 only three days. It may be well to remark here that the canon law does not prescribe that the Pope must be a cardinal, or even a cleric. Nevertheless, since the election of Urban VI. in 1378 the successful candidates have belonged to the members of the Sacred College, although as late as 1758 a non-cardinal was voted for several times. At least two laymen—John XIX. (1024) and Adrian V. (1276)—have occupied the papal throne, and there is to-day nothing to prevent laymen from being created cardinals, although they are not entitled to vote in the conclave unless they can produce a special permit from the late Pope. Up to the meeting of the conclave of 1823, Cardinal Albani had never taken orders, and there is still some doubt as to whether he did so then.

The official routine of the conclave, which consists in the celebration of mass and the morning and afternoon ballots, represents only a small part of its activity. Long before politics, through the extension of constitutional government, became a trade in other countries, the princes of the Roman hierarchy were masters of political strategy. The preponderance of Italian cardinals practically limits the number of aspirants to the Papal office to about forty. Among these perhaps half are tacitly ruled out as unavailable. A candidate, to be "popeable," as the phrase is, must have a happy combination of qualifications, among which mediocrity sometimes counts for much. Age also is an advantage, because did popes make frequent conclaves, which gives unsuccessful candidates another chance. In the case of Pius IX. mediocrity seems to have overcome the objection of comparative youth, he being fifty-four at his election; but Leo XIII., who was sixty-eight and apparently frail, has outlived most of his competitors. Leo XIII.'s election also broke the tradition that the cardinal camerlingo will not find favor with his colleagues, who cherish a similar hostility to the cardinal secretary of state. The camerlingo and the secretary of state, being the chief executive officers, have more occasion than any others to render themselves unpopular. They are regarded, besides, as the special beneficiaries of the late Pope, and on the theory that turn about is fair play, the Sacred College usually prefers, by ignoring them, to give a different faction its share of offices and powers. The Romans have a proverb, "No one can be pope twice," which sums up the disappointment of many secretaries who aspired to the higher office.

Day and night, therefore, while the conclave lasts it is the scene of conferences. Faction quietly measures forces with faction; neutrals of the "flying squadron," uncommitted to any candidate, are eagerly solicited by all. Rumors and innuendos do equal service with arguments. If a faction has reason to expect that one of the powers will veto its candidate, it first puts forward a sham candidate to draw the veto; that done, it can safely work for the election of its favorite. Sometimes still more disingenuous ruses are resorted to. When it became evident in the conclave of 1799-1800 that Cardinal Bellissimo would be chosen on the next ballot, Cardinal Herzan, by intimating that the choice might be distasteful to Austria, actually persuaded Bellissimo's supporters to postpone the final vote for a fortnight, until a messenger could be sent to Vienna and return. Whether the messenger ever came back is not reported; but it mattered not, for the delay sufficed to ruin Bellissimo's chances. In 1823 a candidate who had almost reached the goal was defeated by the rumor that he had once drunk chocolate on a fast day. In 1829 Cardinal Castiglione had thirty-five votes, more than the required number, but it was announced that one vote was lacking

from the total, which vitiated the ballot. Suspicion fell on two scrutators, one of whom is supposed to have hidden the missing vote in his sleeve. The next day, however, Castiglione was chosen by an increased majority. These instances, which might be indefinitely augmented from the testimony of those who took part in and left records of conclaves, will show that cardinals, whatever they may profess, do not rely wholly on divine guidance in their selection of a pope.

At last, however, the final ballot is reached, and the scrutators proclaim that, two thirds of the votes having been cast for one cardinal, he is elected. If he has only the required number of votes, they open the ballots to make sure that he did not vote for himself, a precaution rarely taken, because nearly always the outcome of the decisive ballot is foreseen, and there is a stampede to the candidate who has been agreed upon. As soon as he announces his acceptance of the triple crown, the other cardinals lower the baldachins over their thrones, and conduct him to the altar. Papal robes are brought, and when he has been dressed in garments that fit him, the Sacred College performs the first act of adoration, or homage, to the new sovereign.

Meanwhile the news has spread from the chapel to the other parts of the palace. The masons tear down the plaster wall before one of the balconies, from which the cardinal dean proclaims the election to the expectant throngs beneath, as, for example, "Cardinal Pecci has been elected, and he takes the name Leo XIII." When Pius IX. was elected he himself came to the balcony and blessed the people.

In due time other ceremonies, prescribed by canon or custom, are observed. In the Sistine chapel the second act of adoration takes place. Then the pontiff is borne into St. Peter's on the papal litter, attendants waving huge fans of white peacocks' feathers beside him, and the cardinals and prelates follow in procession. Reaching the high altar, he sits on a cushion placed upon it, and while the *Te Deum* is chanted the cardinals go through the third act of adoration, kissing his hand and foot, and being embraced by him in return, after which he bestows the papal benediction on the multitudes in the vast basilica.

The final pageant, and the most gorgeous of all,—the coronation,—is celebrated a few days later. It begins in the atrium of St. Peter's where the Pope, seated on a throne, receives the homage of the archbishop and clergy of the basilica. Thence he is borne in procession through the church to St. Gregory's chapel, where he is attired in the pontifical robes of state. As he comes out, a master of ceremonies stops him and, kneeling, holds before him a silver wand tipped with tow, which a cleric lights. As the tow burns, the master of ceremonies sings, "Sancte Pater, sic transit gloria mundi." After a second burning of tow, which symbolizes the evanescence of even papal pomp, the Pope proceeds to the high altar to receive the pallium. Mass is celebrated, during which the general clergy do homage; that concluded, the Pope is borne to the balcony which overlooks the square of St. Peter's, and there, in the presence of tens of thousands of spectators, the mitre having been taken off, the triple crown is placed on his head by the second cardinal deacon. "Receive the tiara adorned with three crowns,"—thus runs the ancient formula,—"and know that thou art the father of princes and kings, the rector of the globe, the vicar on earth of our Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom is honor and glory, world without end." The Pope then gives his benediction, "urbi et orbi," the multitude applauds, and the pageant ends.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

## Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewages flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been restored, and no expense has been spared to make it

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

## Grande Hotel do 8 Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafeteria)

Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all our sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

## H. F. ORTON

Ship, Steamer and General  
Commissioner and Agent.

Correspondence and consignments is invited.

VIC TORIA,

Españo Santo,

P. O. Box 45.

Cable address: ORTON.

ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD

Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes

## Crab Apple Blossoms

Violets de Parme  
Matsukita del Japon

White Rose, Orchid, English Roses,  
Lyong, Garc enia, etc.

Sale 1898, 2,600,000 Bottles



ESTABLISHED 1880. 17 First Medals  
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression,  
Influenza and Nausea. Cooling  
and Refreshing at all Times.

For sale at

CRASHLEY & Co.

PREÇO FIXO

(Cambinho & Co.)

MIGUEL LOPES & IRMÃO

And all principal Perfumery Stores

Agents: ARP & Co., 63, Ouvidor.

## A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. 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.



**SPEND 58000 TO GET WELL!**  
**A miracle!**

Cures radically



Does not contain:

Mercury, or iodine, or salicylic preparations, or opium, or morphine.

For sale at all good Druggists and Chemists.

General agents: Robillard, Braga & Co.

When giving orders, please mention this paper.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**MELLIN'S FOOD**

for

*Infants and Invalids.*

Mellin's food is the only genuine substitute for mother's milk, and acknowledged to be the best food for Infants and Invalids, as certified by the highest medical authorities of England and the Continent.

Sole agents in Rio de Janeiro:

**CRASHLEY & Co.**

67, Rua do Ouvidor,



**VICTORIA-STORE.**

*Alves Nogueira & Co.*

RUA OUVIDOR, 46 & 48

Wine and Provision Merchants  
Shipping Grocers and  
General Dealers.

Importers of ham, bacon, cheese,  
Butter and all kinds of preserves.

Receive by New Zealand and English  
Steamers, preserved fresh in the

**REFRIGERATORS!**

Fish, Game, Mutton, and Fresh-Butter in packages of 1 lb.

• TELEPHONE 141.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**"JOHANNIS"**

The king of natural table waters.

The finest in the world.

Walter, Block & Co.,

115, Quitanda.

**THE MESSAGE.**

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

We say with regret that we don't think much of the financial part of the President's message, "That the financial situation should," as the message states, "continue to absorb the attention of the government," is perhaps only natural to those engaged in exhausting and absorbing efforts to stop a round hole with a square peg, but we believe that the lachrymose style is scarcely warranted by circumstances, whilst the ingenious astonishment expressed at the perversity of exchange would be ludicrous, if it were not pitiable.

Too great prominence is given to the purely financial problem and too little effort made to solve the economical. Until both one and the other are simultaneously and scientifically treated there will be no permanent equilibrium in finance or stability of exchange.

No one who understands anything about the matter and is acquainted with the great resources of the country is in reality astonished because exchange has fallen to almost 8d., because if he has some confused idea of the resources, he has none at all of the obligations of the country, which may be equally great, or even greater, for all he knows. No sensible man of business would express an opinion as to solvability on presentation of the "activo" only, but would demand to know the "passivo" as well; and that is precisely what we are unable to find out.

If we pass on to analyze the different factors that, in the opinion of the message, constitute causes for an improvement in exchange, we fear that we shall not find them of a very convincing character, and indeed should almost recommend that opinions as to the cause and effect of economical phenomena should be omitted from future messages, and the responsibility for their origin be limited to the respective minister. The pacification of Rio Grande, although contributing to financial equilibrium by "eliminating a vast source of expenditure," could scarcely affect exchange permanently, unless it lead to an immediate revival of production in that state—which it did not. Unfortunately the *safrá* of 1895-96 was, for reasons not connected with politics, the *smallest on record* for many years, and consequently foreign exports from that state, instead of increasing, *positively diminished*, thus decreasing the *supply* of bills of exchange whilst their *demand* was undoubtedly increased by the considerable impulse that pacification communicated to *imports*, evidenced in the great increase of revenue from Rio Grande customs.

The net result of pacification was therefore to tend to depress exchange. We do not blame pacification for this, but simply state the economical fact: pacification doubtless is a good and excellent thing, but it is not a panacea.

If during this year the *safrá* increases, this will doubtless be credited to pacification, whereas it will be the result of the increase of duties on *xarque*. We fear therefore that this first factor is a failure, as far as any assistance to exchange on its weary road to par is concerned, and pass on to No. 2, the influence of the foreign loan for £5,000,000.

The statement that this loan enabled the government to withdraw from the exchange market must be taken *cum grano*. When the £5,000,000 loan was negotiated it was generally understood that overdue payments, commissions, and expenses would absorb the greater part, and leave only one to two millions available for current expenses, whilst a heavy extraordinary foreign liability was known to be rapidly maturing. The ordinary foreign expenditure largely exceeds £4,000,000 so that it is difficult to see how the government could possibly have abstained from entering "the market," or that this had been freed altogether from its "presence as a large purchaser of exchange," unless indeed it left its foreign obligations unpaid!

Such things are within the range of possibility, but we are rather inclined to the opinion that a slight poetical license of expression has been indulged in in this respect, as the fall of exchange to near 8d. on two occasions was generally attributed to the purchase of exchange by government, and not even the denial of the minister would convince men's obstinate minds that this was otherwise.

In regard to the third factor, the withdrawal of 30,000,000\$ from the circulation, it is difficult to understand what influence such a paltry reduction of the currency was

expected to exercise. The amount actually in circulation at the close of 1894 was about 80,000,000\$ when exchange stood about 10 1/2d.; a reduction of 30,000,000\$, according to the rule of Stuart Mill, that the value of the currency is in inverse ratio to its quantity, should have raised exchange exactly from 10.5d. to 10.8d., an improvement of 3/10d., so insignificant as to be almost inappreciable and easily neutralized by other contrary influences.

The improvement anticipated in exchange was expected to originate more from moral than material causes, from the "confidence" that pacification and the experimental reduction of the volume of the currency was relied on to create. It would be interesting to know how confidence is supposed to affect exchange, which is dependant on two factors, the ratio of the local supply and demand for the circulating medium and that of the demand and supply of foreign bills of exchange. Confidence in the intention and ability of the government to reduce the volume of the currency could not have been very greatly augmented by the weak attempt of withdrawing 30,000,000\$ with the proceeds of a loan, thus substituting a more onerous form of obligation for the paper money redeemed, nor would it derive much strength from the simultaneous authorisation of the legislature to re-emit if necessary.

As for international exchange this can only be improved by the increase of the supply or decrease of the demand for bills and it is not clear how confidence is to effect one or the other. Confidence like Providence is in fact one of those indefinite metaphysical conceptions by which we endeavor to explain incomprehensible or mysterious phenomena. We should, however, be glad to see more importance attached to the real cause; that must be in operation before confidence can be inspired rather than to their effects, and the term confidence banished from the financial and economical vocabulary.

The message complains of the "want of confidence" as a factor of the fall of exchange, but surely such a complaint is an admission of failure; if exchange has fallen still lower than in 1894 on this account, it must be because instead of inspiring confidence the policy of the government has still further reduced the small stock supposed to have been in existence.

We now reach the last and decisive factor, the balance of international payments, in regard to which the message states that "although it is true that in the last few months importers increased their orders," and found it necessary to come into the market for a greater amount of exchange, "and although the coffee crop was not large and the receipts have been really small, there is nevertheless no doubt that under the circumstances the *value* of our exports has been such as not to warrant so great a decline in the rate of exchange. During the year 1895 there were shipped at this capital for foreign countries 2,763,727 bags of coffee and at the port of Santos 4,194,588, this quantity alone representing the official value of 279,177,016\$790. In the same year the state of Pará exported 15,398,257 kilograms of rubber. These isolated facts show that whilst in 1895 commercial transactions were not large, and there was perhaps some depression of trade, the exchange rate fell far below its natural level, thus failing to represent correctly the economical condition of the country."

We should be truly glad to know how such conclusions have been arrived at. For our part it seems impossible to judge whether or not the diminished volume of exports warrants the decline in exchange, until we are equally informed as to the value of imports and other foreign charges. What is the value of imports? That is the question, which neither the minister of finance nor any one else can solve because no statistics exist.

If, however, as there is every reason to believe, a disequilibrium existed previous to 1895, the greatly increased volume of imports in 1895-96, the diminished volume of exports, added to the government demand for bills, denied, but suspected, and compensated by only the miserable improvement of 3/10d. due to the reduction of the currency, appear to be sufficient cause to explain the fall of exchange without recourse to the "commotion" of confidence.

What is the "natural level of exchange?" We should be infinitely grateful to any one who would explain this conundrum!

Before the economical condition of the country can be scientifically discussed, data sufficient to construct a fairly accurate "active" and "passive" are indispensable. If the minister of finance would secure a proper statistical service such as exists in other countries, he might then possess some basis for his annual disquisitions as to the "natural level" of exchange, and its failure to "represent the economical condition of the country," but until he does and communicates the information to others, the public will continue to regard such statements as the unfounded speculations of an amiable but illigical mind. *Res non verba*: facts, not words, are what we want!

Speculations even of finance ministers as to the origin of the depreciation of the currency would have little practical importance were it not for the danger of application by means of legislative enactments. Last year the enemy was speculation; this year we are promised a scheme to improve the value of the currency by further reduction of its quantity. Surely the currency has been doctored enough and it is time to let it have a rest! We do not believe that any improvement can be expected by legislative measures, and if the currency improve in value at all it will be by the slow action of time and increasing population and production.

The question will, however, obtrude itself, if any attempt to raise the value of the currency is really advisable? What advantages further than purely financial can accrue from such a measure? and is it worth while sacrificing the undoubted economic advantages that a low rate of exchange confers on production for the sake of a financial equilibrium, which can be attained by other means?—are questions which deserve to be thoroughly exhausted before the proposal indicated in the message of a policy of reduction of the volume of the currency is finally decided upon.

The experience of all silver-using countries has proved the immense advantages that its depreciation has conferred on production, whilst in the Argentine republic it is unquestioned that any considerable improvement in the value of the currency must be fatal to many industries, especially to agriculture, and above all to the most important of all staples, wheat, which can only profitably compete with other countries so long as the premium on gold cheapens its production. Similar conditions exist in Brazil. Why then deliberately throw away the immense advantages bestowed?

Surely the financial equilibrium can be assured by other means and taxation raised to the level of expenditure. The only problem that would then remain to be solved would be the economical, how to secure the equilibrium between the international "active" and "passive."

This problem has been partly solved in Argentina by limiting imports and can be similarly solved in Brazil. It is satisfactory to see that this process is already in operation and that the increase of duties has already had the effect of decreasing imports, as the message states their value to have diminished by 2,000,000\$ for the month of April, 1896, compared with 1895. We are glad to see it, and trust the reduction will continue, as by that means economical equilibrium will be ultimately attained and any further depreciation of the currency prevented. It should constantly be borne in mind that the problem is dual; both financial and economical, and that the latter is the most serious of the two.

To correct the financial disequilibrium, Brazil has immense and untouched resources; the most simple being the collection of duties in gold, or at the exchange of the day, as was practised in Argentina and soon improved the national finances.

We feel certain that the proposal of the message to tamper again with the currency will encounter vigorous opposition in congress, as we believe that any attempt to artificially raise the value of the currency is opposed to the true interests of the country, and can only be of advantage to those who propose to withdraw capital from the country.

As regards the morality of such a proceeding, it is as questionable as a deliberate attempt to depreciate the value of the circulating medium. Just as excessive emissions depreciate the currency, and thereby injure creditors, the reduction of its volume raises its value, and must prejudice debtors. One is as immoral as the other, whilst the latter is unquestionably most injurious to the general interests and welfare.

What is required is neither low nor high, but *stable exchange*. We should be glad to see the *parado* reduced to *rod*, and then some serious programme introduced for regulating the economical equilibrium and preventing further depreciation.

Buenos Aires, June 1st, 1896.

From *Pearson's Magazine*.

### THE PANAMA FRAUD.

Upon the easterly extremity of the artificial peninsula, which was constructed to guard the entrance to the canal from the storms of the Caribbean sea, and to furnish the ephemeral aristocrats of the great enterprise with a select and salubrious dwelling-place, stands on a high pedestal a splendid bronze statue of Columbus. Under his right arm is the half-crouching figure of an Indian boy, who is supposed to be peering out of savagery into civilisation, and looking over what was to have been the mouth of the Panama canal! Behind the statue stands what was once the great pleasure house which Ferdinand de Lesseps built for himself, and behind it is another, once of equal splendour, built by his son, one palace not being deemed enough for both while the golden stream was flowing in all its fullness. They are built, of course, of wood, and there they stand, rotting away in the hot, damp climate, a quarter of a million's worth of material, labour, and imported ostentation—monuments to the folly, and worse than folly, that began to build before it had counted the cost.

Nearly the whole of this little peninsula, which lies between the town of Aspinwall (or Colon) and the canal, is covered by the settlement of San Cristobal, which was once like a strip of the Boulevards transported to the tropics, with its streets of broad-roofed, verandahed chalets shaded by double rows of emerald leaved, far-branching palms, glittering all night with hundreds of electric lamps, and gay with the sounds of revelry which were echoes of the far-away voices of the Place de l'Opéra, the Folies Bergères, and the Moulin Rouge, only a little more so. Now it is a collection of mouldering wooden houses, ghastly in their sun-bleached and rain-soddened shabbiness, with cracked doors and broken windows, for the most part tenanted, or housing only a few negroes or Chinamen, and the meanest of mean whites. How much of the subscriptions of the trustful went to build San Cristobal before a yard of the canal was dug out may be guessed from the fact that the whole of the curving sea-front, along which runs the palm-shaded carriage drive of gravel and silver sand, over which once rolled the imported equipages of contractors, financiers, and "engineers," is faced with thousands of blocks of concrete piled pell-mell together, every one of which cost from a pound to twenty-five shillings to throw into its place. To walk through the streets of San Cristobal to-day ought to be enough to bring a blush to the face of any Frenchman who is not either a journalist or a politician, and yet San Cristobal is but a very small part of the wilderness of waste and ruin which stretches for forty-five miles across the isthmus from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The train starts from the docks at Colon, and runs with great deliberation and ringing of bells up the main street, which looks, as it is, the product of the most *bizarre* taste and the flimsiest construction. The shops are nearly all liquor shops, in whole or in part, and are filled with perhaps the very worst wet and dry goods that are sold on the face of the earth. In the wild and golden days of the canal Colon might have been likened to a western city that had strayed into the tropics and gone on a perpetual spree; but it has had a revolution and a fire since then, and now it looks as though the spree were over, as it assuredly is, and it were suffering from the inevitable and legitimate results of a prolonged and persistent debauch.

While the Frenchmen were amusing themselves in laying out their towns, and building their villas on all the prettiest and healthiest situations they could find on the hills across the isthmus, the Americans got to work. Allowing only sufficient time for oiling and the necessary inspection of the machinery, they kept their excavator and dredgers going night and day—trusting nothing to the climate or French finance—until they had completed their contract. Then they retired, taking with them a profit of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, and leaving the strip of canal they had excavated to the incapacity of the French

engineers and the tender mercies of the Chagres river in flood time. To-day this piece of canal is a mere stagnant ditch, with banks over-grown and utterly hidden by a weedgrowth, of whose rank luxuriance no dweller in temperate zones can form the remotest idea, and, lying in the stagnant water, or grounded on the ever-growing silt which is fast filling the ditch up again, are dredgers and caissons and excavators brought out from far-distant France at a cost of hundreds of thousands of pounds to rot and rust away until they crumble to pieces, and sink into the all devouring mud to make puzzles for the geologists of a future epoch. There are dredgers and excavators which were brought out from France in sections, and put together in pools and backwaters of the Chagres, and left there to rot and rust without ever excavating a cubic yard of earth. Sometimes the machinery ordered from one firm would not go into the hull supplied by another, and sometimes the hull would be some size too large for the machinery, and there they lie to this day, having fulfilled the only purpose they were ever intended to serve—that of swelling the bank accounts of insatiable swindlers who, like flies on decaying carrion, fattened on their country's shame.

### CAPTAIN MAHAN ON SPANISH AMERICA.

The political condition of the Central American and tropical South American states is so unstable as to cause constant anxiety about the maintenance of internal order, and seriously to interfere with commerce and with the peaceful development of their resources. So long as—to use a familiar expression—they hurt no one but themselves, this may go on; but for a long time the citizens of more stable governments have been seeking to exploit their resources, and have borne the losses arising from their distracted condition. North America and Australia still offer large openings to immigration and enterprise; but they are filling up rapidly, and as the opportunities there diminish, the demand must arise for a more settled government in those disordered states, for security to life, and for reasonable stability of institutions, enabling merchants and others to count upon the future. There certainly is no present hope that such a demand can be fulfilled from the existing native materials; if the same be true when the demand rises, no theoretical positions, like the Monroe doctrine, will prevent interested nations from attempting to remedy the evil by some measure which, whatever it may be called, will be a political interference. Such interferences must produce collisions which may be at times settled by arbitration, but can scarcely fail at other times to cause war. Even for a peaceful solution, that nation will have the strongest arguments which has the strongest organized force. It need scarcely be said that the successful piercing of the Central American isthmus at any point may precipitate the merchants anxious to come sooner or later. The profound modification of commercial routes expected from this enterprise, the political importance to the United States of such a channel of communication between her Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, are not, however, the whole, nor even the principal, part of the question. As far as can be seen, the time will come when stable governments for the now existing powerful and stable states of America or Europe. The geographical position of those states, the climatic conditions, make it plain at once that sea power will there, even more than in the case of Turkey, determine what foreign state shall predominate. The geographical position of the United States and her intrinsic power give her an undeniable advantage; but that advantage will not avail if there is a great inferiority of organized brute-force, which still remains the last argument of republics as of kings.

The bill for consolidating New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, several smaller towns on Long Island, and Staten Island, has become law and is to go into effect January 1st, 1898. The new city, which is provisionally called "Greater New York," will have an area of about 318 square miles and a population of over 3,000,000. The new city will still be much smaller than London which has an area of 688 square miles and a population of over 4,000,000.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—It is said that a copper mine has been discovered in the province of Cordoba, Argentina.

—There was another reported case of yellow fever in the city of Buenos Aires on the 18th inst.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st reports a general strike on the Central Argentine railway.

—The demographic returns of the province of Buenos Aires (not including the city of that name) for 1895 are as follows: births 36,169 (6,284 illegitimate), stillbirths 1,176, marriages 5,515, deaths 16,530, of which 7,796 were under 5 years of age.

—The April demographic returns in Buenos Aires show 2,339 births (of which 307 were illegitimate), 474 marriages and 1010 deaths, of which 400 were of children under 5 years of age and 196 from infectious diseases. There were 88 stillbirths, 12 suicides and 101 accidents. The population was estimated at 686,813 inhabitants.

—An over-sensitive Argentine police official interrupted a circus performance (Frank Brown's) in Buenos Aires a short time ago, and refused to permit one of the actors to go through a performance in white and blue, because these are the national colors. Such an official should be kicked around the ring until he comprehended a little common sense.

—The new national bank at Montevideo will not play into the hands of speculators but will be devoted to aiding the hard-working camp man. Its friends say so and we all know how very reliable are the professions of Oriental politicians and patriots like Herrera y Obes and Borda. We have often heard of similar professions here to help the camp man and found that he does not live or labor in the camp at all, but is to be seen working hard to get rich quickly without work in opera house, on the bolsa, and in promenadeing the streets. The camp men who will get the money of the new bank at Montevideo may be found in Calle 18 de Julio or about the government house.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The savagery still underlying the very thin veneer of civilisation on the River Plate military nature, is shown by the recent tragedy at Curuman, where a captain of the army shot dead a lieutenant of the national guard after a few high words, on a fancied supposition that the latter was going to attack him. As the victim belongs to a good family, it is possible more will be heard of the affair, though still military influences will probably intervene to prevent the murderer, one Captain Castex, from getting his due. To make the matter worse, the same Castex was guilty of a similar murder in Mendoza years ago, but for which it would seem he was never punished.—*Montevideo Times*, June 9.

—The always enterprising Central Uruguay Railway Company announces a new combination with the Midland, Northern and Northwestern lines of Uruguay and the Southern of Brazil, by which direct trains will be run three times a week between Montevideo, the frontier towns of Uruguay, Curuman, Uruguayana and Itaqu. This will come into effect from the 22nd inst. By the above arrangement passengers can now go direct from Montevideo to stations on the Brazilian line, which is shortly about to be extended through the southern portion of Rio Grande state. This, however, will still leave as a long way off from direct railway communication with Rio Janeiro, or even with the more important cities of Rio Grande such as Porto Alegre and Pelotas. But all these things will come in time.—*Montevideo Times*, June 9.

—A most tragical and regrettable affair took place at the Buenos Aires national guards' encampment at Curuman on Tuesday night last, when 2nd Lieutenant Krulis, who belonged to a well known Buenos Aires family, was shot in the breast, with a revolver, by Captain Castex, and shortly afterwards died. It appears that the two officers, who both belonged to the 22nd regiment, of the 10th regiment, had some conflict of authority, over which hot words were exchanged on Tuesday afternoon. That evening Captain Castex met Lieutenant Krulis and shot him in the breast, mortally wounding him. Lieutenant Krulis is said to have stated before his death that the assault was quite unprovoked, while Captain Castex affirms that he thought he saw the other draw something from his pocket, while they were quarrelling, and, thinking it was a firearm, immediately drew his own revolver and fired without taking aim.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Statistics are valuable, if people will but learn from them; but if they are simply archived, to be monuments of the laborious and sometimes ill-directed zeal of their compilers, then they might as well be left alone, and the money spent in their collection and arrangement spent, say, on the purchase of additional ironclads. We doubt very much if those who read it will give a second thought to the fact that crime of some kinds is alarmingly on the increase in Buenos Aires, crimes against the person having increased at least 100 per cent in the last ten years. Over and over again we have protested against the laxity of popular opinion, and of public justice, in regard to crimes of this class. But no one pays heed to us, for is not the country prospering and advancing greatly, and is not the accumulation of much wealth after all the chief end of man?—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—There has been a public protest on the part of 56 sugar planters in Tucuman against granting any kind of favor or bonities to the sugar ring. The latter has been trying to make it appear that the planters not only wanted it but needed the premium, and that a great shakedown would reach these latter. The planters on the other hand refuse the bounty with thanks and protest that it will only make their condition worse, as the sugar ring will then be only in a better condition to impose starvation terms on them for their cane. These planters besides, to do away with any erroneous opinions which the sugar men have been spreading profess their intention to issue a general manifesto to the whole country to expose the doings of the ring, and to wash their hands of any bounty concession. Now that certain investigators are again hard at work to force the old measure on the notice of congress it might be well for the senators and deputies to see a manifesto of this kind. We might then be spared the disgrace of giving legal sanction to an odious trust.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—We are adding steadily to a navy which is never going to be of much use to us; we are keeping up the efficiency of the troops in the capital, where they are not really wanted; and we are training, at a huge expense, civilian soldiers who will never need to fight. And at the same time we starve our garrisons in the outlying districts, where soldiers are needed, and where they may gain practical experience and at the same time do useful work, thus leaving the hapless inhabitants of the frontier to shift for themselves, unless indeed their neighbors are civilized and therefore dangerous. Only this week we learn that 225 Indians attacked an estancia on the borders of Santa Fé, but were promptly repelled, with some loss of life, by the men in charge of the estancia. No sooner was their work of defence finished than the provincial police appeared upon the scene. They had never troubled to lend a hand while the Indians were attacking, but as the Indians had been beaten off, they could do nothing better than arrest the captain and his men, and drag them off, leaving the estancia entirely defenceless. Thus we air the cause of law and order.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, June 6.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil, \$10.00 or £3 abroad (not when paid here).

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

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by George H. Phelps, Esq., 154 Nassau St., New York

Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London:

Frost & Co., 43 New Bridge St., London:

and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

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

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 350.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 23rd, 1896.

As foreseen when the Journal do Commercio appeared in opposition, the government has rejected the offer of Messrs. Morton Rose & Co. for the purchase of the Leopoldina railway system subject to an interest guarantee on £11,500,000, or £12,000,000 employed for that purpose. As the proposal involves many technicalities which we are not prepared to discuss, we have not ventured to criticise the scheme one way or the other. As a rule we are strongly opposed to guarantees and subsidies, believing that in every well-governed and enterprising country the supply of capital for transportation facilities will be fully equal to all reasonable demands. The case in point, however, is of a very different character. The present Leopoldina system is made up of the consolidation of several different roads, some of them guaranteed, and some not. The system is the product of the speculation mania which raged here a few years ago. It has resulted, however, in a complete fiasco. The present organization is unable to manage the roads, to keep them in order, and to meet maturing obligations. And in view of the general experience, there is little or no hope that any improvement in this respect may be expected. Representing the foreign creditors, Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. have offered to buy the property and manage it. Both in the interests of the creditors and of the Brazilian people some such offer should be accepted. Nothing can be expected from the present management, while it is reasonably certain that a foreign company would put the lines in order and manage them well. Under such circumstances, to reject a fair offer for the purchase of the system is simply to play "the dog in the manger." The idea that the general and state governments can remedy the situation by advancing funds to the present company, is simply absurd; it will be merely throwing away more money. The principal cause of this deplorable situation is sheer incapacity in management, and no amount of public money will ever bring good results from that.

Now that the minister of finance has resolved upon an investigation of the custom-house, it will be a serious mistake not to make it thorough. There are many old abuses there, and the constant losses of merchandise by theft indicates that there are men employed there whose honesty will not bear scrutiny. Complaints have been made again and again, but to no purpose. Let the minister now invite importers and dispatchers to come forward with their complaints. It is a good time to put all crooked methods straight, and to get rid of the legion of abuses which burden that public office. There are abuses in classification, too, which justly demand correction. When common chewing gum is classified as a medicinal pastille and duties are levied on it of about twenty times its original cost, it may safely be inferred that something is radically wrong. Of all services, that of the custom-house ought to be the simplest, the most obliging, and the most intelligent. Every official ought to feel it his duty to promote commerce and to assist the merchant, instead of imposing senseless restrictions and intolerable exactions. A full day's service should be given, and no efforts should be spared to expedite every dispatch. At present every merchant is treated as a probable swindler, and he is put in the position of a petitioner for favors at every step. No matter what his position and

character may be in the city, he may be treated with impertinence, if not insult, by even the lowest official in the place. Now, let us have all this changed. We know what the average official is, and the minister will soon know also, if he cares to investigate. Let us have better men and better regulations, from which both commerce and the treasury will be sure to benefit.

THE GUIA QUESTION.

We have received the following communication from an occasional contributor on the question of guias. In this connection it may not be out of place to say that our supposition that no "guias" accompanied the Rio coffee in May and June of last year, because of its being exportable free, has also been the belief of many others, including some connected with the trade. On the general subject, our correspondent says: "Before finally shelving the 'guia bank scheme,' it does not appear absolutely clear to what extent, if any, the planter is a loser by the present system of negotiating guias in the street. If he pay 11 0/0 tax and only get 7 0/0 return, at any rate he gets a better price for his coffee. The bank scheme, however, is a proposal to actually and positively increase the taxation.

At present the planter pays:

Table with 3 columns: Tax description, per bag, per 2 million bags. Includes 11% on sale, 3% on sale of guias, and 3% commission on sale of guias.

With the bank scheme he will have to pay:

Table with 3 columns: Tax description, per bag, per 2 million bags. Includes 11% on sale, 3% on sale of guias, and 3% commission on sale of guias.

So that to escape an assumed leakage the planters are to pay a certain blackmail of 723,600,000."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 13.—Senate.—The marine and war committee reported against the bill from the chamber that places for restoring Dr. Serzedello to his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. The motion for sending to the Amazonas legislature the certificate showing the age of Lieut. Filio Pires (the governor-elect) was withdrawn. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Carlos Jorge, Leovigildo Filgueiras, Paranhos Montenegro and Sá Peixoto discussed the army bill. The last named of these speakers said that in the state of Amazonas there are now only 40 federal judges. Deputy Glycerio spoke on the bill on the promotion and retirement of judges of the civil and criminal court. Deputy Costa Machado asked the chair to place on the docket the bill for regulating the execution of art. 6 of the constitution. Deputy Lauro Muller moved to ask for information in regard to the montepio.

JUNE 15.—Senate.—There was received a petition from the Associação Commercial de Maciço asking for a branch of the Banco da Republica at that place for lending money to planters. The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill from the chamber of deputies relieving the widow of Col. Wenceslau Freire de Carvalho from the obligation of paying the sum which her deceased husband owed to the treasury. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Carlos moved to appoint a joint committee of three members from each house of congress for the purpose of investigating custom-house frauds. Deputy Fosta presented a petition of cigar manufacturers against the tax of 5 reis per cigar. Deputy João Lopes from the budget committee asked for certain information in regard to the revenue and expenditure of the country. Deputy Coelho Lisboa introduced a bill signed by himself and others for increasing to 6 the number of deputies for Paralyza do Norte. Deputy Rodolpho Albrás moved to inquire why the government intends, as reported, to increase the rates on the Central railway 50% and what law authorizes it to do so. The army bill was voted in 2nd discussion and the bill on the promotion and retirement of judges of the civil and criminal court in 3rd discussion. The chamber also voted in 3rd discussion the bill for ratifying four protocols on industrial property.

JUNE 16.—Senate.—Senators João Nêiva and Julio Frota spoke to a question of privilege. Senator Almeida Barreto explained what had occurred in the marine and war committee in regard to Dr. Serzedello. There was an exchange of sharp words between this senator and Senator Pires Ferreira, whom the former accused of making an assertion on one day and denying it on the next. "My word, Mr. Senator," said he, "is worth

something." "And mine," retorted Pires Ferreira, "is worth as much as that of your excellency." Almeida Barreto: "A few days ago you agreed with me on this point." Pires Ferreira: "I did not." Almeida Barreto: "Then you have changed your opinion." Barão do Lalarjo protested against the silence of the government in regard to the barbarous murder of the glorious veteran of the Paraguayan war, Baão de Batovy, and against the indifference which in the midst of general indignation it has displayed towards other shameful crimes which have disgraced the country. "In speaking thus," he added, "no one can accuse me of partiality, for I have never hesitated to say that Admiral Custodio de Mello has contributed more than any one else to the misfortunes of Brazil." Chamber of Deputies.—There was received a telegram from the municipal council of Macau asking congress for protective duties on salt. After some talk from Deputies Lano Muller and Rodolpho Albrás the latter acceded to the former's proposal to allow his motion on the Central railway to be substituted by another requiring the committee on the constitution to report on the competence of the government to alter railway rates without legislative authorization. Deputy José Carlos made a speech on the same subject and for the benefit of his remarks said that so scrupulous is his conduct that he has ceased to associate with his brother since the latter has been minister of foreign affairs. Deputy Glycerio: "Then the minister ought to relinquish his portfolio, so that friendly relations between the two brothers may be renewed." The motion of Deputy José Carlos for appointing a joint committee for investigating custom-house frauds was discussed by Deputies Cassiano, Serzedello, Cesari and Manoel Filho. The latter said that at Bahia there are custom-house laborers who live luxuriously in costly buildings and give sumptuous halls. He knew that that post, he said, a 2nd clerk of the custom-house who had bought a palace and spent 25,000\$000 on repairs. The child of this clerk, when christened last February, went to church in a handsome coach and six preceded by outriders. Deputy José Carlos then took the floor and made a speech which he concluded by asking for leave to withdraw his motion. The navy bill was voted in 2nd discussion.

JUNE 17.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill from the chamber of deputies making a deficiency appropriation for 128,828\$500 for coining nickel and bronze. Chamber of Deputies.—The bill for regulating the execution of art. 6 of the constitution was discussed by Deputies Chagas Cacinato, Braga, Costa Machado, Leovigildo Filgueiras and Glycerio. The last-named of these speakers acknowledged that abnormal and irregular acts have been committed in the states and that the responsibility for those acts belongs, to a certain extent, to the party of which he is a member and which controls the state governments. He does not think, however, that the evil can be remedied by an act of congress. The matter must be left to the action of the states, to the sense of responsibility of those who take part in political events. It is convinced that the majority of the partido republicano federal is opposed to the bill, which, on the other hand, is supported by nearly all the monarchists.

JUNE 18.—Senate.—A message was received from the President informing the senate of the appointment of Dr. Antonio Augusto Ribeiro de Almeida as judge of the Supremo Court. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti spoke on the bill and offered amendments which were referred to the marine and war committee. Deputy Paula Ramos moved to ask for information in regard to the immigration service. One of his inquiries relates to the Companhia Metropolitana and he wishes to know whether there are negotiations for transferring to the state governments the contract with this company. Deputy Paulino Junior moved to instruct the committee on the constitution to report a bill for restraining the abusive use of injunctions from courts of justice against the collection of taxes. Deputy Costa Machado introduced a bill regulating the responsibility of railways for merchandise delivered to them for shipment. The navy bill was voted in 3rd discussion.

JUNE 19.—Senate.—A bill was introduced for making an appropriation of 50,000\$ for placing buoys in the channel off the cape of Maguary on the island of Marajó in Pará. The senate adopted a motion offered by Barão do Lalarjo to ask for a copy of the lists organized by the Conselho Naval in conformity with the law on promotions. The bill for restoring to Pernambuco the district of Rio S. Francisco was opposed by Senator Virgilio Damascio and defended by its author Senator João Barbalho. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Lano Muller Godofredo moved to appoint a committee of three for framing a bill for reorganizing the police of the federal district. Deputy Cassiano said that he did not oppose the motion, but that he would oppose the bill if it should give too much power to the police. Deputy Chagas Lobato asked the chair to place on the docket the bill which he had framed on the subject. Deputy Cacinato Braga said that he was opposed to giving the police power to intown penalties. Deputy Brício Filho moved to inquire at what date a three months' leave of absence had been given to Juvenio de Siqueira Montes, an officer of the Bahia custom-house, and what right this officer had to be in Rio de Janeiro ever since the 21st of last month.

JUNE 20.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues, the chair and Senator Joaquim Catunda discussed the question of the publication of the debates. Senator Coelho Rodrigues made some inquiries in regard to the money expended on the senate library. The bill for restoring to Pernambuco the district of Rio S. Francisco was voted in 1st discussion. A message was received from the President furnishing information in regard to leasing the Central railway. The finance committee reported against the bill from the chamber of deputies for converting into bonds the deposits made in the treasury by banks of issue. The committee states that it is preparing a bill which in due time will be subjected to the consideration of congress. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho introduced a bill on the gauging of vessels at the custom-house.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The municipal chamber of S. Gonçalo has been reinstated.

—Last year 66,451,383 square metres of public land were surveyed in the state of Minas-Geraes.

—On the 18th inst., there were still ten cases of yellow-fever under treatment at Casa Branca, São Paulo.

—A beneficent society in honor of the memory of Adorval Saldanha da Gama is to be organized in Niteroy.

—At a meeting of state senators and deputies in S. Paulo on the 18th inst. it was decided to prolong for two months the present legislative session.

—It is worthy of note that applications for eucalyptus trees is becoming general throughout São Paulo. It will surely lead to good results in all malarial districts.

—There were three new cases of yellow-fever at Mogy-mirim, S. Paulo, on the 13th inst. They occurred among those who had returned to the town, thinking that the epidemic had disappeared.

—There were 59 deaths from yellow-fever in S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, during the month of May. We had supposed, from the newspaper reports published, that the epidemic there was quite over.

—The explorer, Mr. Coudeaur, accompanied by his wife, has left Pará for an exploration of the upper Xingu. He has the use of a small steamer and will be absent, it is estimated, about five months.

—Recent telegrams from Pará state that the improvement manifested in the general health of Carlos Gomes was only transitory. His present condition shows no immediate danger, but it inspires no hope.

—During a hailstorm at Monte Alegre, S. Paulo, on the 16th inst., hailstones are said to have fallen as large as eggs and weighing 250 grammes. Of course no one weighed them, and the egg measurement is exceedingly flexible.

—There was a meeting of agriculturists in São Paulo on the 17th inst. for the purpose of organizing an association to promote their special interests. If the object is educational as well as commercial it can not fail to do much good.

—During the month of April there were 643 births, 108 marriages and 567 deaths in the city of São Paulo. There were 24 deaths from yellow-fever, 27 from pulmonary consumption, 23 from organic diseases of the heart and 6 from violence.

—In 78 parishes of the diocese of Ceará there were registered last year 40,920 christenings, 6,130 marriages and 7,182 deaths, against 42,220 christenings, 6,757 marriages, and 8,008 deaths in 1894. There is something peculiar about these returns.

—In Pernambuco the mother of Dr. José Maria applied some days ago to the district judge for the prosecution of Cola Ottoni and Magno for the murder of her son. The judge declared on oath that he was personally interested in the case, and application was then made to the questor.

—A telegram of the 18th inst. says that the chief of police of the state of Espirito Santo has received information that Col. Serafin and his followers after abandoning Mauhusau have entered that state and taken possession of the municipal district of Rio Paulo. A police force has been sent against them.

—The old municipal chamber of Niteroy, not having been able to get any of the courts of justice to assist it in obtaining possession of the city government, has apparently decided to take the matter into its own hands and is now advertising for the owners of houses to pay the assessed taxes on the same up to the 30th inst.

—On Thursday last a band of 60 armed men, headed by Adolpho Saldanha, police sub-delegado, and Evrila Nunes, deposed the municipal chamber of S. Gonçalo and proclaimed a new chamber, of which Adolpho Saldanha was made president. This is probably a somewhat free rendering of Dr. Jaguaribe's theory in regard to municipal autonomy.

—A dispute over a horse in São Paulo on the 15th inst. led to a fight between three Italians, in which the ever-present knife was used. One was killed and the other two wounded. And the faithful reporter says that a frightened boy who started to run away when the fight began, stepped upon a piece of glass and cut his foot badly, which adds another to the casualties.

—A petition has been presented to the S. Paulo state legislature to the effect that a premium of 500,000\$ shall be offered for the discovery of the microbe of yellow fever. The petitioner, Dr. Theodoro Reichert, says that this microbe has not yet been discovered, thus completely ignoring Dr. Domingos Freire's cryptococcus. It is a liberal premium and ought surely to stimulate investigation.

—The tenor of the speeches made in Bahia, on the 17th inst., at the presentation of a silver service to ex-Governor Rodrigues Lima was decidedly hostile to the jacobins. One of the speakers said that the republic is threatened, not by European ambition nor by monarchist proslavery, but by intolerant fanatics who preach hatred and discord and who seek to strengthen themselves by flatterring the army.

—The new "civic guard" (policemen?) which is being organized by the S. Paulo chief of police promises to be a select corps. The requirements are: (1) Brazilian citizenship; (2) 19 to 40 years of age; (3) must read and write; (4) must be robust and vaccinated; (5) must be not less than 1.60 metres (5 ft. 2 in.) in height. They will not be terrifying as to size, but the effort to secure a better class of men is certainly praiseworthy.





According to the message of the governor of Minas Geraes sent to the state legislature at its opening on the 15th inst. the revenue and expenditure of the state for 1894 and 1895 were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Revenue, Expenditure. 1894: Revenue 19,109,460.800; Expenditure 23,960,740.826. 1895: Revenue 21,037,138.126; Expenditure 25,860,179.828.

The figures for 1895 are subject to rectification. The final debt of the state amounted at the end of the year to 14,358,200\$. It is called a promissory receipt. The Brazilian states are evidently following the example set them by the Argentine provinces, and foreign capitalists will do well to take a note of it.

The governor of S. Paulo has written to the President of the republic proposing that three commissioners, one representing the state government and two the general government, shall be appointed for the purpose of promoting a settlement of accounts between the two governments. He claims that the government of the republic owes to that of S. Paulo the following sums:—£118,839,138.81, amount of S. Paulo's share of the sums which the general government received from the S. Paulo railway; \$5,222,847,862, amount of taxes which the general government has collected for the state government and failed to hand over; and \$3,214,474-\$471 which the state government spent in assisting the general government in the war against Rio Grande and the navy.

COMMERCIAL.

Table of exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, June 22nd, 1896. Includes rates for Brazilian gold, U.S. dollars, and various bank exchange rates.

EXCHANGE.

June 16—The British Bank and the Banco da Republica posted 10% to the Brazilian market. The River Plate Bank was set at 9 1/16 and the London & Brazilian Bank was set at 9 1/16. The market was quiet during the day until 2 1/2 for bank and 9 1/16 for other. There were some bills came out, and for a time at 9 1/16, but the latter was the more active. The market bank sterling at 9 1/16-10 and takers for almost entirely in liquidation, and the market for other sterling bank and 9 1/16-10. There was a fair business reported in sterling at 9 1/16-10. The Bolsa with sellers at 24 1/2, no buyers.

June 17—The Banco da Republica drew a very considerable amount for good money, but the market was uncertain, and bank sterling was done in the course of the day at 9 3/4. At opening the British Bank posted 9 1/16, but soon joined the London & Brazilian Bank at 9 1/16 while neither the London & Brazilian nor the Brazilian Bank had official rates. From the commencement there were some takers for bank sterling at 9 1/16, but declined to draw for liquidations at 9 1/16, business was done at this rate in other than bank sterling. There were some bills came out, and for a time at 9 1/16, but the latter was the more active. The market bank sterling at 9 1/16-10 and takers for almost entirely in liquidation, and the market for other sterling bank and 9 1/16-10. There was a fair business reported in sterling at 9 1/16-10. The Bolsa with sellers at 24 1/2, no buyers.

June 18—The British Bank and the Banco da Republica furnished bills, for good money, at 9 1/16 all day. The London & Brazilian had no official rates and the other banks posted 9 3/4. There were no buyers for bank sterling at 9 1/16, but the market was quiet during the day until 2 1/2 for bank and 9 1/16 for other. There were some bills came out, and for a time at 9 1/16, but the latter was the more active. The market bank sterling at 9 1/16-10 and takers for almost entirely in liquidation, and the market for other sterling bank and 9 1/16-10. There was a fair business reported in sterling at 9 1/16-10. The Bolsa with sellers at 24 1/2, no buyers.

June 19—The Banco da Republica furnished bills at 9 1/16, and the British Bank was drawing at 9 1/16, both for good money, but the London & Brazilian and the Brazilian Bank posted no rates. The market was quiet during the day until 2 1/2 for bank and 9 1/16 for other. There were some bills came out, and for a time at 9 1/16, but the latter was the more active. The market bank sterling at 9 1/16-10 and takers for almost entirely in liquidation, and the market for other sterling bank and 9 1/16-10. There was a fair business reported in sterling at 9 1/16-10. The Bolsa with sellers at 24 1/2, no buyers.

June 20—The Banco da Republica furnished bills at 9 1/16, and the British Bank was drawing at 9 1/16, both for good money, but the London & Brazilian and the Brazilian Bank posted no rates. The market was quiet during the day until 2 1/2 for bank and 9 1/16 for other. There were some bills came out, and for a time at 9 1/16, but the latter was the more active. The market bank sterling at 9 1/16-10 and takers for almost entirely in liquidation, and the market for other sterling bank and 9 1/16-10. There was a fair business reported in sterling at 9 1/16-10. The Bolsa with sellers at 24 1/2, no buyers.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock sales for June 15 and 16. Includes entries for Apolice, Sarcobana, Republica, and various other stocks.

Table of stock sales for June 17 and 18. Includes entries for Apolice, Sarcobana, Republica, and various other stocks.

Table of stock sales for June 19 and 20. Includes entries for Apolice, Sarcobana, Republica, and various other stocks.

Table of stock sales for June 21 and 22. Includes entries for Apolice, Sarcobana, Republica, and various other stocks.

Table of stock sales for June 23. Includes entries for Apolice, Sarcobana, Republica, and various other stocks.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd June, 1896.

EXPORTS.

Only one—the week has been quiet, with reported sales of about 2,000 bags, and the tendency of the market has been downwards. Exports, particularly the Americas, continue to show very little animation, while European business appears to be well restricted by the comparative scarcity of suitable grades. This period of the year is not generally one of activity, but the quietness of the purchasers for the United States is notable, and we have even heard it asked if suitable grades are to be sold in those markets. Dealers here, however, have also shown a great deal of reserve and the considerable entries—nearly 14,000 bags—on the 20th were sensibly felt in the market. It was reported that 12,800 per oporia would have bought No. 7 coffee. Some outstanding oporia of the probable supply in August have been current conservative ones are generally held, but more here, and it is, consequently, held, and it is conceded that with the service on the Leopoldina railway in a shodding condition the entries known as barrocinho are not likely to reach the terms of preceding years. Of course the coffee will reach Rio either by the Central railway or by coastwise steamers, but the result may possibly be considerable irregularity in the daily receipts.

At the moment only a very considerable decline would have exported freely into the market, while necessary daily purchases may prevent this until receipts are much increased. The week opened with No. 7 quoted at 16800-17200 per oporia, with 16800-16100 about the market price, and on the 26th sales of some 4,000 bags, were said to have established the basis of about 16750. On the following day about 8,000 bags changed hands, and brokers reduced their quotations to 16200-16800. On the 19th a quantity of 16800-16800, while on the 20th the demand was very light and 16200 was above exports' ideas. To-day the market opened weak, and some reduction in quotations is probable. The shipments since our last report have been:

Table of shipments since last report for the United States, Europe, and Coastwise.

Table of vessels sailing with coffee, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

The official quotations, per 100 kilos, on Saturday were:

Table of official quotations for Washed, Regular, Ordinary, and other coffee grades.

and brokers' quotations according to New York types, and per arroba, were the following:

Table of brokers' quotations for various coffee types and arroba.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from June 15 to June 23, including ship names and quantities.

Imports.

The receipts of most articles during the week have been moderate, but such material improvements in the markets were again only slight changes to note in prices. There have been no arrivals of flour, and the movement has been very small, but prices are higher and firm. Lard, pork and rice are unchanged, but codfish is lower, and continues very dull; there is, moreover, said to be some fish out of condition among the stocks. Both Pitch and White pine are low, and the markets are flat. There have been no changes made in the quotations for kerosene, turpentine, rosin and cement, and hay is rather lower, while bean is slightly higher. The exchange market was very flat during the week, and some of the speculators, whose margins required increasing, have "gone for" the banks, precisely as if these had indeed the "bullets" to sell. On Saturday however, the most seemed almost over, but it seems almost certain that renewed selling for future delivery is imminent, and unless coffee bills come to the assistance of the sellers, repeated "squeezes" are certain to recur.

Four—These have been no receipts during the week and the business in fact is not so quiet insignificant, the deliveries from warehouses not exceeding 5,000 bags. The exchange market was very firm, however, and prices are advanced about 1/4 per cent, both for American and River Plate, with the higher grades of native also quoted higher. The stocks in fact have been estimated at about 3,000 bags, American and 6,000 bags, River Plate and dealers hold some 20,000 bags of foreign flour. The quotations furnished us are:

Table of import prices for various goods like Flour, Rice, Lard, etc.

White Pine—Receipts are 181,550 feet per Stranger from New York. The last sale reported was at 190 1/2 per foot. Spruce Pine—Nothing new. Swedish Pine—There is nothing to report. Kerosene—Receipts ill, and last quotations of 91800-10000 per case, according to quantity and conditions, may be contained. Turpentine—Last quotations were 820-840 per per kilogram, and there have been no receipts. Rosin—Receipts are 500 lbs. per Wordsworth and 120 per Stranger. Quotations have been advanced to 208 1/2 per cwt. for the best quality. Cement—Receipts ill, and we continue last quotation as 507 British 112-115 per ton, Belgian and German 101 1/2-100 and French 100-105 per ton.

Indian Corn—The receipts have been 2,442 bags per previous, 14,000 per previous and 20,732 bags per previous, from the River Plate. Retail quotations of 7800-8200 for River Plate and 6800-6900 for native are unchanged, for the former.

Hay—Receipts are 5,612 bales per April, 11,153 per May, 10,700 per previous, from the River Plate. Dealers still quote at about 100-115 per kilogram.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,694 tons per Brazil, from Leith; 2,212 per Brazil, from Hull. To dealers and the gas company.

Rum—Receipts coastwise during the week were 135 pipes, 207 kegs, 72 ds. sundries to Wilson & Co. Pernambuco and Macao 145800-150000. Aracaja and Bahia 100-100. Campos 145000. Angola and Paraty 150000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of arrivals of foreign vessels, listing ship names, companies, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of departures of foreign vessels, listing ship names, companies, and departure dates.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table of vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, listing ship names, companies, and dates.





**HOGG, LEFEBVRE & Co.**  
71, RUA 1° DE MARÇO

Sole Agents for  
**John Robertson & Son, Dundee,**  
Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

**M. B. Foster & Sons, Ltd., London.**  
Guinness Stout, Bass' Ale, Old Tom Gin, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, &c.

**J. & E. Atkinson, London.**  
Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.

**Peck Frean & Co., London.**  
Biscuits.

Champagne Extra Dry, Brandy, Wines, Liqueurs, etc.

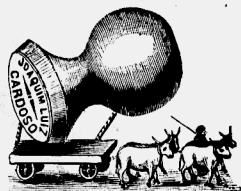
**THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKEY**  
IS THE  
**MOUNTAIN DEW**

from  
**ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co.**  
**LEITH.**

For those who have used this well-known brand, no further commendation is necessary. A single trial is sufficient to demonstrate its superiority.

Sole Agents:  
**ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES,**  
34, RUA DO OUVIDOR.

**MANUFACTURE**  
OF  
**INDIA-RUBBER STAMPS**  
and Offices for  
Zincography, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.



Agents are accepted in all localities.  
**JOAQUIM LUIZ CARDOZO**  
18, RUA DOS ANDRADAS, 1st floor.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

**Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.**

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

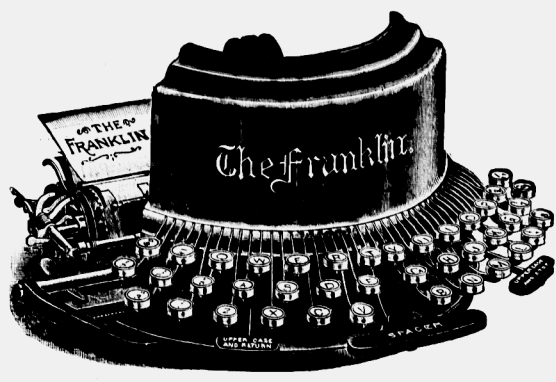
They are also the best table waters.

Sole Agents:  
**M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.**  
25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,  
P.O. B. 1175. Telephone, 161

**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 nauasus or any other disarrangement of the stomach for 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 understand and operate it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arranged for writing *Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German*, without changing 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 nicked and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

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

Price: \$90 with Table.  
**M. M. King & Co.**  
RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79  
RIO DE JANEIRO

**Champagne Piper Heidsick**  
From the old firm Heidsick  
ESTABLISHED IN 1785  
Carte Blanche,  
Sec,  
Brut Extra.  
115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

**Relojcaria da Bolsa**  
**F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.**  
Furnishers for several public Departments, Banks, Companies, Monasteries, etc., etc.,  
IMPORTERS OF  
Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewellery.  
Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.  
RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

**FRITZ J. CARLSON**  
Successor of GEORGE JANSON  
Fine English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.  
Orders executed within 24 hours.  
42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

**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.

**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  
POLMONT, 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.

**IZAL**

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

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

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

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

Sold in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:  
**NESTOR SAMPAIO,**  
Rua da Alfandega, 40  
Rio de Janeiro.

Samples and directions for use gratis on application.

**CERVEJARIA BRAHMA**  
(Brama Brewery)  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY  
Telephone No. 10.063

**FRANCISKANER BRÄU**  
Beer in barrels (shops) and bottled.  
Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.  
**GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.**  
PROPRIETORS  
S. Paulo

**HAMMOND & Co.**  
Engineers and Railway Contractors.  
Importers of Machinery Material.  
Telegr. Address: 16, Rua Rosario,  
Contractor S. Paulo. P. O. Box 271,  
S. Paulo.

**OSWALD EVANS & Co.**  
Import and Commission Merchants.  
Lubricating Oils,  
Plows, Hardware, etc.  
No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA  
P. O. Box, 527. SÃO PAULO.  
Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."  
Agencies and Correspondence solicited

**VICTORIA STORE**  
8 B, Rua de São Bento  
SÃO PAULO  
NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS  
and COMMISSION AGENTS.  
Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Linoda and Bonnets Hats, Pearl'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
June 28	Tagus	Santos.
July 29	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
July 1	Nile	Cheburg and Southampton 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.**

**LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**

**PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**

Wordsworth, Hevelius, Leibnitz, Coleridge and Galileo.

sail at intervals calling at

BAHIA, and PERNAMBUCO

Taking 1st and 2nd 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.

**"HOGARTH"**

sails 27th inst.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1º de Março.

For other information apply to the

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

58, Rua 1º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orcana..... June 24th

Orissa..... July 5th

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., Ld., 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..... July 12th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Calls at Tahiti and Papeete. 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., Ld., 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**



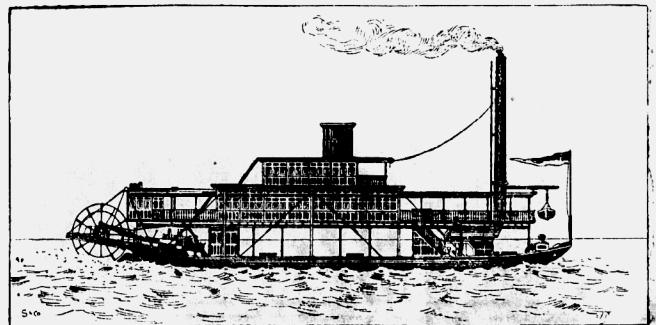
**THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR PAIN.**

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 all Languages.  
THE CHARLES A. VOELKE CO.  
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.

**YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.**



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

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.**

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

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

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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

Passages Rates	1st cl.	2nd cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	350\$000
" — Lisbon.....	425 ..	300\$000

For further information apply to

**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,**

Rua da Alfandega, No. 63. 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, .. .. 905

Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, .. .. 253

Remario, Calle Bajada No. 156, .. .. 54

Cable Address.—SAMSON.

**CHARLES HUE**

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 5.

P. O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 274.

**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  
**ITAIPAVA**

with excellent accommodations for 1st and 3rd class passengers,  
will sail for  
Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

Saturday, 27th inst. at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapique COSTEIRO, Rua da Saude 56, up to the 26th.

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

No commendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

**TO PHILATELISTS.**



**ARGENTINE POSTAGE STAMPS**

A nice Card containing 32 genuine Argentine postage stamps, all different kinds..... Rs. 48500

Stamps of the South American Republics *Paraguay, Chili, Uruguay and Peru.*

A nice series of 32 varieties of stamps of these neighboring countries, containing some rare ones, sold at..... Rs. 69000

**Books of Stamps for selections.**

We are preparing special books with stamps of different countries, for those who wish to complete their collections.

At present, there are ready and can be furnished the following:

*Argentina, Chili, Paraguay, Uruguay, Portugal and its Colonies.*

Advantageous prices: Conditions on request.

Casa Philatelica de Alph. Bruck,  
1 A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula,  
RIO DE JANEIRO

**WILLIAM SMITH,  
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,**

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO. 1st floor.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS,  
and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.**

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 38, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved