



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 25TH, 1896.



WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.
AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

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

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

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Concoção Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Billars supplied to ships.

Establiçimentos: 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. CASSLES & Co.
11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

11, Rua de Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers of
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
Opoto, 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. FOLLER & Co., Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

RAUNIER & Co.

136, RUA DO OUVIDOR

TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

Specialty in co-tune-making. Cashmeres, serges,

woolens and flannels, mohairs, alpaca, &ims,

etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for

dress, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

Representatives of

FLINT, EDDY & CO., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

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

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

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

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1881.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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

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

NEW LONDON BAR

LUNCH-ROOM

FORMERLY

George's Restaurant

8, RUA GENERAL CAMARA, 8

The new proprietor, Benedito D. Machado, has interest-
ed partner of the Café Americo has 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.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED IN THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueeducto No. 108,

Telephone 8618

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the

town (Plano inclinado, rua do Bimchnio) to this hotel, and

Silvestre.

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm

baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating.

No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERDINAND MANFREGAS,

ASSIMBLÉA 72. Telephone 206.

SOCIÉTÉ AN. ME
DU
TRAVAU ET

D'ENTREPRISES
AU BRÉSIL

Empreza Estivadora

79 RUA 1ª 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 300,000 cars.

Freight Cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill

orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight

Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger

Cars for broad and narrow-gauge

Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional

Construction of Carriages for

shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

CARMO BATHS.

CHIROPODIST.

Hot and Shower Baths,

Sulphur and Medical Baths,

Plunge Baths, etc.

No. 28, Rua do Curmo,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1870.

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

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
SPECIAL PAPER MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY FOR
use of the Company.

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 paper manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS, SAFETY PAPER
Work Executed in Progress: Building
LITHOGRAPH AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED ST
Show Cards, Labels, Labels.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-President
THEO. ROBERTSON, }
THO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIE, Ass't Sec'y.
K. MYER, Ass't Treas.

600 For Stamp Collectors BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS.

Brazil—Sets for sale:

20 Varieties, R\$ 8000 50 Varieties, R\$ 5000

30 Varieties, R\$ 12000 60 Varieties, R\$ 10000

40 Varieties, R\$ 16000 80 Varieties, R\$ 20000

100 Varieties, R\$ 50000

Collection of 120 Varieties (nearly complete)

R\$ 100000

All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from
1843 to 1895. R\$ 3000.

English-spoken.

ALPH. BRUCK,
1 A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula

Rio de Janeiro, near Largo S. Francisco

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars

for broad and narrow gauge Rail-
ways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

PHEENIX FIRE OFFICE.
 Established 1782
 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,037 of
 March 24th, 1831.
 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.
 Fire 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 £8,250,000
 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merc han-
 dise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co. agents.
 No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
 Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500
 Reserve fund £ 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 Saravia.

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

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith Youle & Co.
 No. 35, Rua 1º de Março.

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

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr
 always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
 Tugboats always ready for service.
OFFICES:
 Praga 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.
 B. 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 1º 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 1º de Março.

FRANK & Co.,
 advise their numer-
 ous friends and pa-
 trons that they have
 opened a department
 for English Tailor-
 ing, having contract-
 ed for that purpose
 an experienced cut-
 ter from London

 No. 38, RUA DO ROSARIO

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.
 The fourth dance of the season will be
 held on the 22nd August 1896. For invita-
 tions members will please apply to the
 Second Secretary Mr. H. L. Wheatley or at
 Praga do Commercio No. 1.
 Rio 1st August 1896.

Galeria Gonçalves
 Large assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses,
 engravings, oleographs, aquarelles, oil paintings, chromos,
 and copies of famous authors of the Munich gallery.
 Receives every month silk-peluche of different colors for
 pictures, passe-partouts for photographs, photo-engravings,
 painter's cloth, drawing and transparent papers; also paint-
 er's colors in tubes for gouaches and aquarelles, complete draw-
 ing outfits, etc., directly from Europe.
 Sales at lowest prices.
Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha & Co.
 208, RUA DO CATTETE,
 opposite Rua Pinheiro
 Telephone No. 1269.
 N.B.—Special deposit of the famous VOUGA chromes.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.
 Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make
 translations from English to this language and vice versa.
 Office: 66, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to
 3 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED
 Young Englishman speaking and writing
 Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as
 clerk, has several years experience in Rio
 shipping and stevedoring business. Best of
 References.
 Address N. D. J.
 this Office.

TO THE BRITISH COLONY.
 As the British Government has recognized our rights
 over the Trinidad Island, Messrs. Quinho Irmãos & Co.,
 invite the English people to pay them a visit at No. 62,
 Rua da Quitanda, to see their very best goods for ladies,
 gentlemen and boys.

TURKISH AND EGYPTIAN.
 Superior quality of Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes
 and tobacco, 8 id at
 RUA DA CONSTITUÇÃO, No. 14.

Official Directory
 U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON
 Minister.
 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Inhoraly
 (opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H.
 PHIPPS, Minister.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua
 Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vis-
 conde de Inhoraly (opposite Custom House). J. 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 4th and 8th 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
 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays
 Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory
 Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
 cian, Office: 78, 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 AG-
 ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the
 Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
 Italian, Spanish and other languages.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
 BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
 ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to
 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
 RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
 35, rua da Saúde, 1st floor; W. J. LEMEV, Missioner.
 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.
 YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 66,
 Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30
 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to
 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myrou
 A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —The national library in Santiago, Chili, con-
 tains 86,510 printed volumes.
 —The length of the Chilean state telegraph
 lines is nearly 12,000 kilometres.
 —In the first half of this year 677 marriages,
 2,784 births, and 2,589 deaths were registered in
 Valparaiso.
 —The Chilean government pays the "Sud Ameri-
 cana" steamship company a total of \$146,000 in
 annual subsidies.
 —There are seventy-seven hospitals in Chili
 to which the government contributes about \$1,
 200,000 a year.
 —A Valparaiso telegram of the 21st says that
 the partisans of Reyes are organizing a revolution.
 It is quite what we anticipated. The Latin re-
 publican does not know how to submit to a defeat
 at the polls.

—Successful experiments have been made with
 nitrate on a sugar plantation in Peru, belonging to
 Mr. José Tomas Ramos of Valparaiso.
 —Owing to the frequency of suicides in Chili
 the daily newspapers of Valparaiso and Santiago
 propose to suspend the publication of all details
 respecting such crimes. It is hoped that this
 may exercise some influence toward reducing
 the number of suicides.

—Telegrams from Guayaquil of the 19th state
 that the revolution in Ecuador is rapidly gaining
 ground. This it should be remembered, is a
 counter-revolution against Alfaro, who recently
 seized the government by means of a successful
 revolution. Another telegram of the 22nd announ-
 ces a defeat of the government forces.
 —The lighthouse which has been erected on
 the most westerly of the four islets forming the
 Straits of Magellan, will be lighted from
 1st September. The light is a white revolving one
 of the first order, with flashes at intervals of
 30 seconds, and will be visible at a distance of
 20 miles. Position: 52° 24' S., and long. 75°
 6' 15" W.

—The Peruvians are at last thinking of modify-
 ing their medieval marriage laws, and a bill is
 now under discussion in congress providing for
 civil marriage. The church is of course opposing
 the measure and the archbishop has issued a
 pastoral letter against it. In Peru a marriage not
 sanctioned by the Roman Catholic church is not
 legal, which is naturally the cause of bitter com-
 plaint on the part of all Protestants.

—The government has entered into an ar-
 rangement with N. M. Rothschild and Sons, by
 which the latter retain in their hands out of the
 late loan, the sum of £880,000 which they will
 dispose of as follows: For the payment of the
 ironclad O'Higgins, £690,000; for the cable
 from Puerto Montt to Punta Arenas, £150,000;
 for the payment of the first coupon of the four
 million loan, £110,000.—*Chilian Times*, Aug-
 ust 1.
 —From the first of June, 1895, till the same
 date in the current year the redemption of paper
 was as under:
 Treasury bills \$ 8,786,428.58
 Government notes 23,094,138.00
 Bank notes 54,890,418.00
 Total \$ 86,770,984.58
 Less bank notes ransomed 46,860,298.00

Total gold in circulation \$ 38,910,686.58
 —*Chilian Times*, July 22.
 —There was a very stormy sitting in the cham-
 ber of deputies on Tuesday, and a general scim-
 mage was within an ace of occurring. One
 honorable member, who is probably infected
 with the prevalent football mania, jumped on to
 a table in the centre of the house, and kicked
 inkpots and accessories in all directions. Whilst
 this was going on in the centre of the hall, other
 honorable members amused themselves by snatch-
 ing papers out of the secretary's hands and
 tearing them up, whilst others were to be seen
 gesticulating violently, shaking their fists in each
 others' faces, and making allusions to each others'
 eyes. The president of the chamber came in
 for his share of abuse, and peace was not restored
 until the "Eriacristis" left the chamber in a
 body.—*Chilian Times*, July 25.

—As we announced on Saturday, the Kosmos
 steamer *Pentaur* went ashore early on Thursday
 morning on the rocks off Horcon and has become
 a total wreck. She struck at 4.10 a. m. and at
 once the two passengers on board and the crew
 took to the boats and landed. They had only
 done so, when she was seen to submerge and two
 terrific explosions took place through the water
 getting in and bursting some of the boilers. She
 lies in about seventeen fathoms of water at the
 bow and thirteen at the stern. Some of the cargo
 will be lost, but it is believed that the bars of
 tin and other metals can be recovered. In the
 meantime there is such a strong sea and current
 running at the place that it is impossible for a diver
 to go down to examine the vessel. The steamer
 was valued at £25,000 and has been insured in
 70 per cent of that amount, so that the company
 will only lose 30 per cent of her value. The
 cargo was insured. The *Pentaur* was in com-
 mand of Capt. Timmermann, an experienced
 officer, who had been in the Kosmos company's
 service since its establishment.—*Chilian Times*,
 July 22.

—A decree has been issued calling out the
 active national guard [men of 20 years]. The
 guards who may be drawn in the provinces of Val-
 paraiso, Santiago, O'Higgins, and Colchagua are
 required to present themselves at their respective
 quarters on the last Sunday of August next. The
 day appointed for the guards of the provinces of
 Coquimbo, Aconcagua, Curico and Talca is the
 first Sunday in September, and for all the remain-
 ing provinces the second Sunday in September.
 The period of mobilisation and training in the
 current year is forty-five days. Thirty per cent
 of the men enrolled will be drawn for, and an ad-
 ditional number equal to one-fifth of this per-
 centage to fill vacancies. The total number to be
 called out in the four provinces first mentioned is
 3,140. They will be called out in two contingents,
 800 as to affect the industries in which they are en-
 gaged as little as possible, and they will be dis-
 tributed among the regiments of the line. Al-
 though the excitement with respect to Argentina
 has died out, the patriotic desire to serve in the
 national guard has in nowise abated.—*Chilian
 Times*, July 22.

The final plans for a second great bridge across
 East river, New York, have been adopted. They
 provide for a structure similar to the present,
 Brooklyn bridge, running from Delancey street
 New York, to South Sixth street, Brooklyn. The
 cost of the structure, including approaches and the
 value of the property condemned, will be about
 \$15,000,000. It is expected that work on the
 towers will be begun at once.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

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

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

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

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

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOVA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

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

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

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

Portugal..... (Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.)

and any other countries

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettiger-Petersen, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1893.

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.

DRAWS ON:—

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

Also on:

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., 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.

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

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

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

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,

Vice-President: VISCONDE DO GUAHY,

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. R. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE

DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

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

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF RIO. * NAVIGATION.

The movement in shipping at Rio de Janeiro was of a more animated character than in 1894, the naval revolt having seriously interfered with the trade of this port in the early part of that year.

In Annex G it will be seen that the number of British vessels registered at this consulate-general was 532 steamers and 206 sailers, with an aggregate burthen of 1,201,701 tons, being an increase of 130 vessels, gauging 71,059 tons, over the previous season.

Annex H is compiled, as is the greater part of the other data on trade in this report, from the *Journal do Commercio*, the most important newspaper published in Brazil. The total number of British and foreign vessels entered last year was 1,460, gauging 2,243,103 tons, showing an increase of 163 vessels and 313,976 tons over the year 1894; the clearances were also 135 vessels, of 357,640 tons, more than those for the corresponding period. By the statistics the *Journal* publishes, the arrivals of British vessels are 74 and the departures 70 in excess of the number registered at this consulate-general. This difference, I presume, is caused by entering some vessels under both foreign and coasting trade, on account of their having shipped cargo at intermediate ports for transport to Rio.

The share that the British flag took in the carrying trade of this port was nearly 54 per cent.

The coasting trade, in which foreign flags are also permitted to take part, is set forth in Annex I. According to law, this privilege expires in November next, and there exists some doubt whether it will be renewed. In the present state of the Brazilian mercantile marine it is difficult to see how this branch can be efficiently carried on without the aid of foreign bottoms.

The number of vessels entered was 1,358, with an aggregate tonnage of 773,278, being an advance of 404 vessels and 245,172 tons on the year 1894. The clearances were 1,507 vessels, of 914,806 tons, against 1,018 vessels and 672,159 tons respectively, or an increase of 489 vessels and 272,647 tons in 1895.

The gross total tonnage of all shipping entered at this port during the past year, as stated by the *Journal do Commercio*, was 2,818 vessels, gauging 3,010,381 tons, against 2,251 vessels, measuring 2,457,233 tons, showing an advance of 567 vessels and 563,148 tons on the previous year. The return, however, appears to me erroneous, as a reduction should be made of those vessels entered and cleared at the same time under both denominations, foreign and coasting.

SEAMEN'S MISSIONS.

The only means this consulate possessed of relieving distressed British seamen, shipwrecked crews, and those discharged from hospital was to send them to the seamen's mission, two of which were in existence at this port last year, viz., "The Rio Seamen's Mission," and "The Wesson Rio Harbour Mission." The latter was re-opened last autumn, but owing to the death from yellow fever of the missionary, Mr. Schmidt, it is again closed. The death from drowning of another missionary, Mr. Brandreth, on February 20 last has also to be regretfully recorded. There are other boarding-houses in town where, however, it has not been deemed advisable to send sailors.

Several complaints have been made against the unsatisfactory condition of the Rio Seamen's Mission—its want of space, and being situated in a crowded, unhealthy locality. This matter has been previously referred to, and in a report on the sanitary condition of this port, drawn up by Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Rhind, at my request, in September last, he states as follows:—"Finally I take this opportunity to refer to a matter which concerns most closely the health and general welfare of seamen while in this port, viz., the desirability of establishing a sailor's home for the accommodation of men placed under consular charge through sickness or other causes. There is in Rio a seamen's mission, to which, as being an establishment respectably conducted, seamen are sent by the consulate-general, but the accommodation is insufficient, many men having often to sleep on the floors. Complaints on this and other grounds are frequently made, and many men refuse to go to the mission. They drift into the hands of boarding-house keepers, and in most cases, before securing fresh employment, they have to submit to most extortionate demands. I cannot but think that the establishing of a sailors home, under official supervision, would benefit the men and enable the consulate-general in a great measure to put a check upon the evil practices of crimps and boarding-masters, as to which the local authorities appear to be quite indifferent."

The "Rio Seamen's Mission" recognise that more ample and better accommodation is needed, but pending the establishment of a sailors' home, funds are wanting to enable the mission to hire larger premises offering these advantages. It is hoped, therefore, that shipmasters and those connected with shipping will contribute to this object.

Mr. Rhind in his report further mentions: "Another matter which I have always thought deserving of greater attention on the part of the port authorities is the traffic in intoxicating liquors carried on by boats in the bay. I am under the impression that this traffic is illegal. It appears to be carried on by boats ostensibly doing business as fruit-sellers, and by others in the interests of crimps and boarding-house keepers. The quality of liquor sold is of the strongest and most deleterious kind, and I am sure that it must be responsible for predisposing many men to the attacks of local epidemics, not to mention its being also accountable for the many cases of insubordination and quarrels which occur on board vessels in the port.

"It may, perhaps, be worthy of consideration whether ships when opening agreements for Rio should not be required to undertake the distribution to the crew daily during their stay in port of a certain ration of wholesome liquor, as well as a dose of some anti-febrile preparation recommended by medical authority."

Having regard to the unhealthiness of this port, I beg to draw the attention of ship-owners to the danger incurred in sending their vessels to Rio during the yellow fever season; January, February, and March being usually the worst months.

While dwelling on this subject, I wish to caution shipmasters against washing down decks with water from alongside during the yellow fever epidemic as so much sewage enters the bay carrying infection with it. Another suggestion is, not to grant any leave or as little as possible, and to require all hands to be on board before sunset.

I also submit for the consideration of the directors of mail packet companies, the desirability of their steamers not remaining the night in port, during the height of the epidemic, but to slow down so as to arrive early in the morning and leave the same evening. The Royal Mail steamers coming from Buenos Ayres have lately adopted this course.

IMMIGRATION.

The tide of immigration was strong last year, the number arriving at Rio de Janeiro being 94,580, or 60,817 more than in 1894, as shown in Annex J.

Allusions have been made in previous reports as to the unsuitability of this country, in every respect, for British emigrants; and, in answer to their enquiries, this consulate has strongly advised them to give preference to British colonies, Canada, the United States, or South Africa. The disastrous experience of former years should be a warning to all intending British emigrants to Brazil.

Emigrants undergo terrible hardships from the time they leave their homes until they reach Rio de Janeiro, where they are landed at Ilha das Flores (an island in the bay), which offers accommodation for about 1,500 persons, though 2,000 to 3,000 are sometimes quartered there under the most incredible conditions, and the rate of mortality amongst children has been very high.

Indignant protests have lately appeared in the local newspapers against the inspector-general of lands and colonisation. The government ultimately took measures to remedy the evils.

Immigrants are supposed to remain there 10 days to a fortnight, but they sometimes remain, as was recently the case, 2 to 3 months, owing to the allotments of land in Paraná not having been made. There is also a station at Pinheiro (state of Rio de Janeiro), where the immigrants are also subjected to great inconveniences. The state government of Rio de Janeiro recently bought the island of Carvalho in the bay for 110 contos (about 4,400,000) and will fit it up for an immigrant depôt at a cost of about 1,700,000.

Reference is made by the press to immigrants carrying infection with them into the interior. This is doubtless true; yet, at the same time, it must be admitted that, owing to the want of proper inspection of vessels before leaving Europe, immigrants often arrive in this country in a most deplorable condition; the bad rations supplied, the frightful overcrowding on board, and the want of proper sanitary arrangements cause diseases to break out during the passage or predispose them to infection on their landing in Brazil.

During the period from 1890 to 1895, 505,286 emigrants passed through the depôt at Ilha das Flores, of which 136,262 shipped independently, the remainder having come on contract signed in Europe. Only 124,071 of these persons landed for settlement in Rio de Janeiro.

The emigrants best suited to the condition of life in this climate are Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese. Large numbers of Austrians also arrive. The first-named go to the coffee plantations in the states of São Paulo, Espírito Santo, and Minas Geraes; the Spaniards and Portuguese to the northern states, where sugar, cotton, and tobacco are raised; they likewise settle in the state of Rio de Janeiro, and the Austrians in Paraná and Santa Catharina. The most healthy states are in the south, where the same system of agriculture is pursued as in Europe, producing cereals and wine, and in Rio Grande do Sul also tobacco. Settlers in those districts are better off than those in other provinces, yet the absence of roads for marketing produce is a serious hindrance to improving their position.

Finally, when the immigrants are definitely settled, their condition, especially in the coffee districts, is a hard one; they

* From the "Report for the year 1895 on the Trade and Navigation of Rio de Janeiro," by Wm. Geo. Wagstaff, H. B. M.'s Consul General at Rio de Janeiro.

seldom become the possessors of land. After deducting cost of living, rent, and use of implements from their share of the crops, the savings are very small, and they soon discover, to their bitter regret, that Brazil is not the "promised land" depicted by the emigration agents in Europe.

SANITARY AND QUARANTINE.

The sanitary and quarantine arrangements in Brazil are notoriously defective and insufficient. There is only one quarantine station along the whole sea coast line, measuring over 3,700 miles, and that is at Ilha Grande, about 60 miles W. by S. of Rio de Janeiro.

The immense inconveniences, and even dangers, to vessels bound for northern ports, which are ordered to this station to purge quarantine, can therefore be imagined. In fact, the evils arising from such an arbitrary arrangement, aggravated by arbitrary exercise of power on the part of subordinate authorities, and neglect on that of medical officers, became so serious that the matter was forcibly obtruded on the notice of the representatives of foreign powers, who, at the suggestion of the British minister, succeeded, in April 1895, in getting a sanitary congress convened, which was attended by themselves and competent representatives of the Brazilian government.

The result was that great reforms were promised, consisting of the construction of several other quarantine stations with adequate accommodation at different points along the coast, as well as considerable modification in the enforcement of the regulations. In the latter particular it would appear that there has been some improvement, more consideration to particular circumstances having since been shown in the application of the rules. Of the stations which were to be provided for quarantine purposes, the one being erected at Tamarandé, near Pernambuco is, according to a recent report of the commission, well advanced, and promises to be in every respect satisfactory. The commission at the same time stated that the bay was suitably adapted for a quarantine station, being very commodious, deep, with good holding ground, and well protected against the sea. But as regards the other stations, the efforts of the congress have not been successful.

Instead of carrying out their promises, the authorities have so acted as to render even the one existing station at Ilha Grande unfit for the reception of travellers detained under quarantine.

The Italian warship *Lombardia*, having come into Rio in December, yellow fever unhappily broke out on board in February, and the vessel was ordered to Ilha Grande. The Brazilian authorities displayed a laudable desire to assist the sufferers, and co-operated in disinfecting the ship, but unfortunately they adopted a plan of housing the patients in the quarantine station, which consequently became infected, and several of the native attendants and residents contracted the disease and died. Of the 249 officers and men forming the complement of the *Lombardia*, six officers, including the commander, and 141 men died, 99 recovered, and only three out of the whole ship's company escaped infection.

The place can therefore no longer be looked upon with confidence as healthy and proper to be occupied by travellers detained under quarantine regulations, and in the event of a vessel arriving from a suspected port it might involve serious questions. A revision of the port regulations has long been under consideration, but no alterations have yet been published. It would be well, however, at all times if ship-masters, when threatened with fines or other troubles in consequence of unintentional breaches of port, sanitary, or custom-house regulations, would at once seek advice from the consulate instead of resorting to ship chandlers or other incompetent advisers as some of them prefer to do, thus allowing their affairs to drift into such entanglements that consular intervention or counteraction becomes impracticable.

The *Chicago Tribune* gives the following estimated statistics of the bicycle mania: "Bicycle riders 4,000,000, cost of wheels to riders \$300,000,000, bicycle clothing for riders \$10,000,000, bicycle manufacturers' \$25, capital in factories \$6,000,000, the factories 5, capital in the factories \$5,000,000, manufacturers of sundries \$50, capital in sundries factories \$1,000,000, capital in retail establishments \$21,000,000; total capital invested in cycling \$400,000,000; employed in bicycle factories 75,000, employed in making sundries 50,000, employed in the factories 3,000, retail dealers and repairmen 22,000, output of wheels for this year 1,000,000, output of tires for this year 3,000,000."

HINTZ'S HOTEL

88 RUA DO REZEDE 88

This hotel, which is well situated, has large, cool and comfortable rooms, newly and fully furnished, shower and warm baths, excellent table-service and is to be considered one of the best family hotels in this city.

DUMAS.—Repairs chinaware and porcelain of all descriptions. Rua 13 de Maio, No. 36.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, 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 Longtreth's Rubbers Stamp.

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.

THE CHOICEST FRUITS

are those packed by the

CURTICE 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 MEADES & MARQUES,

No. 34, RUA DO OUVIDOR.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOGK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Harapa Cigars]

BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Messrs.

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

RODENBURG & Co. " "

GERB. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

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.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

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

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDEIRA,..... No. 75 Rua 1^a de Março, from 1 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

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 hydraulic 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 refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

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 of 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 dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattoto)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four 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.

ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD

Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes

Crab Apple Blossoms

Violets de Parme

Matsukita del Japon

White Rose, Orchidia, English Roses, Chypre, Gardenia, etc.

Sale 1893, 2,000,000 Bottles



Established 1860. 17 first Medals

CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

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

For sale at

CRASHLEY & Co.

PREÇO FIXO

(Cambio & Co.)

MIGUEL LOPES & IRMÃO

And all principal Perfumery Stores

Agents: ARP & Co., 68, Ouvidor.

H. F. ORTON

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

VICTORIA,

Espinho Santo,

P. O. Box 45.

Cable address: ORTON.

"APENTA,"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"APENTA,"

A NATURAL HUNGARIAN

APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE

UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS,
BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"WE KNOW OF NO STRONGER OR MORE FAVORABLY CONSTITUTED NATURAL APERIENT WATER THAN THAT YIELDED BY THE UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS."

L. Liebermann, Royal Councillor, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

USES OF "APENTA"

As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient. For occasional or habitual constipation. By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder. In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation. In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver. Against hemorrhoids. During pregnancy, and in many female diseases. In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration. Against undue deposition of fat in general, and the evil consequences of indigestion in diet.

Ordinary Dose—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Most efficacious when mixed with an equal quantity of hot water.

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Lancet" says:—

"A much-esteemed purgative water." "Its composition is constant. The practitioner is thus enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results." "A Natural Water. Artificially-made waters exhibiting approximately the same saline composition are not so beneficial as those derived from natural sources."

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The British Medical Journal" says:—

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best known Hunyadi waters." "Agreeable to the palate." "Exceptionally efficacious."

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Medical Press and Circular" says:—

"Belongs to that class of aperient waters which come from the neighbourhood of Buda Pest, commonly known under the generic name of Hunyadi." "Constant as regards its general characteristics." "Contains a large amount of lithia. Specially marked out for the treatment of gouty patients." "Unique amongst strong purgative waters."

"APENTA,"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

SHIPPERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

4, STRATFORD PLACE, OXFORD
STREET, LONDON, W.

AGENTS:

WATSON, RITCHIE & Co.

25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

SPEND 5\$000 TO GET WELL!
A miracle!



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.**

RIO DE JANEIRO.

When giving orders, please mention this paper.

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.

ANTI-MESMERISM!

Dr. A. BEREND

WILL GIVE A

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE

CLUB LARANJEIRAS

on Saturday evening, August 29th

ON

ANTI-MESMERISM,

ANTI-SPIRITUALISM,

ANTI-THOUGHT READING,

as performed before

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,

and other distinguished personages.

Dr. Berend performs all the tricks of Mesmerism, Spiritualism and Thought-Reading as generally produced on the stage, and then explains how the tricks are done.

NOTICE!

People who call themselves Spiritualists or Mesmerists are hereby challenged by Dr. A. Berend to show their experiments publicly on Dr. Berend's stage, and should Dr. Berend not be able to expose such tricks in a reasonable way, he will agree that all his studies and experiences of years are wrong and void!

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Crashley & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

Admission 5\$000 — Reserved seats 10\$000.

OUR AMERICAN VISITORS.

We have been favored with the following sketch of the composition of the commission of American manufacturers which is expected to arrive here to-day. The programme for their entertainment is as yet incomplete, but it is probable that the remainder of the week will be spent in and about Rio. The commission will then visit São Paulo, Santos and the coffee districts, and then make a short excursion up the Central line to Juiz de Fora. As their departure for Europe is fixed for the 9th prox., it will be impossible for our visitors to catch more than a passing glimpse of a very small part of Brazil. The information furnished us is as follows:

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, under whose auspices the commission comes to Brazil, was organized in January 1895. As the name indicates the association is national in character. A congress composed of representatives of the Association from each state in the Union is held annually for the purpose of a general interchange of views on the subject of manufacturing industries of all classes throughout the country; the discussion of ways and means of establishing relations between the United States and foreign countries may be developed and extended; the establishment in South American capitals and other desirable points of permanent exhibitions for the display of American products. The association is non-political, non-partisan and non-sectional in character. An object of the association is also to maintain in the United States a permanent exposition of South American products and industries. The commission to arrive in Brazil on the 25th instant is not, however, charged with the collection of sample products of the country; but, being composed of men of enterprise, experience and large capital, is only desirous of seeing its industries and holding personal intercourse with the business people of the country, as far as their limited time will admit, for the purpose of informing themselves of the conditions of trade and the productive resources of the republic with a view of augmenting the business intercourse of the two nations.

The commission is constituted as follows: Frederick Stearns, of Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturing pharmacists, Detroit, Mich.; Henry R. Gilbert, of E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., manufacturers of bicycles; T. Stewart Wood, Philadelphia, representing textile machinery and cotton and wooden goods; Fairmount Machine Works, and William Wood & Co., F. L. Wagar, representing the Wagar Lumber Company, Wagar, Ala., and the Gulf

Coast Lumber Company; J. M. Studebaker, Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind., manufacturers of wagons and carriages; Fremont W. Spicer, vice-president Frontenac Paper Company, Dexter, N. Y., (representative of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association); S. E. Bacon, Bacon Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., representative of the various interests embraced in the Erie Board of Trade; John A. Johnson, vice-president Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, Madison, Wis., appointed by the National Association of Agricultural Implements and Vehicle Manufacturers; W. T. Adams, Memphis, Tenn., a manufacturer of saw mills and other machinery and accredited representative of the Memphis Manufacturers' Association; T. D. Palmer, Palmer & Smith, leather manufacturers, Newark, N. J., representative of the New Jersey Leather Manufacturers' Association; J. R. Kilbourne, Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, manufacturer of wheelbarrows, road scrapers, wagons, &c.; William Harper, representing the John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

These gentlemen will arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 25th of August and will remain in Brazil until the 9th of September, on which date they will take passage in the "Nile" on their return to the United States. Accommodations have been provided for them at the Grand Hotel, Largo da Lapa, which will be their headquarters during their stay in Rio. On Thursday, the 27th, they go to Petropolis to call on the Minister of the United States, who will receive them at the Legation Thursday evening. Friday, the 28th, they return to the Federal Capital and on Saturday, the 29th, will pay their respects to the President of the Republic and other government officials.

During their stay in Rio the members of the commission will be glad to see not only their own countrymen and the Brazilians, but others interested in the development of the industries and commerce of the country, and to exchange views with them on business subjects.

Representative members of the commission will no doubt be assigned to the duty of receiving such visitors at convenient hours, which in due time will be announced through the press.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

According to the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Strangers' Hospital, which will be presented to the annual meeting of subscribers to-morrow, the past year has shown a very satisfactory improvement in the management and prospects of that most useful institution. Although the Hospital received no important donations during the year and no benefit entertainments were given in its behalf, its resources were sufficient to carry it through the year. The number of patients admitted for treatment was 46 larger than during the preceding year, and though the average residence in hospital was lower the receipts from patients' fees were largely increased. This is a decidedly hopeful indication, as it is encouraging for something near self-support at no distant day.

Unfortunately for the financial situation of the Hospital, the directors were obliged to build an isolated fever ward during the year, and have had to borrow funds to meet the cost. The building was required by the sanitary authorities, and as the directors could not conveniently support a hospital for yellow fever alone, they undertook to construct an isolated pavilion as cheaply as it could be done without impairing its adaptability to the purpose in view. The loans were somewhat less than the estimated cost (about 46,000\$); but as this estimate has been considerably exceeded by unforeseen contingencies, the directors have had to meet the balance from the Hospital's regular income. This will necessitate another appeal for donations, but as the institution is so much better prepared to treat yellow fever and general ailments, without bringing them together under the same roof, it is felt that its friends will not let its usefulness be impaired for the want of additional funds.

From the reports now before us, we see that 150 patients were admitted during the year ending June 30th last, and 3 were under treatment from 1894-5. Of these 131 were discharged, 21 died and 1 remained under treatment for the ensuing

year. The average residence per patient was 8.35 days, against 11 1/2 days last year. Thirteen nationalities in all were represented among the patients, of whom 91 were British, 23 German, 9 American, 6 Brazilian, 4 each French, Danish and Portuguese, and the remainder of six other nationalities. Of the diseases treated 80 were suffering from yellow-fever, of which 21 resulted fatally, or a trifle over 26 per cent. Of these 21 cases, however, 11 were admitted with anuria, or in a hopeless condition, of whom one died just inside the gate and another eight hours after admission. Deducing these moribund and hopeless cases, which have no real bearing on the treatment afforded by the hospital, it will be seen that the percentage of mortality is exceptionally small. This result speaks well for the skill of Dr. Baidreira, the physician in charge, and for the devotion and skillful attention of the nursing staff.

From the report of the Hon. Treasurer we are permitted to reproduce the following abstract of accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1896:

To Receipts:

June 30, 95, Bal. brought forward.....	5,096,815 00
June 30, 96, Donations.....	6,774,540
Subscriptions.....	24,122 000
Patients' fees.....	27,814 000
Isolated pavilion.....	44,730 000
Indigents' Relief Fund.....	1,014 400
Balance.....	1,045,720
	110,596,886 00

By Disbursements:

June 30, 96, Repairs.....	2,192,330
Workmen's wages.....	1,554 680
Furnishing acct.....	1,091 820
Fire insurance.....	737 500
Telephone.....	500 000
Stationery acct.....	1,237 310
Nurses acct.....	13,259 150
Servants wages.....	9,011 530
Maintenance.....	20,864 750
Gas and taxes.....	3,654 560
Drugs and instruments.....	3,904 500
Gas and taxes.....	4,800 000
Medical attendance.....	48,388 670
Isolated pavilion.....	
	110,596,886 00

Of the receipts above given for account of the "isolated pavilion", it should be explained that 44,000\$ represent loans, and 730\$ donations. In the expenditures the large gas account is due to the use of a gas motor for pumping water up to the hospital.

The Hospital was opened on January 8th, 1892, and it has not yet had time to secure patronage sufficient for its support. Now that it can completely isolate its fever patients it is anticipated that a considerable number of general cases will be treated during the summer, and also that more surgical cases, for whose treatment it is admirably situated, will be obtained during the whole year.

Since the initiation of the project the Hospital has received 326,840\$850 in donations, 58,000\$ in loans, 87,545\$000 in subscriptions, 89,025\$650 in patients' fees, and 3,240\$950 for account of "indigents' relief fund". The present valuation of the property is 325,158\$670.

EXPULSION OF FOREIGNERS.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba having expelled certain American citizens from Cuba under circumstances of exceptional harshness, Secretary Olney has expressed his opinion in the matter in the following significant terms, which may be of some use to Deputy Serzedello in his efforts to invest the Brazilian government with the authority to expel foreigners at pleasure. In referring to this proceeding on the part of the Spanish official, Secretary Olney characterized it as harsh and inhuman. There were four Americans deported, two of whom, Joseph A. Ansley and John A. Sowers, "are said to have been men of family, and being in impoverished circumstances, have been compelled to leave their wives and children behind them without resources." Mr. Olney then added:

"The right of Spain, as of every other sovereign state to expel aliens, need not be discussed. If the right be conceded to the fullest extent, the mode of its exercise may be so harsh, unreasonable and oppressive as to give just ground of complaint and was as beyond all doubt in the four cases now under consideration. Whether there be regard to the arbitrary character of the decree of deportation, to the successive steps by which it was a priori proposed to be enforced, to the separation of a husband and wife from dependent families, or to the constrained abandonment of the latter in destitute circumstances to the mercies of strangers, the proceedings at every stage and in every particular seem to have been characterized by a want of regard and mercy to the rights of American citizens but of the dictates of common humanity. This government cannot be expected to look upon such proceedings except with indignation and to pass them over without remonstrance. It takes this occasion, therefore, to make known its sentiments in the matter and give notice to that it will demand adequate redress for the indignity and wrongs inflicted on Sowers and Ansley, and that it will expect such redressary measures to be taken by the Spanish government for the future as will prevent any like treatment of other American citizens."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The political situation in Corrientes has again become alarming.

—The American manufacturers' commission left Montevideo on the 22nd for Rio de Janeiro on the Royal Mail steamer *Thames*.

—The departure of the Argentine squadron for Rio de Janeiro was postponed to the 24th inst., and even now we are not sure but what something has been forgotten.

—The Paraguayan government, in spite of the extreme poverty and isolation of that country, is going in for a purchase of modern arms. What a curse to humanity this military mania is!

—It is said that the Chilean government has agreed to sell the ironclads *O'Higgins* and *San Martin* to Argentina, and that the latter has declined. The story hardly seems probable.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st says that it is feared that the strike will become more general and will include the employes of the gas, electric and water companies, the bakers and stevedores. The situation is most critical.

—The railway strike in Argentina has reached an acute stage. Over 15,000 employes are out, and are seeking to stop the running of trains. The managers have resolved not to yield to their demands and propose to suspend traffic. In Rosario the strikers have tried to stop tramway traffic and have come into collision with the authorities.

—After announcing the refusal of Ansaldo to deliver the *Garibaldi* to Argentina, and its subsequent sale to Spain, the cable news tells us that the dispute has been settled and that the cruiser will be delivered to Argentina. It is a very queer transaction surely, and if all its history is made public there will probably be reason for a few blushes of shame on both sides of the Atlantic.

—It is amusing to note that the only measure the Argentine legislature can think of to meet the strikes among laborers, is to authorize the expulsion of the foreigners who are promoting them. But how about the native agitators? And how about the just complaints of the strikers? The laborers in Argentina are frequently under paid, when the costs of living are taken into consideration.

—A commission of surveyors charged with the delimitation in the south of Matto Grosso have returned to Asuncion, Paraguay, because they say the country is completely overrun by armed men, who steal and plunder everything they can get hold of. It serves to confirm the late reports that things are in a bad way in that part of Brazil that it will need but little to start another Rio Grande revolution.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The North American residents of Montevideo seem to be doing for the famous commissioners what none of their fellow-citizens thought of doing here. They intend to form a committee to represent them and to receive the commissioners with due honor. It is rather remarkable that a similar thing was not done here by our North American residents who showed themselves in mere isolated atoms and constituted no real representative committee.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

A scandalous scene was enacted at the Solis theatre on Thursday evening. An unusually large crowd had assembled from an early hour outside the gallery door, anxious to witness the performance of "Aida", and many had bought their tickets at a premium. When the door was opened at 7.30 there was of course a tremendous rush, but it was found that the passage was obstructed by policemen of the "squadron of security" who instead of making way, took out their canisters and began belaboring the backs of all within their reach, increasing the confusion and calling forth very strong protests. The outrage was all the more unbecoming, as the police had no business at all inside the passage, where they only blocked the way, and should have confined their efforts to restraining the rush of the crowd outside the door.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 8.

Another band of counterfeiters has been trapped by the police. They suspected that they were closely watched and endeavored to destroy all traces of the false notes they had printed and hid as well as they could the different portions of the machinery. But as the two principal characters were well known to the police and had been caught before at the same trick they were not left a moment out of sight and a certain number of false fifty cent notes and attempts at twenty dollar notes were discovered. These well-known individuals have been arrested and it is supposed that they were unable to produce any considerable amount of false bills. The trade is evidently in full swing and must be profitable as so many have taken to it in spite of the risks with which it is surrounded. The police registers show that there is a regular army of these industrious people at work in this city who require constant vigilance.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The intricate and vexatious tobacco stamp tax, as was generally foreseen, is already giving serious trouble to the minor retailers of tobacco, who find themselves persecuted by inquisitorial inspectors, and subjected to most extortionate fines for every infraction of obscure, or even impracticable, clauses. In fact, the absence, perhaps accidental, of a wretched stamp worth the fraction of a cent, on a common cigar, is made a more serious offence than assault and robbery on the highway. The *almaceneros*, or grocers, nearly all of whom retail cigarettes and cheap cigars, are the especial victims of this miserable specimen of incompetent legislation, so much so that many of them are obliged to see another branch of their business. Fortunately they do not intend to remain passive under the abuse, and their association is taking steps to resist and to protest against the excessive nature of the fines imposed by inspectors whose zeal for denunciation is stimulated by sharing in the proceeds of the fine, in itself an immorality. Their protest deserves public support, and we would like to see other branches of trade and commerce similarly united for resistance to the abuses that persecute them at every step and which are only increased by their unresisting submission.—*Montevideo Times*.

—It is stated that many shops in Buenos Aires have been closed on account of the strikes. The situation is becoming worse every day. The railway employes in Mendoza have now joined the strike. To prevent the entire suspension of traffic the government has detailed regular soldiers to attend to the necessary service of the railways.

—Considerable disappointment has been expressed in Argentina over the mission of the visiting American manufacturers. It was supposed, through injudicious and irresponsible advertising, that they were coming to invest capital, inaugurate a bank, and confer other great benefits, but when it was found that they held no official commission and were merely seeking to open business connections for the sale of their goods, considerable disgust resulted. It was a mistake to advertise their coming with so great a flourish.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash in advance)
Subscription: \$25.00 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £2 abroad (not when paid here).

SINGLE 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.,
33 New Bridge St.,
and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 350.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 25th, 1896.

We trust that the purpose of our American visitors, who are arriving here to-day from the River Plate, is now well understood. There has been no slight misunderstanding in regard to their mission, both here and at Buenos Aires, and this has led to some sharp criticism at the latter place. The Argentines had been led to believe that these gentlemen were bringing out capital for investment in the country, and that their object was to develop enterprises which would result in great benefit to Argentina. When they found that their visitors were nothing more than business men travelling in their own private capacity and seeking to open up trade for their own products in South America, their disappointment was great. We know that equally erroneous ideas have been prevalent here, and that a bank scheme, an exposition, and various other schemes have been spoken of. In some quarters, also, there is an impression that the commission is travelling in some official capacity. In view of all this, it should be clearly understood that the commission has no official standing whatever, and that it is composed of business men whose sole object is to find a market in South America for their products. To some degree, perhaps, pleasure is also an object, as the excursion gives them an opportunity to visit a little-known part of the world. The courtesies extended to them should therefore be simply those which one business man may extend to another who comes from a distant country. If a party of Brazilian merchants were to visit the United States, they would be met by accredited committees and entertained hospitably. It is a matter of good feeling and good fellowship. There is no Monroe doctrine about it, no inter-American alliance. It is business and pleasure. If new lines of trade can be opened we shall all rejoice, for trade will serve to develop intimate relations between the two countries. If, however, the conditions do not favor an extension of trade, then we shall have the pleasure of having entertained a party of representative Americans who will, we trust, carry away with them many pleasant impressions of this country and its people.

The position assumed by Secretary Olney in regard to the arbitrary expulsion of four Americans from Cuba is, in our opinion, sound and judicious. It does not deny the right of a sovereign state to expel any foreigner wherever cause has been given for such a penalty, but it very properly holds the government responsible for the manner

in which it is done and also for the reasons on which the said expulsion are based. In other words, while any state may expel a foreigner from its territory, it may not do so in a manner characterized as "harsh, unreasonable and oppressive." It is highly satisfactory to see that this question has at last been made the subject of diplomatic consideration, for it has been the cause of intolerable abuse and incalculable injury. The theory that a state may act irresponsibly and at pleasure in such matters, is part and parcel of the absolutism which has dominated the political world up to the present century, and which still dominates a majority of the governments of the present day; republican as well as monarchical. The theory that an independent state is sovereign within its own limits, and that its dignity and independence demand the fullest recognition of its sovereign power by all other nations, is probably the sole reason why so much importance is attached to the exercise of such arbitrary and irresponsible acts toward the subjects of other states. But happily the world is still progressing and some of the broader principles of justice are becoming recognized in the relations between sovereign states and as binding upon their governments. Justice is not only designed to protect citizen against citizen, but it is designed to protect the citizen against arbitrary authority. If the American government will now carry this principle to its logical conclusion, we may soon hope to see it a recognized part of international law, the guarantee of the citizen against injustice and irresponsible authority in every part of the world. Here in Brazil, where there are so many echoes of those meaningless phrases of the French revolution about "liberty, equality and fraternity," we are drifting steadily into a state of official absolutism which is destructive to every principle of justice and which will in time render international relations exceedingly difficult. Much has already happened since the founding of the republic to demonstrate the arbitrary temper of those who have forced themselves into power, and the proposition now before congress empowering the executive to summarily expel any foreigner considered objectionable or dangerous will serve to accentuate the risks and hardships which foreigners incur in coming here. Such acts and measures are not only un-republican; but they are opposed to every principle of justice. The foreigner, even when justly accused of promoting disorder or immorality, should be entitled to the same opportunities of defence before the courts of justice, as are given to accused persons here and everywhere else. Even the worst criminal is carefully protected in all these rights, and to such an extent is this protection carried throughout the whole of republican America that justice is more frequently defeated than executed. But when the accused is a foreigner, however, he is considered to be outside all these protecting guarantees, he is condemned without a hearing, and he is expelled summarily from the country. And more than that, he is denied all right of appeal and all claim to indemnity. A grosser injustice could not be imagined, for it is the denial of the commonest privileges of international relationship and a trespass upon the commonest rights of personal liberty and property.

The sudden collapse of the bill in the chamber of deputies approving the protocols arranged between the Brazilian and Italian governments relative to the settlement of a large number of claims against Brazil, was not only a surprise, but it was eminently characteristic. These protocols simply provided for the settlement of the claims by arbitration. As might be expected, there are many exaggerated and unreasonable claims among them, as well as many which are just and indisputable, but as the choice of a competent and trustworthy arbitrator is implied in such a settlement, it is no more than fair to presume that the claims would be thoroughly sifted and the spurious and unreasonable ones would be thrown out. A considerable number of hot-headed, unreasoning chauvinists, however, took it into their heads that this reference to an arbitration tribunal was an admission of the justice of these disputed claims, so they began to stir up the mob not only against the friends of the bill among the deputies, but also against the inoffensive Italians who are living in the country. They have paraded the streets giving *morras* for Italy and *vivas* for the

Abyssinians, they have denounced the treaty as dishonorable to Brazil, and they have even threatened, we are informed, to depose the President should the bill pass. During the past week the streets have been guarded by an extra police force, and fears have been commonly expressed that trouble would surely result. A crisis, however, was suddenly precipitated by an unexpected conflict in S. Paulo, where a large resident population of Italians made it dangerous for such chauvinist demonstrations. For some nights the irresponsible *moçidade* (youths) persisted in provoking the Italians by giving *morras* to Italy, and, it is said, by trampling on an Italian flag. Saturday night the Italians retorted by giving *morras* to Brazil, and various conflicts resulted. The Italian consul, who was at the theatre, became mixed up in the disturbance, and he is accused of parading the streets with a mob of his countrymen, giving *morras* to Brazil. We do not believe it, but the accusation stuck and has created a tremendous excitement. There was further trouble on Sunday, the Brazilians, forgetting the provocations given, have demanded the recall of this consul's exequatur and the governor of S. Paulo has apparently sought popularity by taking sides against the Italians. The reflex of this conflict was seen in the chamber of deputies in this city yesterday, when Deputy Glycerio, who had been urging the adoption of the bill, suddenly moved its rejection because of the São Paulo incident. And his motion was adopted unanimously! This illustrates the quality of statesmanship and the degree of justice which now dominate the public affairs of this country. The irresponsible howlings of the mob and the ravings of demagogues are potent enough to influence legislation and to endanger the foreign relations of the country. The excitement caused by these mad demonstrations and the bitter feelings engendered by these insane attacks upon the Italians resident in the country, will surely lead to trouble. The Italians are numerous enough to make a vigorous defence, especially in São Paulo, and this imbecile attack upon them because of an unpopular diplomatic agreement, for which they were in no wise responsible, can not fail to cast serious discredit upon Brazil. There ought to be a little reflection and judgment employed in such delicate questions, but in this there has been not a suspicion of it. It is to be feared that we have not yet seen the worst of the dispute.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 13.—Senate.—The senate adopted the report of the committee on the constitution and legislation recommending the discussion, in committee of the whole, of the question of the right of the senate under the rules to ask cabinet ministers to explain on the floor of the senate chamber matters relating to their departments. It also adopted the motion of Senator Justo Chemont for sitting on the following day in committee of the whole for the purpose of discussing in this question. Senator Coelho Rodrigues answered the speech made on the previous day by Senator Moraes Barros and offered a motion to enquire how many volunteers had been furnished by each of the states for the service of the army and navy. Senator Ramiro Barcellos argued to prove that the government is illegally spending public money for widening the gauge of part of the Central railway. He was answered by Senator Moraes Barros, who said that the expenditure is perfectly legal. Senator Vicente Machado moved to inquire whether the government has expended public money on a book, written by Alexandre d'Atri, called *Homens e Coisas do Brazil*. The army bill was voted in 2d discussion with amendments. — Chamber of Deputies.—There was some discussion between Deputy Nilo Peçanha and the chair, who declined to comply with that deputy's request for the immediate discussion of the protocol on the Italian claims. Deputies Paranhos Montenegro, Julio dos Santos, Adolpho Gordo, Milton and Nilo Peçanha discussed the bill for organizing the courts of the federal districts. Deputy Erico Coelho spoke in favor of the pension for D. Luiz Echebarne. The chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill on brevet second-lieutenants and ensigns and also the deficiency appropriation of 6,524,426\$600 for the payment of arrears of indebtedness and the bill for modifying the contract with the Companhia de Estradas de Ferro do Norte do Brazil.

Aug. 14.—Senate.—The Senate in committee of the whole discussed the question of its right to ask cabinet ministers to make explanations on the floor of the senate chamber. Senator Quintino Bocayuva, Benedito Leite, Ramiro Barcellos and Almino Afonso contested this right, which in their opinion, savors of the parliamentary system. Senators Coelho Rodrigues and Justo Chemont spoke in favor of the right of the senate to demand the presence of ministers. — Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Luiz Adolpho, Thonaz Cavalcanti, Galduino Loreto, Alcindo Guanabara, Augusto Monteiro and Trindade discussed the budget of the department of finance. The bill for ratifying the treaty with Japan was discussed by Deputies Alberto Torres and Senzella.

Aug. 17.—Senate.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos produced a copy of the message in which the

President had asked for the special appropriation for the Central railway together with the detailed statement of the objects for which the appropriation was intended. He defied any one to take these documents and prove that they authorized the government to spend any part of the treasury in widening the gauge of part of the Central railway. Barão do Ladario spoke on public affairs in Amazonas and afterwards took part in the debate on the budget of the department of foreign affairs, on which a speech was also made by Senator Vicente Machado. — Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Porcinuella spoke in favor of the bill for ratifying the treaty with Japan. Deputy Glycerio inquired whether the modification of the contract with the Companhia de Estradas de Ferro do Norte do Brazil would not lead to an increase in public expenditure. Deputy Augusto Montenegro said that the company has to contend with financial difficulties and requires a modification of its contract in order that it may be able to obtain a loan. The product of this loan will be placed at the disposal of the government in Europe and the government will furnish the company money as it needs it in Brazil for the work on the road. Deputy Gaspar de Drummond moved to ask for information in regard to the construction of a station 4 kilometres from Bom Jardim on the railway from Nazareth to Crato in Pernambuco. Deputy Medeiros de Albuquerque presented a petition, signed at a meeting held on the previous day, against the protocol on the Italian claims. Deputy Nilo Peçanha informed the chamber that the state of Minas has declared against the protocol. Deputy Frederico Borges moved to place on record an expression of profound sorrow for the death of Col. Pedro Alves. Deputy Glycerio said that, as there was considerable public excitement about the disposal of the Italian claims, he had thought it advisable to postpone for a few days the discussion of the ratification bill; but he no longer had any objection to resuming the discussion and he accordingly requested the chair to place the bill on the docket on the following day. The chair said that he had received a few days before a similar request from Deputy Nilo Peçanha, with which at the time he had deemed it advisable to comply, since the discussion of this bill would have interfered with that of the budgets. Now, however, that none of the budgets are in discussion, he would take pleasure in complying with the request of the two deputies. Deputy Nilo Peçanha congratulated the chamber on the removal of all obstacles to the discussion of the protocol and expressed the hope that a more careful examination of the subject would induce the house to reverse its decision expressed in the vote taken at the conclusion of the first discussion. The following bills were voted by the chamber:— for reorganising the tribunal of accounts (3rd discussion); for reorganising the courts in the federal district (1st discussion); granting a pension to D. Luiz Echebarne; for ratifying the treaty with Japan; making a deficiency appropriation of 336,000\$ for the department of finance (2nd discussion); making a deficiency appropriation of 34,000\$ for the marine department (2nd discussion); for modifying the contract with the Companhia de Estradas de Ferro do Norte do Brazil (3rd discussion). The chamber also voted amendments to the budget of the department of finance and concurred in the amendments to the bill for the disposal of the congressional elections bill. The amendment to the latter, which the chamber accepted by a vote of 72 to 52, fixes the 3rd of December as the day for holding the elections.

Aug. 18.—Senate.—After a speech from Senator Ramiro Barcellos the Senate voted in 2nd discussion with amendments the budget of the department of foreign affairs. The bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da Republica was discussed and several amendments offered. — Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Senzella said that, notwithstanding the assertion made by the *Diario Official*, the government had failed to publish all the documents relating to the Caminda claim. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti referred to what had occurred in Pará between Midshipman Pinna Junior and Capt. Lopes da Cruz. He censured the minister of marine for not placing in the reserve the midshipmen who had served in the revolution. Deputy Augusto Severo defended the minister. The latter, he said, had received no official account of the occurrence at Pará, which had evidently been exaggerated. Nevertheless an investigation had been ordered and, when the Benjamin Constant reaches Pernambuco, Midshipman Pinna will be placed under arrest. Deputies Nilo Peçanha and Augusto Montenegro discussed the bill making a special appropriation of 6,524,426\$600 for the payment of arrears of indebtedness. The latter said that the greater part of the responsibility for these arrears belongs to previous governments. The bill was then voted in 3rd discussion. After remarks from Deputies Glycerio and Martins Junior the chamber rejected the bill giving life tenure to the deputy federal judge of Pernambuco. Deputies Lamourier Goddolo, Neiva and Francisco Veiga discussed the bill granting a year's leave of absence to Judge Pisa e Almeida. On motion of Deputy José Carlos the chamber voted an amendment striking out of this bill the words "with pay." Deputy Valladares spoke against the protocol on the Italian claims.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Late mail advices from Mauóes state that Col. Thiamungulo de Azevedo had left for the upper Purús to continue the surveys of the boundary line between Brazil and Bolivia. —The Alagóas outlaw Manuel Isidoro is accused of twenty assassinations, including the officers and policemen killed in the fight at the Conceição engenho. Besides these the official process enumerates a large number of attempted assassinations, assaults, robberies, etc. —During the year ending June 30, 1896, there were received at the epidemic hospital at Barroeta, Niterói, 522 patients, of whom 397 were ill of small-pox, 230 of yellow-fever, 34 of measles and 21 of uncertain (*suspectas*) diseases. There were 90 deaths from small-pox, 88 from yellow-fever and 4 from uncertain diseases, making a total of 182, or over 30% for the whole number of patients.

—It is said that 92 houses are being constructed in Bello Horizonte, the new capital of Minas, for public functionaries. In all probability the population will consist principally of public officials at first. The projectors of this scheme ought to visit the Planalto, in order to study the full effects of their undertaking.

—There are heart burnings at Jundiáhy and Campinas on the possession of a detachment of the 2nd battalion of soldiers which had been stationed at the former place for some years. Lately they were ordered to Campinas, but Jundiáhy protested. Campesinos urged the removal, however, and secured the prize, and now the two towns are unwilling to snuff off the same stick of sugar cane.

—According to the *Povincia* of Pará, the Peruvian insurgent Col. Ricardo Seminario had called on the editor of that paper on the 3rd inst., and had expressed an intention of taking passage on the *Alagóas* for Rio de Janeiro, en route for Buenos Aires. As we do not find his name on the *Alagóas* passenger list, we presume he decided to wait for his brother, Col. Felipe Seminario, who was expected soon to arrive in Pará.

—By orders of the court some 40 children (22 boys and 18 girls) belonging to a theatrical company, were arrested in São Paulo on the 15th and were deposited in two asylums for safe keeping. This act was in conformity with some law prohibiting the employment of children in theatrical representations. On the 19th, however, a superior court issued a writ of habeas corpus, ordering the production of the children in court on the 22nd.

—There was a general row in São Paulo on the evening of the 22nd over the protocol question. Two conflicting reports are in circulation—one charging the jacobins with parading the streets and provoking a quarrel, the other accusing the jacobins of having the aid of their countrymen with the same thing. The consul at any rate had to appeal to the chief of police for protection. As the disturbances occurred in various streets and at the theatre, it is to be presumed that it was caused by the rotating propaganda lately promoted by the jacobins, not only against the protocols, but also against the Italians.

The *Diario* of Bahia relates the following significant incident. A police force was recently sent to the interior of the state to guarantee life and property and to repress disturbances. The commander of the force, some time after leaving the city of S. Felix, discovered that he had left a bag containing valuables at the railway station in that town. He at once advised the conductor of the railway train, who suggested telegraphing to the station at S. Felix to take care of the bag and then he could send someone back for it. This reasonable advice, however, did not suit the officer, who at once ordered the conductor to return to S. Felix—train, soldiers, officers, passengers and all—so that he could get that bag himself. The conductor of course objected, and then the petty military despot threatened violence, the conductor took his train back to S. Felix! Comment is unnecessary.

NO GRANDE DO SUL.

Journals received from Rio Grande do Sul contain a full account of the murder of the federalist José Antonio de Souza Palmeira. Some months ago several attempts to take his life were made by the federalists, who they desired for a while from their criminal designs because of General Cantuaria's attitude. On the 4th ult., however, Palmeira, while working in a field with four other persons, was attacked by a band of castilhistas, who killed two of his companions and wounded the others.

Escaping unhurt, Palmeira went to the vicar-general of the town of Alfredo Chaves and concealed from him assurances of protection by the authorities. Such assurances have little value, however, as has been demonstrated in so many instances, to which this, unfortunately, did not prove to be an exception. On the night of the 25th ult. the house at which Palmeira was stopping was attacked at 9 o'clock by the castilhistas, who surrounded it and opened fire on its inmates. Unable to escape, Palmeira made a desperate resistance, and the fight continued for 13 hours, only ending at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 26th, when Palmeira fell riddled with bullets. The murderers then entered the building and mutilated the corpse. They afterwards retired, firing their guns and shouting "Death to the federalists," and making other noisy demonstrations. They were all armed with government (Comblain) rifles.

The enthusiastic reception given to Councillor Silveira Martins in the state of Rio Grande shows that during his long absence, interrupted at rare intervals, he has lost none of his great popularity. The *Santas* reached Rio Grande at 6 o'clock p. m. on the 20th and Silveira Martins on landing found himself in the midst of an immense crowd that had assembled at the wharf to welcome him. Accompanied by the cheering multitude, he proceeded to his hotel, where he made a short speech advising peace, order and harmony and expressing his conviction that Rio Grande would continue to be what it had always been, both under the monarchy and under the republic, a bulwark of patriotism and liberal principles. At night a procession of 3,000 persons, headed by three bands of music, paraded the streets and gathered around the hotel, where speeches were made by Silveira Martins, Rodolpho Gomes, Mariano Porto [editor of the *Artista*] and other gentlemen. The demonstrations continued until midnight.

On the 21st a large number of the Councilors' friends arrived from Pelotas on a special train and conveyed him to that city. There his reception was similar to what he had met at Rio Grande. The railway station was literally packed with expectant friends who hailed him with loud acclamations.

At 1 o'clock p. m. he took the boat that had been chartered by his friends to convey him to Porto Alegre.

The *Diario Popular* published a violent article against Silveira Martins and three prominent castilhistas signed a protest against the presents made to him in the name of the people of Pelotas. Some officers of the 8th cavalry also announced in that paper that they would not support him and protested against the demonstrations in his honor, forgetting that it is not the place of military men to express opinions on such questions.

DISTURBANCES IN S. PAULO.

The discussion of the protocol on the Italian claims, which caused considerable bad feeling between Brazilians and Italians, gave rise to disturbances in S. Paulo on the night of the 22nd inst. and on the following day.

The accounts received of these disturbances are conflicting. According to one version an Italian flag was insulted and burnt by a mob. Another statement makes it appear that what was magnified into this was the burning of some handkerchiefs by school-children.

In one account Count Compins de Rochanteau, the Italian consul, is said to have headed a mob of his countrymen and to have been arrested by the police; in another, he is stated to have gone into the street for the purpose of preventing disturbances; in still another it is said that he was at the theatre when the disturbances began and that, grieved by an escort of citizens and mounted police, he went with his family to the official residence of the governor of the state to ask for protection. Campos Salles, according to this account, placed his residence at the disposal of the consul, who, however, preferred to return to his own house. A police force was stationed to protect the house from the mob.

Letters of a not very cordial nature are said to have been exchanged between the consul and Salles. The former, it is stated, demanded satisfaction for the insult to the Italian flag and the protection promised by the laws of the country to his countrymen. In regard to the flag the governor of the state is said to have referred the consul to the general government. It is asserted that he declared that he considered the consul responsible for the disturbances.

On both Saturday night and Sunday there were fights between Brazilians and Italians in various parts of the city and over sixty persons were reported wounded. The *Jornal do Commercio* yesterday published a list of wounded containing 36 names. In some instances the Portuguese are said to have taken the part of the Brazilians and the Parks that of the Italians. Up to four o'clock on Sunday the police had made 63 arrests.

Several meetings have been held in S. Paulo for the purpose of asking the government to cancel the exequatur of the Italian consul, and deputations have called on Campos Salles in order to support the demand. In speaking to the deputations he is reported to have advised calmness and moderation and to have asserted that the people may rely on him to do all that is required by the dignity of the position which he occupies.

A deputation of Italian merchants also called on him and suggested conciliatory measures. Count Compins de Brichtanteau is said to have maintained throughout the affair a telegraphic correspondence with the Italian legation, keeping it thoroughly informed in regard to all that has occurred.

It is asserted that the legation, foreseeing these disturbances, had previously suggested that the government should take steps to prevent them.

This morning's telegrams state that the cafes, theatres, etc., were closed yesterday, and the trams were discontinued. A few conflicts were reported, but quiet again prevailed. Several persons have died from the wounds received. On Monday 175 arrests were made, principally Italians, and the police were engaged in depriving the Italians of their arms. The same precaution is not extended to Brazilians apparently, although a majority of them now carry arms. The orphans' justice, however, has asked the chief of police to arrest all boys found carrying arms so that they can be recruited for the navy.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The July receipts of the Batavie railway amounted to 80,448\$150.

—The expenses of the Central railway for 1897 are estimated at 30,473,187\$623.

—It is now announced that the weekly night express to São Paulo will recommence running on September 1st. If the train outlives September we shall feel greatly encouraged.

—On the 21st inst. work was commenced on the construction of the railway between Santa Anna do Pirahy and Itaguahy. This road belongs to the Sapacury system.

—The Villa Isabel tramway company has laid a circular line in the Praça da Constituição, which will further impede public traffic. The streets and squares are small enough already, without giving so great a part of them to the tram companies.

—The minister of industry has resolved to permit the shipment of merchandise on the Central, the freight charges to be collected at their destination when the amount of such freights exceeds 50\$ and when shipped to the principal stations such as Barra, Jaz de Fôra, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, Taubaté, S. Paulo, etc.

LOCAL NOTES

—A Berne telegram of the 22nd says that the Swiss President has not yet been invited to act as arbitrator in the Amagá dispute.

—The minister of finance has instructed his subordinates not to decline receiving ministerial dispatches written on half-sheets of paper.

—The British cruiser *Barracuda* arrived in port from Montevideo on the 22nd inst. The *Barracuda* is homeward bound and left port again on the evening of the 23rd.

—During the vote on the bill ratifying the protocols on the Italian claims 30 policemen were stationed in the vicinity of the chamber of deputies and the galleries were thinned with detectives.

—It is stated that Col. Torres Homem has written to two congressmen asserting that he is a victim of arbitrary power and asking them to apply, on his behalf, for a writ of habeas corpus.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, August 24th, 1896.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including British, French, and German marks, and local bank rates.

EXCHANGE.

August 18—The market was badly demoralized during the day, and rates declined sharply. The Brazilian bank and the Banco Nacional posted 8 1/2% at opening...

August 19—The Banco Nacional and two of the foreign banks opened at 8 1/2% and in the course of the morning the Banco da Republica posted 9, drawing with the usual conditions...

August 20—Rates fluctuated sharply during the day, and there was a good deal of animation. The foreign banks opened at 8 1/2%—8 3/4% the Banco da Republica holding up 9...

August 21—The market was steady all day, and fairly active. The Banco Nacional and two of the foreign banks posted 8 1/2% and the Banco da Republica was drawing all day at 9...

August 22—The offers of bills from Santos stifled the Rio market, but there were also rumors of some Government measures to assist the more active rates. The market opened with 8 1/2% and 8 3/4% for other bills...

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various companies like Apolices, Commercial, and others, with prices and quantities.

Table titled 'Banks' listing various banks and their financial details, including Republica, Fed. Ins., and others.

Table titled 'August 21' listing bank transactions and financial data for that specific date.

Table titled 'Banks' listing bank details for August 22nd.

Table titled 'August 23' listing bank transactions and financial data for that date.

Table titled 'Banks' listing bank details for August 24th.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th August, 1896.

Coffee.—The past week was very active in comparison with that which preceded with declared sales of nearly 20,000 bags, and it is suspected, a good deal of business still to be declared. The activity in the coffee market was directly caused by a sharp demand for exchange which resulted...

Nothing has transpired regarding the proposed change of business between factors and dealers, but we are informed that the larger dealers are opposed to signing accounts, and if this opposition cannot be overcome, the scheme will probably be dropped.

The market opened on the 17th with No. 7 quoted at 158 1/2—159 per arroba, and some 15,000 bags were reported sold, the day closing with prices very firm.

The shipments since our last report have been: 43,297 bags for the United States, 28,370 " Cape of Good Hope, 2,472 " River Plate, etc., 4,165 " Coastwise, 78,407 bags.

Table listing the vessels sailed with coffee, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

Receipts for the past week were 68,086 bags, against 79,987 bags in the preceding week, and 75,000 bags for the week before. There were no receipts in transit.

The official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were: Washed... 18 1/2—18 3/4—18 3/4, Regular... 17 1/2—17 1/2—17 1/2, Ordinary... 16 1/2—16 1/2—16 1/2.

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated to be 235,598 bags. In Santos there has again been a good business reported, and prices have been very steady. The week opened with a "good average" quoted at 108,000 per 10 kilos, and 118 1/2 was telegraphed on the 18th.

Receipts were about 148,000 bags; against 126,000 for the preceding week, sales 157,000 bags, shipments 140,000 bags for the United States and 84,000 bags for Europe, and the stocks on Saturday evening were 375,400 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including columns for date, quantity, and price.

Imports.

Supplies of most articles have been free during the week, and although retailers have made no serious changes in their prices, the markets are generally very uncertain, and quotations more or less nominal. Business is not at all in a satisfactory condition, and the complaints of difficult collections are not universal; it is suspected that some hoarding is going on.

The market has been quiet and weak; importers' stocks have increased, and dealers seem to have despaired of an advance in prices, and are selling their stocks at quite a sharp loss.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: 5,322 bbls. from New York, 4,750 " do, 7,000 " do, 4,750 " do, 1,000 bbls. from Baltimore, 1,250 " do, 2,500 " do, 35 " do, 14,232 bbls.

Triste.—Receipts are 200 nominal, Richmond 200—300 nominal, Baltimore 1st 30—40 3/4, Western and Interior 20—30 3/4, River Plate 24—25 3/4, Local Mills 20—25 3/4.

Rice.—The receipts have been 2,492 tubs per Zanzibar American, with native quoted at 900—18 1/2 per kilogramme, and 1,324 per 95's, from Passepae; 2,399 tubs per Yatum from Casper; 243 packages per steamer from New York, and 260 cases Norwegian per Santos. Dealers are asking about 47,000—50,000 per tub for the new Canadian fish, and Norwegian cases are still retailing at about 50,000—57,000, but old Canadian and Newfoundland fish have been sold at low prices, and the market is weak, with a stock of about 25,000 packages.

Rice.—The receipts have been 503 1/2 feet per Madalena G, and 807,744 feet per Arizona, from Pernambuco. Brokers still quote at 68,000 per do., but the market is rather nominal.

White Pine.—Receipts are 14,873 feet per Julia Collins, from Baltimore. Sales last of 17 1/2, per foot including, at which the market is fairly steady. Spruce Pine.—There is nothing to report. Swedish Pine.—The Bracklin, from Kramfors, brought 727 do., the quantity furnished us at 68,000—74 1/2 per do. for red, and 67 1/2—68,000 for white deals, according to assortment. Market flat.

Rosin.—The receipts are 1,900 bbls. per Katie F. Irwin, Julia Collins and Woodworth. Brokers are now quoting at about 20,000—20,500 per bbl. according to quality. Cement.—Receipts nil. Dealers' list quotations were: British 18—18 1/2 per bbl.; Belgian and German 19,500—13,800 and French 15,000—16,000 per bbl.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 37,600 per Colliery and 1,000 per Gordon Castle. River rice is now exchanged at 28,000—28,500, but native is lower at 6,000—6,500 per bag, always from dealers.

Hay.—The Gordon Castle brought 9,225 bales. Dealers are now quoting slightly higher at 115—125 per kilo-gramme. Bran.—The native mills are selling at 48,500—47,000 per bag, a slight advance, and no foreign comes in.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 3,245 tons per Ruth, 2,826, from Cardiff, 1,019 " do, from Leith.

All to dealers. Rum.—Receipts coastwise during the week were 283 pipes, 150 bbls. and no change is made in last quotations:

Table listing rum prices for various brands like Pernambuco and Macao.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 17.

BALTIMORE—Amer. brig Katie F. Irwin; 529 tons; Crockett 54 ds. sundries to Quayle, Davidson & Co.

BALTIMORE—Amer. brig Julia Collins; 420 tons; Hudgins; 41 ds. sundries to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

BALTIMORE—Swed. brig Carl; 631 tons; Ljungberg; 59 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br. brig Danvers; 154 tons; Houssell; 41 ds. cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

Samo (str)	Hamburg	23 June
Severn	Grangemouth	10 July
Sumarida	Pensacola	11 July
Stanger	Medula	..
Thomas Highland	Medula	..
Yukon	Pensacola	..
Victoria	Hamburg	..
Yukon (str)	Genoa	..
Yukon	Genoa	..
White Wings	Baltimore	21 July
William Anou	Brunswick	18 July
Zampa	Abu	10 June

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, August 13rd, 1896

NAME	NO.	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEE
American				
bk Reber-Crowell	387	July 21	Hamburg	H. Stolz & C.
bk Virginia	731	24	New York	Caral de C. & I.
lug K. J. Frean	399	Aug 17	Baltimore	Quayle, D. & C.
lug Josephine	870	17	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
bk Julia Rollins	370	18	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
Austrian				
bk Emma	365	Feb 17	Marseilles	To order
British				
bk Cuba	471	June 1	Liverpool	Walter, Block & Co.
bk Garnet Hill	2186	10	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Br. Army	1965	July 7	Cardiff	In distress
bk Des	1515	10	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C.
sp P. of Melfort	2165	10	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Glanadorwig	1600	10	Cardiff	Ferraz Sobr. & C.
sp Klyver	1917	10	Pensacola	Gas Co.
sp Charles	1455	10	Cardiff	City Improv.
sp Hodices	1824	10	Cardiff	Norton, M. & C.
lug Cymric	176	10	Rio Grande	In distress
sp Grouville	2224	10	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Parthenope	1450	10	Hull	Soc. Travaux
sp Forest King	1602	24	New York	V. W. Guin & C.
sp Pengwynn	1409	24	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C.
bk Banca	999	24	Newport	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Bellona	1143	25	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
bk Hector	1268	26	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Kate Thomas	1507	26	Valencia	A. H. Carvalho
sp Edinburgh	1399	Aug 3	Hyères	A. Avenir & C.
bk East African	152	13	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
lug William	198	13	St. John's	John Moore & C.
sp M. rowia	1449	15	Pensacola	F. P. Passos
sp Glasgow	139	15	Perce	L. A. Magalhães
bg 85	139	15	Paspelias	L. A. Magalhães
bg Dawn	154	21	Paspelias	L. A. Magalhães
bg Robin	150	21	Gaspé	L. A. Magalhães
French				
sp Adriana	1710	Aug 22	S. Rosalia	In distress
Danish				
lg Flindst	107	Jan 31	Alcoa	To order
bk Kilia	785	July 14	Pensacola	Genal de C. & I.
bk Richard	271	Aug 1	Moscow	To order
bk Sempis	965	14	Rangoon	To Order
German				
sp Pres F. Future	2392	July 25	Dunkirk	In distress
Italian				
sp Othmanachen	1700	July 23	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
bk Montana	481	Aug 11	Hamburg	H. Stolz & C.
Portuguese				
bk Felicia	618	Aug 11	Marseilles	Karl Valis & C.
bk Madra G	546	16	Pensacola	C. H. Suther & C.
Norwegian				
bk Helga	1427	June 30	Leith	Theilm, R. & C.
bk Glint	587	July 7	Illa do Sal	To order
bk Ox	399	23	Leith	Theilm, R. & C.
bk Owl Phil.	672	26	Brunswick	Geral de C. & I.
bk Premier	458	31	Drombena	Walter, H. & C.
bk Guldregu	185	31	Pascewina	V. W. Guin & C.
bk Solgrun	335	Aug 4	Ghent	Norton, M. & C.
bk Hockla	348	11	Kranfoss	C. Heckscher & C.
bk Arizona	1239	17	Pensacola	C. Heckscher & C.
Spanish				
bk Isabel	1428	July 26	Illa do Sal	Macedo Jr & C.
bk Arces	671	28	Oporto	Macedo Jr & C.
bk Atlantica	5	30	I. do Mato	Macedo Jr & C.
bk Oliveira	749	31	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
bk Quiteria	374	Aug 12	Illa do Sal	J. A. G. Santos
Swedish				
bk Nepion	1047	Aug 6	Pensacola	C. Heckscher & C.
Swedish				
sp Rose Algrete	718	June 2	Cadix	Saara Filho & C.
bg Newins	105	July 18	Montevideo	Calral, B. & C.
Swedish				
bk Julia Palm	799	Aug 2	Rangoon	Karl Valis & C.
lug Henry	282	8	Soderhamn	C. W. Gross & C.
lug Margretha	239	8	Moscow	To order
lug John	241	15	Moscow	A. O. Main
bk Gurli	691	19	Leith	Wilson Sons & C.

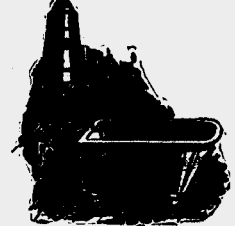
The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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

WONDERFUL INVENTION.



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

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

1. They consume 80 oja less gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

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

Also Agent for the
 Detroit Bath Co., and the Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co.
 Undertakes the installation of electric light, bells, portable and fixed Telephones, Lightning-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.

Guaranteed for two years.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

Thomas Price,

81, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Ask for

Château Laluguyay

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Aug. 24th

Circulation	Public Funds	
264,126,000\$	Stock 5% currency (capitalized)	940,000 = 943,500
104,000,000	Bonds of 1895	913,000 = 912,000
124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold) converted	1,237,000 = 1,240,000
124,254,000	Gold Loan, 1885, 6%	
24,670,000	Do do	
18,350,000	Do do 1883, 4%	
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	-1,600,000
7,310,000	of Minas Geraes, 6%	
4,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	
25,000,000	Empressimo Municipal	-160,000

Capital	Bank	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8,000	July 96
20,000,000	Commercio	200	8,000	July 96
18,000,000	do 2nd series	200	3,200	July 96
16,000,000	Constructor	200	2,000	July 96
20,000,000	Credito Movel	200	6,000	July 96
16,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	3,000	July 96
16,000,000	do 2nd series	200	10,000	July 96
157,375,000	Nacional Brazil	200	0,000	July 96
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	0,000	July 96
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	0,000	July 96
20,000,000	Paral. e Hypothecario	200	4,500	July 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	40\$		
15,000,000	Muzambinho	100		
24,000,000	Oes e de Minas	200		
21,500,000	do 2nd series	75		
21,500,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grand	200		
21,500,000	União S. Paulo	200		
21,500,000	do 2nd series	50		

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$		July 96
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200		July 96

Capital	Mines	Par	Last div.	
16,000,000\$	Alagoas	200\$		Aug 96
1,000,000	Barr. Indestaria	200		Jan 96
2,000,000	Caracara	200		Jan 96
2,000,000	Caracara Indus	200		Aug 96
1,000,000	D. Belo	200		Jan 96
1,000,000	Industria Mineira	200		Feb 96
1,000,000	Manufactureira Fumacera	200		Mar 96
1,000,000	Petr. de Caracara	200		July 1896
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200		July 96
300,000	Santa Luzia	200		July 96

THOMAS I. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,
 LIPTON'S Hams,
 LIPTON'S Jams,
 LIPTON'S Pickles,
 LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitandu.

CHAMPAGNE

LANSON PÈRE & FILS

À RHEIMS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Importer and Agent:
 J. C. V. MENDES.

Largo do Paço No. 1.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2.00, 12 dozen boxes for \$28.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

Companhia Servicos de Portos

Office:
 No. 64, Rua do General Camara

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

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

HOGG, LEFEBVRE & Co.

71, RUA 1º 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.

3 m.

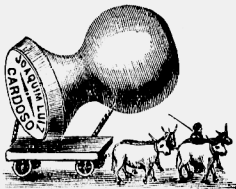
MANUFACTURE

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.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. me M. COULON & Co.

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

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

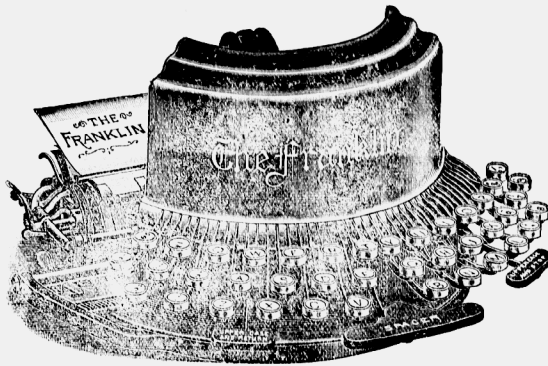
Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach 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 mimeographer 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 repair. 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 1788

Carte Blanche,

Sec,

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

Relojoaria 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.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (stoppis) and bottled.

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

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

NORTH'S TYPEWRITER.



Special Features:

Visible Writing,

Universal Keyboard,

Brief Carriage,

Perfect Alignment,

Strong, Compact and Reliable.

This is the only typewriter in which paper of any size can be used.

Sole Agent: NESTOR SAMPAIO.

40, Rua da Alfandega, 40

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Deposit for:

Typewriters' sundries.

S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS & Co.

Import and Commission Merchants.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

Agents for

"Columbia" and "Hartford" Bicycles, R. T. Tanner & Co., Papers and Stationery, and Slater & Palmer, Printing inks.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA

SÃO PAULO.

P. O. Box, 527.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited

VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

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

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O.

São Paulo.

Shipping.

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

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

Date	Steamer	Destination
1896		
.. 24	Nile.....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
.. 26	Thames....	Cherbourg and Southampton, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
.. 26	Thamar....	Santos.

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.**

LAMPOR & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Wordsworth, Hevelius, Leibnitz, Coleridge and Galileo.

sail at intervals calling at

BAHIA and PERNAMBUCO

Taking 1st and 3rd 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.

The steamer

"MOZART"

sails 28 inst.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1^o de Março.

For passengers and other particulars to the

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

58, Rua 1^o de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Oropesa..... Sept. 2nd

Potosi..... " 16th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

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

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

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

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Leave 24th inst.

Considerable reduction in fares.

Particulars at the agency.

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at FERREIRA and PIVAS (11), passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

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

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW
PRINTED

IN BLUE INK

DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE

OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

ST. JACOBS OIL



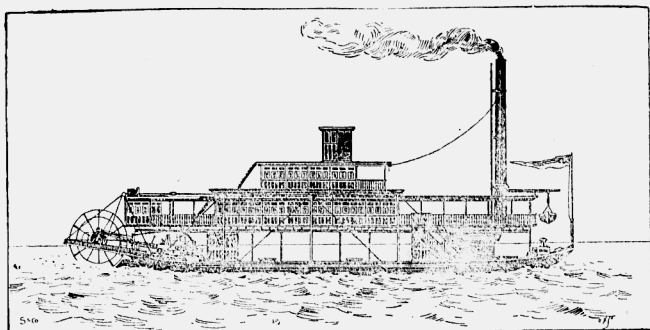
**THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.**

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Horns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cent
Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOEGELIN CO.,
Baltimore 24, U.S.A.

King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERN WHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.

Messrs. Yarrow lately built the stern-wheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambesi.

They were constructed in portable 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. 3rd-cl.

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 150,000

"—Lisbon..... 425 " 120,000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

Rua da Afandega, 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

Reserva, Calle Bajada No. 159. " " 54

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 8.

P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

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

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

ITAPERUNA

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

will sail for

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

Saturday, 29th August at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche COSTEIRO, Rua da Saude 56, up to the 28th inst.

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

No encomendas 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.

**WILLIAM SMITH,
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,**

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

1st floor.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.



and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,

1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps

(trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved