

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 27TH, 1896.

NUMBER 44

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

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

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Ballast Supplied to ships.

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

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And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight;
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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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.

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

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78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
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Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1850.
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JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
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Telephone 8018

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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.

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

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Watson Ritchie & Co.
 No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

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

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 Conselho Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith Youle & Co.
 No. 38 Rua 1ª de Março.

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 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:
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 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara
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GUANABARA & Co.
 Importers and Commission Merchants.
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 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.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.
 Importers of Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house
 Sole Agents for
BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., Exporter of Madeira Wines
G. PRILLER & 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.
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YELLOW-FEVER PREVENTIVE PIREXINA
 This remedy is the most powerful known to date for the following diseases, viz :
 Yellow-fever, Typhus, Pneumonia, Scarlet-fever, Pleurisy and Pernicious-fever.
 For sale at
Pharmacia Central Homoeopathica founded by
 Drs. BENTO MURK and JOÃO VICENTE MARTINS formerly
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 Sole property now of
J. G. DO NASCIMENTO,
 Successor to LIMA CASTRO & NASCIMENTO,
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GREOLIN-PEARSON
 The best disinfectant for vessels
 Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.
 Rua da Alfandega n. 70
J. J. Jensen.

SITUATION WANTED
 Young Englishman speaking and writing Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as clerk, has several years experience in business. Best of References.
 Address X.
 this Office.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.
 Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa.
 Office: 96, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.
J. F. LOBO
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 No. 1 A, Rua São Pedro
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 Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing vessels.
 STEAM LAUNCHES, LIGHTERS, TUGS, Etc.
 The launch "Martha" fitted with steam pump capable of discharging at the rate of 1,000 litres per minute ready at a moment's notice.

M. M. & E. NATTE' & Co.
 Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large Assortment of birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil; also Views of Rio and neighborhood.
 44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44
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MALAGA WINE
 AMONTILLADO
 Strong, agreeable and strengthening.
 For sale at
 No. 40, RUA DO HOSPICIO
 Rio de Janeiro.
 João Antonio da Costa Carvalho.
 Missing Friends.
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 1, Rua General Camara as to the following:
 NEUMANN, Julius.—Left his native town Zempleburg, Germany, about 40 years ago for Rio de Janeiro. Information regarding him is desired at the British Consulate Rio de Janeiro, October 27th, 1896.

Travellers' Directory.
São Paulo:
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m.
 Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.
Cachambú and Lambary:
 Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.
Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geraes) of that railway.
Petropolis:
 Barca leaves the Prinha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m., on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station of 6:25 a.m., and 4:40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.)
 Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.
 On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Prinha at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.
Nova Friburgo:
 Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Maraly. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays and Fridays.
Orocovado:
 Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Larangeiras) at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5,30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:25, 10:25, 11:35 a. m., 1:25, 2:25, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory
 U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis: THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.
 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Igarabá (opposite Custom House). Petropolis: EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Visconde de Igarabá (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory
CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.
 HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
 181, Rua das Larangeiras.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. ; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m.
 Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors: Sunday School 11 a. m.; A. Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
 JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.
 Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
 W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

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

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
 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 Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LOMBY, 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. 96, Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 1 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —A Lima telegram of the 22nd says that relations with Bolivia have again become tense, and it is feared that war will result.
 —According to telegrams from Lima the Peruvian government has contracted the services of some French officers to reorganize the army.
 —A telegram from Santiago of the 23rd inst. says that a cabinet crisis is imminent, and that Barros Luco will be called to organize a new ministry.
 —The "1,000 lias" reported by cable to have been expended by the Chilean government for the relief of the Guayaquil sufferers, turns out to have been pounds sterling (libras).
 —A Valparaiso telegram of the 8th, extracted from our Buenos Aires exchange, says:—Messrs. J. and M. Clark have concluded an arrangement by which they are to continue the building of the Chilean section of the Trans-Andine railway. As soon as congress meets a request will be made to the government to pay the guarantee against certificates of the completion of the work by sections. It is expected that before the end of two years the line will be completed to Juncaj, the section which crosses the pass alone remaining unfinished. If congress does not accede to this request it is not known what course those interested in the line will take.
 —The editor of the Southern Cross who is a sincere and earnest Catholic, has the following to say in regard to the intolerance lately manifested in Peru:—
 We regret that Peru has shaken off none of its Spanish intolerance. A Protestant school at Cuzco was closed there last week. We think that this is a crying injustice. How would it look if England were to close up Sandhurst? This persecution for religion's sake is a slap in the face to civilization. The spirit which dictates it is not zeal which springs from charity, nor fanaticism which springs from madness—but the baleful intolerance which springs from pride. The way to convince Protestants that Catholicism is the true church is not by persecuting them. No religion ever died, or ever will die from persecution. When will tyrants learn this? When will men recognize that the Son of Man preached no gospel of oppression? Now that the Pope of Rome is advocating Christian unity, now that the day seems dawning when Christians will kneel before the one altar, now that the philosophy of the ages is ripening into the ideals preached long ago in the sermon from the mount, surely it is time for this poverty-stricken, vicious, lazy, semi-civilized Peru to awake from its medieval sleep of tyranny, corruption and bigotry.

THERE are 483 newspapers published in London and 1,357 in the rest of England; Wales is responsible for 100, Scotland for 226, Ireland for 169, and the British Isles for 20, a total of 2,355. Besides these, the magazines now in course of publication number 2,097, of which 507 are of a religious character. Over 200 of these magazines were produced for the first time during the past year. It is estimated that £4,000,000 a year is spent in advertisements, and that about 1,500,000 copies of newspapers are sold annually in London alone.

Two of the most wonderful automata now working within the limits of the United States are those used by the government for counting and tying postal cards into small bundles. These machines are made in Connecticut, and the two are capable of counting the prodigious number of 500,000 such cards in ten hours, and wrapping and tying the same in packages of twenty-five each. In this operation the paper is pulled off a drum by two long fingers which come up from below, and another finger dips into a vat of mucklage and applies itself to the wrapping paper in exactly the right spot. Other parts of the machine twine the paper, around the pack of cards, a thumb presses over the mucklage spot and the package is thrown upon a carry belt ready for delivery.—The Argosy.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. Schroder & Co., F. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:
Germany..... (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. S. 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, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Henck & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, Andre Neuhäuser & 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.

Boetiger-Petersen,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza 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, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, 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. 40,000,000,000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,
Vice-President: VISCONDE DO GUARY,

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.

HOTEL DOS ORGÃOS, THERESOPOLIS.

Hygino Thomaz da Silveira,
PROPRIETOR.

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The most comfortable Hotel

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.

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From advance sheets U. S. Consular Reports for September.

PRODUCTION OF COFFEE IN MEXICO.

Continued from our last.

INDIVIDUAL ESTIMATES.

Joseph Walsh, of Philadelphia, says:

The industry of coffee culture is still in its infancy in Mexico, though the product is of a superior quality, and grading among the best grown in any country of the world.

Mexican coffee is worth at present from 20 to 22 cents per pound in the American market, while the average cost of production is 7 cents. A plantation will pay from 100 to 300 per cent on the capital invested, each tree yielding annually from 3 to 10 pounds.

The value of coffee plantations in full bearing is calculated at the rate of \$1 per grown tree, a single acre producing from 600 to 800 trees.

The soil and climate suitable for coffee growing are also adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, beans, bananas, and most tropical and subtropical fruits. But among all marketable fruits, the growing of which is here accessory to coffee culture, the pineapple is the least expensive and most profitable, especially where the planter has close and cheap transportation to the Gulf ports.

In 1895, Professor Moses, of the University of California, visited Mexico for the purpose of studying its physical and economical aspects. In one of his letters, he says:

At present, the cultivation of coffee is attracting special attention, and on the eastern slope much progress has already been made.

Among the reasons is the extraordinary profit which the production of coffee offers.

The cost of its production in Mexico in general is between 8 and 10 cents per pound (Mexican) and it sells at from 25 to 32 cents.

The facts indicate that the present extraordinary demands for coffee lands in Mexico have a reasonable foundation.

Mexico has important advantages. She has a territory adapted in soil and climate to this form of cultivation, and, in the Indians, an excellent body of laborers, perhaps better fitted for this kind of work than the ordinary laborers of any other country.

From an examination of the statistics, we get the following general results, showing the exports of coffee from Mexico:

| | Pounds. |
|--------------|------------|
| In 1873..... | 1,432,100 |
| In 1883..... | 18,598,419 |
| In 1890..... | 21,755,956 |
| In 1890..... | 27,797,656 |

J. P. Taylor, a resident of the City of Mexico, and one of the most reliable authors on coffee, says:

Generally speaking, the Mexican planter has fewer troubles to contend with in growing coffee than the planter of any other country and is sure of a regular crop.

Twenty-five years may be taken as the average of coffee trees to remain in remunerative bearing. Estimates as to the profits vary, but the lowest of them show an enormous profit, something like 100 per cent per annum on the capital employed.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

Dr. William S. Cockrell, son of United States Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, says:

I have been a resident of Mexico for five years, have been engaged in raising sugar cane, coffee, and other tropical fruits on a hacienda near San Juan Evangelista, in the state of Veracruz, and have had exclusive control of Mexican labor. I find them a class exceedingly susceptible to the

management by which they are controlled; they are easily rendered useless by injudicious management, and may be maintained at a high standard with care, and by a rigid enforcement of orders and rules, with no familiarity whatever exercised toward the men, as that encourages insubordination. The lower the wages, the better the service; even though below 18 cents a day, as then they have no excess to waste and not so many holidays on which to waste it.

A writer thus says of the Indians on the isthmus of Tehuantepec:

The Indians on the isthmus are the most indolent, honest, and peaceful in Mexico, of a mild and gentle disposition, and not inclined toward war or disturbances of any nature. They are very muscular, and possess wonderful endurance. In color, they are lighter than our own Indians; their features are much finer and the expression of the face more pleasant.

At present, abundant labor is available at an average cost of 50 cents per day for a full-grown man, and, if employed regularly, from \$10 to \$12 per month (Mexican silver). Women and children do a great deal of the work on a coffee plantation, and during the picking season the major part of it, for which they receive a much smaller compensation than men. After a plantation is 5 years old, the owner can figure his labor at an average cost of 25 cents per day.

CAUTION TO UNITED STATES INVESTORS.

As there has been a coffee boom created in the United States by the real-estate agents, the tourists to Mexico, the agents of railroad and steamship lines, as well as many of the residents here engaged in other business, it may be well for me to suggest to the people of the United States not to believe all the exaggerated reports sent out from this country. I take this special means of doing so. Many of the reports are highly colored for a purpose. In the unsettled condition of the agricultural and laboring population of the United States, these boomers see their opportunity, believing there may be a disposition to believe that "there is a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow," and that all that is necessary is for them to come here and regain their failing fortunes without much labor. This is a serious error. As in all other countries, a man gains nothing here without early and late labor. As a rule, I would not recommend anybody to undertake coffee raising in Mexico without sufficient capital to pay for 250 acres of land, cash in hand, and have at least \$5,000 in Mexican currency to meet the first year's expenses. In corroboration of the above statement, I quote from a report on coffee raising made to the British government by Francis Stronge, secretary of the English legation at this city:

The intending planter will find a capital of £1,500 amply sufficient for requirements. It is far better to begin planting on a comparatively small scale and to gain thorough experience of the country and the business before embarking on an unnecessarily large undertaking. Some 250 acres is as much as a beginner should attempt to deal with, and even of this, only 200 acres should be planted with coffee, the remaining 50 acres being left under timber or applied to other purposes.

Good lands for planting can be obtained at from 18s. to £1 per acre, and sometimes cheaper. If, then, we take the mean between these two prices, 250 acres would cost £300, and the planter with £1,500 capital would still have £1,200 in hand with which to meet initial expenses, and to maintain himself until his plantation came into full bearing. At first sight this sum will seem unnecessarily large, but in a country where credit is not easily obtained, and where the interest on borrowed money is very high, it is well to hold a reserve of capital as an insurance against unforeseen accidents. The failure of a large number of foreigners in this country may be attributed to neglect of this precaution.

Two or more individuals may club together and aggregate the above-mentioned capital, or more, and accomplish the same end, but by no means let any small capitalist undertake to cultivate over 100 acres in coffee and other necessary crops; this 100 acres may be made self-supporting the first year by cultivating 25 or 50 acres of it in coffee and other things in connection with chicken and hog raising, having a vegetable garden, and, by all means, a medium-sized nursery of twenty-five thousand coffee seedlings to be ready for the balance of the hundred acres.

CONDITIONS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

Nature has not overlooked the primary necessities for the beginner in Mexico. The yuca, or Mexican starch plant, is an excellent auxiliary for immediate use; half an acre of it will feed a good-sized family and fifty peons besides. The prospective investor must banish entirely the idea of engaging the services of a stranger to this country who has read somebody's book on coffee, gone through plantations on railroad cars, or of a late arrival from Ceylon, West Indies, or Liberia. These men may know very well about the country from which they come, but comparatively little of Mexico. Many failures in coffee growing in

Mexico originate from the fact that the manager did not know the physical conditions of the place, or the language, or how to manage the labor, and was a novice in the business here. Furthermore, in this country all coffee districts are not alike. In some places it is imperative that the plant should have shade; the surroundings may be such that the location can not be cooled by any breeze, thereby subjecting the plant to the strong rays of the sun, especially where clouds are not constant during the dry season, or even the greater part of the year. Special conditions exist in the isthmus of Tehuantepec, inasmuch as the tree can thrive well there in places even lower than it is found in other sections of the coffee belt; evenness of temperature is also a very important factor for the successful growth of the plant and the proper maturity of the seed. Where the thermometer marks a temperature below 55° F. at any time of the year, the cultivation of coffee should not be attempted, especially with the java and myrtle kinds; the mocha can stand more cool weather, but not lower than 50°. The book styled Mexican Coffee Culture, prepared with great care by J. Yorba, of this city, an American, affords much valuable information for the proper selection of the lands and the cultivation of coffee.

The labor question, as said by Mr. Yorba, is one of no little importance. The Indians, in the hot sections of the coffee belt, he says, can not be depended on altogether on account of their independent financial condition; even 75 cents [Mexican] a day is no inducement, but in the higher elevations and in the central plateau, plenty of labor can be had at from 35 to 50 cents a day. Treatment of workmen has also a great deal to do in obtaining their services. The Mexican peon must be studied and understood by his employer as much, if not more, than his horse. He is naturally a docile creature, but must not be treated harshly. He likes his small glass of aguardiente after or before work, and, at the same time, he has the utmost contempt for his master should the latter become intoxicated in his company. He does not expect any familiarity upon the part of his employer, and his pay must be forthcoming exactly when agreed, both in time and amount. He may deceive you time and again, about anything, with the utmost complacency, but should his employer disappoint him once, intentionally or not, in paying him the expected or agreed sum, he will leave as soon as paid, without warning, and not return. As house servants, I have had no better in the United States, especially the girls; they seldom leave the premises, and never without permission. I have found them polite, industrious, active, and honest.

RECIPTS FOR MAKING COFFEE.

I send three receipts to show how coffee is made in Mexico for table use:

[1] For making black coffee, roast 1 pound of coffee until the inside of the grain is brown, then put a small teaspoonful of butter, same of sugar, and mix well together; then sprinkle a little brandy over it and cover with a thick cloth; leave it for about an hour, then grind. Boil one quart of water; when boiling, put in coffee and remove from the fire immediately. Let it stand a few hours and strain through a flannel bag, and keep it in a stone jar until required for use, then heat whatever quantity is required. [Mrs. Ignacio Sepulveda.]

[2] Toast your coffee thoroughly, but be careful not to let it burn, then grind it, not too fine; prepare a large, deep pan, or dish, which will stand heat, heat this pretty warm, put what of the coffee grounds will be sufficient for the meal in this pan, pour hot boiling water over the grounds, and while they are hot cover up the pan; let it remain so for about five minutes, then strain off the liquid through a coarse cloth, and drink. This is a good plan when you find yourself without a coffee pot.

[3] A simple process of making coffee is to take a French coffee pot and place your ground coffee in its strainer; then pour boiling water over the coffee sufficient to fill the pot. To be sure as to the flavor, the strained fluid must be poured twice over the coffee. Make coffee only when ready to be served. Never burn the coffee in browning, but it must be medium browned, and covered during the operation, hence moderate heat must be applied.

THOS. T. CRITTENDEN,
Consul-General.

MEXICO, July 2, 1896.

A STORY OF THE HIGH SEAS.

A peculiar incident of the high seas has just come to light in the supreme court of Samoa, which will prove of interest to all persons engaged in shipping. A vessel called the *Atlatrico*, flying the Chilean flag, put into Apia harbor on the 9th instant, and the passengers and crew immediately proceeded to the chambers of Chief Justice Ide. Amongst them there were not two of the same nationality, and their knowledge of English was with some nothing, and in others very imperfect. It appears that two merchants, having a large quantity of wine in stock, sought a market in the South Seas, and to convey their goods thither chartered the *Atlatrico*. The owners of the goods joined the vessel as passengers. All went well until they got into the South Pacific ocean, when the cook, being dissatisfied with the conduct of the captain, informed the crew and passengers that he was the owner of the vessel. The captain retaliated, and ordered the cook below, but the cook ordered the captain to obey him as owner. This incident took all by surprise, charterers as well as crew. The merchant passengers began to consider their position towards the captain and the cook. By some arrangement between the charterers and the captain, the latter put into Apia, although the vessel was bound to Tahiti. The cook-owners knew nothing of this arrangement, and when he landed at Apia to his surprise he thought he was at Tahiti. The cook, an Italian, demanded the charter money to procure provisions for the ship, in order to proceed to Tahiti; and he told the captain to "take a back seat," and said he would attend to the business of the vessel. The passenger traders would not pay up, and, together with the captain, refused to recognize the ownership of the cook. A complaint was lodged in the supreme court to compel the charterers to pay freight, and to restrain the captain from entering into any transactions concerning the vessel. At the trial it was shown that the cook originally had a part share in the vessel, and that immediately prior to the departure of the vessel from Chile the other joint owners conveyed all their interest in him as part owner. The chief justice, after an arduous trial, decided that the cook was owner, and that the captain must act under his instructions, also that the charterers must pay the freight to the cook. A complete settlement of the affair between parties is left until next Tuesday. The captain, a foreigner, cannot yet understand his position in relation to the cook. — *Sydney Daily Telegraph*.

PROBABLY very few people are aware of the fact that a large proportion of the eggs used in this country go into the manufacture of some other article than food. The calico print works use over 40,000,000 eggs each year. Photographic establishments use millions of dozens, and wine clarifiers call for over 10,000,000 dozens. The demand from these sources increases faster than the table demand. They are used by bookbinders, kid glove manufacturers and for finishing fine leather. To these sources of demand is due the high price of eggs, which is very uniformly maintained, says an exchange. — *Merchants' Review*, New York.

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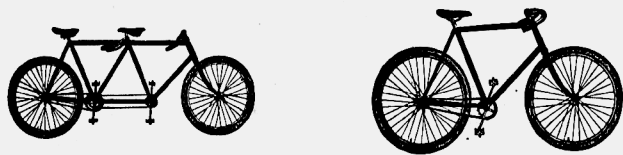
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BURIED TREASURE.

The sixteenth of July of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six was a day of great excitement in Lima and Callao. Animated groups of people were to be seen everywhere. The excitement was not the result of a cataclysm or a startling political occurrence. It was caused by the news that the British brig *Peruvian*, with two millions of dollars in gold, bar silver, and specie on board, had disappeared from the harbor.

The *Peruvian* was to have sailed that day for London, and on the previous evening the captain had gone to Lima to receive his final instructions from his charterers, and several of the crew had been granted liberty to pass the night on shore. The mate and six men only remained on board. At two o'clock in the morning a boat drew up alongside, and thirteen men in her boarded the *Peruvian* and took possession of her. They weighed anchor at once, and setting sail stood out to sea. At three o'clock in the afternoon, a boat containing the mate and the six men, who had been set at liberty by their captors, arrived at Callao.

The history of the daring leader of this enterprise, and the end of the treasure of the *Peruvian*, form the subject of this narrative, which is related at greater length in *Voyages dans les Ameriques* by Captain Lanfon.

I.

In the year 1817 a young Scotchman of prepossessing manners and of gallant bearing applied to the authorities in Valparaiso for a post in the Chilean navy. He produced documents showing that he had served in the British navy. His application was granted, and Robertson—for this was his name—was appointed first lieutenant of the brig *Galvarino*, Captain Guise, and he soon became distinguished for his skill and daring.

Robertson was of medium height, had red hair and penetrating eyes. His fiery and passionate temper made him, at times, ferocious, as happened in 1822, when, being in command of a brig, he captured seventy men of the Benavides royalist faction, and without more ado he strung up all of them.

In the action at Quilca between the *Quintavilla* and the *Congreso*, Robertson, who had left the Chilean navy and had joined the Peruvian and had attained the rank of captain of frigate, was second in command of the brig commanded by the valiant Young.

During the famous siege of Callao, the fortresses of which place were defended by the Spanish general Rodil, who held them for thirteen months and a half after the battle of Ayacucho, Robertson distinguished himself repeatedly. Everything seemed to augur for him a brilliant future, and he would probably have attained the rank of admiral if the tempter, in the shape of a beautiful *limeña*, had not caused him to fall.

Teresa Mendez, in 1826, was a beautiful young woman of twenty-one years of age. She had large black lustrous orbs of fire, luscious lips, a slight waist, queenly carriage, and she possessed, in fine, all the graces and the perfection for which the beautiful *limeñas* are famous.

The widow of a rich Spaniard, she was inordinately fond of finery, and her house was the rendezvous of the gilded youths of the day. She made and unmade the fashion. Her pleasure consisted in tyrannising the captives who sighed in the prison of her enchantments. Not one of them could boast of ever having received a sign indicative of preference. She was a mixture of angel and demon. She was one of the class of women who are born to exercise despotic authority over those by whom they are surrounded. She was, in a word, one of those heartless beings who are sent into the world to cause the perdition of mankind.

Robertson made the acquaintance of Teresa Mendez during a procession of Corpus, and from that day he became her slave. She employed with him the same tactics as with all her other admirers.

At length, Robertson made up his mind to storm the citadel, and he received from the cherry ripe lips of Teresa the following ultimatum:—"You are losing your time, captain. I shall never belong to any man who is not great either by fortune or position, although his greatness be the result of crime. I, as the widow of a colonel, cannot accept a captain."

Robertson withdrew in a rage, and he confided the result of his love-making to

some of his friends. A few nights afterwards, in company with some brother officers, he was taking tea in the house of the captain of the port in Callao, and the conversation turned on the haughty Teresa and Robertson's discomfiture, when one of those present justly remarked:—"Now that the war is ended there is little chance that Captain Robertson will fly an admiral's pennant. With respect to making a fortune, however, he has an opportunity in two millions of dollars on board of a brig."

Robertson appeared to give little heed to the jest, but shortly turning to the officer who had made it he remarked: "Lieutenant Vieyra, what is the name of the brig which has those two millions for ballast?" "The British brig, *Peruvian*," replied the lieutenant. "It is a small sum," said Robertson, "for Teresa is worth more than that," and then the conversation took another turn.

Three hours later Robertson had taken possession of the brig and treasure.

II.

On leaving the house of the captain of the port, Robertson proceeded to a sailors' boarding-house, and he picked out twelve resolute men, whom he had known in the *Galvarino* and the *Congreso*.

After he was in possession of the brig, Robertson came to the decision that it was not advisable to have so many accomplices on board, and he resolved not to stop at any crime in order to get rid of some of them. He took two Irishmen, George and William, into his confidence, and he shaped his course for the islands in the South Pacific. At the first island they called at he went on shore with the men he had resolved to get rid of, and having made them helplessly drunk, he put them in the boat, and rowed off to the vessel with them late at night, and left them in the boat. The brig was got under weigh, towing the boat after her, and when the vessel was thirty miles out at sea, he cut the boat adrift with six men in her.

Besides the two Irishmen, he had spared, for the time being, four of the crew because they were necessary to work the vessel. He then disembarked in the desert island Agrigan, and with 30,000 dollars only in gold he started for the Sandwich islands. One night during the voyage he administered a narcotic to the four men, and when it had taken effect he put them in the hold and scuttled the brig. He then took to a boat with the two Irishmen, and on the following day they arrived at Wahoo island, where they reported that the brig had foundered. Providence, however, had ordered it otherwise. Eventually a whaler fell in with the *Peruvian* and took off the only survivor, the other three men having died of hunger and of thirst.

From Wahoo the three pirates proceeded to Rio de Janeiro, and there Robertson and William put George out of the way. They finally got to Sydney, and from Sydney they went to Hobart Town, where they made a proposal to one Thompson, the owner of a fishing schooner, to convey them to Marianas islands, and the offer was accepted. The crew of the schooner consisted of two boys.

The voyage was long and full of dangers. The heat was excessive, and the five people slept on the deck. One night, after making all hands drunk, Robertson, whose watch it was, pushed William overboard. The cries of William woke Thompson, and Robertson feigned to be making great efforts to save him. The man, however, soon sank.

Robertson was now free of his accomplices, but Thompson's services were still indispensable to him. He soon invented a story for the purpose of partly revealing his secret to Thompson, and he offered him a share of the treasure.

They called at Tinian island for provisions, and the captain of a Spanish frigate visited the schooner. Robertson learned of the visit when he returned on board, and he at once suspected that Thompson had been too free with his tongue, and he resolved to deprive him of the chance of doing so again. They stood out to sea again, and the schooner had barely made an offing when Robertson, forsaking for once his habitual prudence, seized Thompson and threw him overboard. The old man, however, was an excellent swimmer and he swam back to the Spanish frigate. On hearing Thompson's story the commander of the frigate started in pursuit, and four days later the schooner was espied in a bay of Saipan island. Robertson was made

prisoner, but he fenced every question put to him.

Two years had elapsed since the disappearance of the *Peruvian* from Callao harbor, and the account had been sent all over the world, and Robertson was designated as the leader in the affair. The man who was taken off the *Peruvian* had also furnished many particulars, and the owners of the vessel and the Admiralty had offered a reward for the capture of Robertson.

The commander of the frigate, finding that he could elicit nothing from Robertson by fair means, ordered him to be flogged, and when he saw that preparations were being made to carry out the order, he became more tractable, and offered to show his captors the spot where he had buried the treasure. A boat was prepared for the purpose, but as he placed his foot on her gunwale, he appears to have repented, for he slid quickly off and went down carrying his secret with him.

III.

Agrigan island, in the Marianas, or Ladrones islands, is in latitude 19° 6' north, and longitude 142° west of Paris.

THE CRISIS.

The critical state of our commercial affairs and the duty of devising means of improving this situation called yesterday to be suggested in an important circle the expedient of calling a meeting of journalists, politicians, bankers and manufacturers to be held at the building of the Club dos Reporters.

The necessary steps for this purpose will, it appears, be taken today and the call will be signed by two senators and the same number of deputies. *Journal do Brazil*, Oct. 23.

Yesterday any one passing along Rua da Alfandega during bank hours would have felt chilled to the heart and would have hung his head in shame at the complaints of the commercial community and its representatives justly alarmed at the withdrawal of exchange rates.

All the banks, including the Banco da Republica, suspended operations in exchange for more than two hours to the amazement of merchants.

When the bulletins were again posted, the rate of \$47 was announced, but notwithstanding this decline the banks still refrained from doing business freely.

In commenting on this deplorable state of affairs the following statements were exchanged:

- "Porto Alegre beams at 45 1/2 a log."
- "Cane secas at 880 reis at the warehouse."
- "All discounts suspended; no transactions undertaken."
- "An important house at Pernambuco has just failed."

In several circles there was some talk of 40,000,000 in gold for the Banco da Republica and the conversion of *bonos* into paper-money, and the general impression was that these legislative measures would cause exchange to fall to 7. *Cidade do Rio*, Oct. 23.

Among respectable merchants was seriously mooted yesterday the idea of holding a large meeting for the purpose of memorializing the President of the republic on the commercial situation, since they consider it useless to expect anything from the minister of finance.

At the advice of a gentleman occupying a prominent position in financial and banking circles, the execution of the idea was postponed; but it is natural that the commercial situation will finally lead to some action of this kind. *Gazeta do Noticias*, Oct. 24.

Factories are closing and operatives are thrown out of work in a city like this in which livelihood is extremely precarious. Famine strifes us in the face and the cost of merchandise increases every day. The closing of the shops means hundreds of operatives thrown into the streets without means of earning their bread.

Extract from the speech of Senator Ottonio on Oct. 24, reported in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 25th.

A competent person writes to us as follows: "With exchange below 9, when congress, in accord with the government, threatens us with another issue of 80 or 100 thousand contos in paper money (conversion of *bonos*) it is perfectly insane to ask the state to render direct assistance to manufacturers, merchants and agriculturalists. The treasury, with whose fate the credit of the nation is connected, is in need of assistance for itself. "The situation is difficult, but not desperate. The remedy is not that suggested by Senator Leite de Oliveira, nor is it that suggested by the leader of the chamber and still less that invented by Deputy Serzedillo Correia. The real remedy, though old and well known, is the only one that is efficacious: it is to make the rough retrenchment in expenditures. And this is exactly the remedy that has not yet been tried. *Journal do Commercio*, Oct. 26.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock p. m., was held, as had been announced, a meeting of operatives for protesting against the increase of taxation on various articles of prime necessity. *Pais*, Oct. 26.

An expedition is now being fitted out in England for Antarctic exploration. It will consist of a whaling vessel and a steamer, and will leave England early in September for Melbourne and thence for the Antarctic regions. About a dozen scientists, including Bogchrevink, will be landed on Victoria land, where they expect to remain a twelvemonth. The vessel will then devote themselves to whale-catching, and will return for the expedition at end of the year.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The new nickel coins were put into circulation in Buenos Aires on the 22nd inst.

The *Herold* says that the amount of currency in circulation in Argentina on September 30th was \$295,166,111.

The Argentine journals, says a telegram of the 22nd, are opposing the idea of disamentation as proposed by the Chilean press.

In September, the demographic returns for Montevideo show 711 births (of which 125 illegitimate), 98 marriages and 308 deaths.

The difficulty with Ansaldo & Co. about the delivery of the *Garibaldi* has been definitely settled. The Argentine government agrees to pay that firm £36,000 and 140,000 francs, in addition to the contract price of the ship!—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

Mr. Ricardo Dillado, on behalf of 23 fire insurance companies, has petitioned congress for a more equal distribution of taxes. The existing law practically imposes a tax of 11% on the business of foreign companies, and is so burdensome that several companies have given up doing business in the Argentine republic.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The people of the city have paid money enough in taxes to leave no municipal debt unpaid, but the army of collectors and para-ites created by a complicated system has made a good part of what the people have paid.—*Buenos Aires Herald*. This is just what the people of Rio de Janeiro are to experience if they permit the present mismanagement to continue.

All over this province the locusts are laying their eggs in countless millions, and landowners are cogitating in their minds the best way of destroying the young "saltonas," when they make their appearance in about three weeks time. We fear that immense damage will be done to the vineyard and alfalfa, in Columbia, one of the most important in the country, was invaded by a swarm of locusts as thick as a heavy snow storm, in a short space of time they covered the ground to a depth of four inches, and in spite of over one hundred people attacking them, they ate every vestige of green stuff within twenty-four hours, and 200 hectares of vines were left bare. Nine hundred tons of dead locusts were collected.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

Some idea of the locust plague in Uruguay can be gathered from the following paragraph we find in the *Revista*: "One day last week the large vineyard Alfalfa, in Columbia, one of the most important in the country, was invaded by a swarm of locusts as thick as a heavy snow storm, in a short space of time they covered the ground to a depth of four inches, and in spite of over one hundred people attacking them, they ate every vestige of green stuff within twenty-four hours, and 200 hectares of vines were left bare. Nine hundred tons of dead locusts were collected.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

This city is evidently progressing very rapidly for during the last year over three thousand two hundred building permits were issued. Such a record cannot be boasted of in any other large European cities for a similar period. New buildings are being constantly run up on all sides and those who have been absent from the city for a year or two note remarkable improvements in this respect in all quarters. In the suburbs the number of buildings that are being put up is very large and at Belgrano, in the course of a few months' time there will be very little available ground left for building.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

Another change has taken place in Buenos Aires, where the time honored cow's horn, as played upon by the tramway drivers, is to be heard no more. It has given way to a bell which will take its place in street noise, and warn people of the oncoming trolley. The exodus of the tram-horn removes a characteristic feature of the Buenos Aires streets, many, in fact most people, will be delighted, for many and bitter have been the complaints of the wild like shrieks brought out by the musically inclined driver. Now the bell has taken its place we have to see what extraordinary classes of tunes the intelligent welder of the whip will be able to produce on it.—*Sport and Pastime*.

The *Times*, of Buenos Aires, tells the following shocking incident, which illustrates the degree of savage ferocity which is to be found in Argentina and other parts of South America:—"The barbarous crime which was committed by the police in Esperanza colony has raised tremendous excitement in the place. The man killed was a Swiss who did not understand Spanish. The sentinel had been ordered by the chief of police to fire on anyone who passed in front of the police station without answering their orders literally, and shot the inoffensive man who passed by the fatal place. The people yesterday took the body *en masse* and stationed it in front of the very station where he was shot, and violent harangues were made against the police. The chief fled in time to Santa Fé, as he had good reason to think that the people would have made short work of him, a thing he would have well deserved. The Swiss society at the place will ask for consular interference to obtain satisfaction.

The Argentine soldier Villalba who was so inhumanly treated in the barracks of the 14th regiment, has died of his injuries after two or three weeks most terrible suffering. He was never properly attended to, and his body became a mass of putrid sores and gangrenes from the effect of the blows he received. No more revolting case of savage cruelty has been placed on record, yet the unspeakable ruffians and cowardly responsible for this abominable crime will probably be left unpunished and will continue to degrade the uniform of a soldier whilst they masquerade as "officers and gentlemen." It is one of those things about which it is hardly possible to write in cold blood. Officers who perpetrate and countenance these outrages are infinitely worse than the savages of India, for their cruelties have not the excuse of ignorance and non-association with civilized life. We would like to see a few of them led through the streets handcuffed and labelled so that every true man might spit in their faces. The public will should be revived for their benefit, for we know no other punishment sufficiently degrading to convey the horror and disgust their cowardly crimes arouse.—*Montevideo Times*.

The city government is bankrupt. It has no money, it has had no care in debt, and has no prospect of any improvement. It has always been in this condition, at one time a little more or less so than another, and it always will be in this chronic condition of impecuniosity until the entire system of raising revenue has been changed. It maintains an enormous army of tax gatherers, to say nothing of the large payment paid to venal servants to escape the full payment of extortionate imports. If it could be known just how much the people pay for the introduction and selling of food and for engaging in certain kinds of business, and how little it gets into the public money chest, it would create such a sensation as would be felt as far as the City Hall.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The terrible weakness of the Argentine system which fails to punish murderers and lets them loose on society to commit their second and third crimes, is well illustrated by the following case, which we cut from the *B. A. Herald*.—"One of the most cruel and revolting crimes ever recorded was committed yesterday week at Alejo Ledesma in the province of Cordoba. A few months ago a man that he had murdered his own mother and then fled from the neighborhood, but Mr. Alfred Clark, whose love of justice and fair play is well known among his wide circle of friends, hunted down the murderer, and had him brought to justice. He received a light sentence, but was heard to swear that he would be revenged on young Clark, and on the 5th instant, a few days after being set at liberty, on the completion of his sentence, he sought out Mr. Clark and shot him through the heart. The murdered man was well known in Buenos Aires, his mother being a regular attendant of the American church. He was a favorite among his associates and a young man of high character." In such a case as the above, not only the actual murderer should be brought to justice, but also the judges and authorities who, by their failure to give him adequate punishment for his first crime, became accomplices in his second. The blood of young Clark lies on their heads as well as his. A system which so lamentably fails to protect society is neither law nor civilization, and this the Argentines will have to learn some day.—*Montevideo Times*.

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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It may be "pessimism," or it may be "hostility to the country," but we can not escape the conclusion that this market is on the verge of a great financial crash. It is idle to close our eyes and then argue that the crisis is either purely imaginary or greatly exaggerated. Neither one of these hypotheses is true. The crisis is here, and has been here for some time; and the final collapse is not far distant. Ignoring it will not avert it, nor mitigate it. Nor is it right and politic to be silent as to the causes, for they are potent enough to defeat all the remedial measures which business experience and common sense may suggest. Misgovernment is actually at the bottom of all this trouble, and it is still blocking the way to an honorable liquidation. The plain facts are that the government has been expending three while receiving only two, and this dangerous and dishonest practice has been going on for the last six years. Unnecessary and unproductive expenditures are going on all over the country, and the ordinary routine business of the government is done negligently and at the maximum of expense. There is not a single public service which is managed efficiently and economically, while every revenue department is simply honey-combed with frauds and impositions. And there is not a well-informed man in Brazil who does not know that this statement is literally true. Why, then, is it not possible to face the issue courageously, admit the

evil, and then make an honest effort to remedy the evil and save the country from the impending consequences? Issuing more cedulas, or more paper money, or more loans, are only palliatives; they can not and will not save us from the consequences of so ruinous a policy.

BEFORE wasting any more time on empty discussion, would it not be well for congress and the press to better inform themselves in regard to the real character of the crisis through which we are now passing. The one indicator, or measure, of the situation is the rate of exchange, and the result of this is that exchange is very generally considered to be the cause of the trouble. A greater mistake could not be made. Exchange has in reality but very little to do with it. In all countries having a foreign commerce there is a fluctuating rate of exchange, depending upon the supply and demand in that important and useful commodity called bills of exchange. And the rate rises and falls in conformity with their supply, or with the demand. In paper currency countries where the price of gold is quoted separately, the rate of exchange is seen to fluctuate between narrow extremes and for causes quite distinct from those which influence the gold premium. Here however the premium on gold is not taken into account at all, but is comprised in the rate of exchange. And the rate of exchange, therefore, includes the price which foreign gold commands in the market, expressed in currency, as well as the narrow margin which business men are willing to pay for bank or commercial bills of exchange. The confusion resulting is most prejudicial, for it tends to confuse discussion and to embarrass reform. Too much care can not be taken, therefore, to make this one fact clearly understood—that the rate of exchange here corresponds principally to the gold quotation in other countries. In other words, it simply indicates the market depreciation of the currency. When exchange is at 9, it practically means that one milreis in gold is worth three milreis in paper. We are dealing with currency depreciation, then, and not with the market rate for foreign bills of exchange, and the remedy is that of improving the currency instead of providing cover in London to enable a state bank to sell exchange on that place at a half-penny above other banks—to its own loss and discredit. The efforts made by such a bank to maintain the rate of exchange involves, therefore, not only a serious loss, but it implies a degree of ignorance which is simply incredible. It is not the "rate of exchange" which such a bank is trying to maintain, but it is the value of the currency in circulation. And as such value is dependent, not upon the balance of payments in the country's foreign trade, but upon its redundancy and the credit of the country, it will easily be seen that the bank has undertaken a task wholly beyond its powers. If there is any economic law whose accuracy is well established by experience, it is that relating to the depreciation of a redundant paper currency. And there can be no escape from its penalties, either through legislative makeshifts, or political combinations. If the government will reduce its expenses so that its income will exceed its expenditure, and if it will then begin to steadily reduce the volume of its outstanding currency, we will very soon see the rate of exchange begin to rise, or what is the same thing, the premium on gold begin to decline. It is a question wholly of good government, of economy, of honesty and efficiency; and it has very little to do with the buying and selling of bills of exchange.

As for the crisis through which we are passing, it must now be met intelligently and courageously. It is foolish to conceal facts, and suicidal to temporize. If the government does not adopt measures of its own accord to mitigate the hardships which must result, then the business community must take its own precautions. It should at once petition congress not to adopt the suicidal expedient of issuing more currency, for that will surely serve to depreciate its value still more. And it should also protest vigorously against any further increase in taxation at the present time, as this will serve to increase prices and augment the distress already severely felt by the people. Instead of further increasing the costs of beef, bread, salt, kerosene, clothes and other necessities of life, the authorities

should seek to remove every tax and restriction that can be spared in order that the costs of living may be at once decreased. And if the authorities are not wise and humane enough to act in this direction by themselves, the business men of this city, who represent its wealth and enterprise, should promptly offer them a little wholesome instruction. And then, in case the tax on future exchange operations, which offer protection for the importer as well as profit for the speculator, is insisted upon, the importers should at once unite and place their transactions on a gold basis. Let them sell for gold prices and exact payment in gold or its equivalent on the day of payment. And if the stamp tax is to be made obnoxious, then let them reduce their business to a cash basis. If the merchants choose to organize and insist upon fair treatment, they can easily bring the government to terms, for it is to them that the treasury looks for the principal part of its revenue. We should be sorry to see the government embarrassed, but it should never be forgotten that in a republic the government is for the people, and their interests and welfare must therefore be considered first.

THE crusade of personal denunciation and abuse against the editor of this paper inaugurated by the *Journal do Commercio* and echoed by the Jacobin press, has come to an ignominious end. It failed to compass our expulsion from the country, or the wrecking of our office by a mob, and it likewise failed to sustain the accusations so recklessly made in the *Journal do Commercio*. It proved one thing, however, that the editor of the *Journal* made a capital mistake in losing his temper and in making charges which he could not sustain and which every fair-minded man knew to be absurd. His attempt to reply to the statements in our last issue only served to accentuate the weakness of his position, for it was nothing more than a labored attempt at hair-splitting. He counted our transcriptions and dismissed those published after the 9th inst., thus ignoring the proofs given of the accuracy of the contested statement, and then he sought to limit the controversy to the "300 applications" in bankruptcy. And then as a grand finale, he cried "wolf!" He even accuses us of being monarchist! Poor old *Journal!*

ALTHOUGH we are not in a position to form a correct opinion in regard to the assertion that one of the principal objects of the S. Paulo state government in floating a large foreign loan is that of preparing for separation, we do know that the confessed need of such a loan shows an inexcessably bad state of affairs and that its realization will have a very demoralizing effect. There has long been a "separatist" party in São Paulo, and in all probability it will grow stronger in numbers as the affairs of the national government become more embarrassed and as the ability of other states to maintain themselves continues to diminish. São Paulo is unquestionably the wealthiest and most progressive state in Brazil, and it is also the most exacting and selfish. United with the states on the south, it could form a strong and aggressive government, and would be in a position, in all probability, to command respect. But, at the same time, such a separation would be most disastrous to the whole country, and would fail to benefit the seceding states to the degree anticipated. We are inclined to believe that the fears expressed by the chief of the monarchist party in that state, are not well founded. São Paulo is not prepared for separation, nor would the projected loan serve to effect any such preparation. The purposes of the loan, as well as its justification, are to be found, not in separation, but in misgovernment. It is not so very long ago when the treasury of that state boasted of a surplus, but extravagant expenditures and ambitious projects have been having their will and the natural result is what we see—an empty treasury, increasing obligations and an urgent need of a loan. Notwithstanding the large revenue which the state receives, it has become inadequate for its current expenses. And in seeking to satisfy these obligations and in carrying out untimely and ambitious projects, São Paulo will be following closely in the footsteps of the Argentine provinces and will soon reach exactly the same result—bankruptcy. In view of the bitter and discreditable experiences of our southern neighbors, it is to

be sincerely hoped, both in the interests of the Brazilian people and of their foreign creditors, that the floating of such loans for the present will be discouraged. The country is passing through a very serious crisis and there is far more need of economy than of artificial progress. The great majority of the public improvements projected can easily be deferred for a time, and that too without endangering the well-being of the people. There is no need of extending the railways into sparsely-settled districts just now, nor of buying railways and other public services, nor of embellishing our cities, nor of carrying out unproductive improvements, nor of maintaining expensive military and police establishments, nor of increasing the army of public officials which is now living upon the scanty earnings of trade and industry. Economy is the first remedy for the ills which afflict us, and it should be promptly and rigidly enforced.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 6.—*Senate*.—Barão do Ladarario moved to inquire into the nature of the instructions that had been given to the commander of a dispatch-boat that had gone beyond Antunary on the river Parati. The senate discussed the budget of the war department.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the general revenue bill.

OCT. 7.—*Senate*.—The senate adopted the motion of Barão do Ladarario in relation to a dispatch-boat on the river Parati and also a motion of Senator Ramiro Barcellos to ask for information in regard to the indebtedness of the Banco da Republica. Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões introduced a bill making an appropriation of 40,000\$. The budget of the war department was voted in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed amendments to the budget of the department of justice and interior, the federal district electoral bill and the bill appropriating 200,000\$ for surveys on the proposed site for the future capital of the country. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque introduced a bill for a 6 months' moratorium.

OCT. 8.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in second discussion the following appropriations: 661,658\$-84¢ for the charter of the steamers *Iris* and *Amorim*, 2,000\$ for paying the government's umpire and 668,200\$ for the navy department. The bill regulating the collection of export duties for the state governments in the federal district was voted in 2nd discussion and also the bill on the stamp-tax. Several private bills were passed and the bill on the transfer of government property rejected. The senate discussed the budget of the war department.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed amendments to the budget of the department of justice and interior and voted in 2nd discussion the appropriation of 30,000\$ for the department of finance and that of 200,000\$ for surveys on the site of the future capital of the country. It refused by a vote of 86 to 17 to admit to discussion Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque's bill for a 6 months' moratorium and it referred to the special committee on the revision of the electoral reform bill. The bill exempting from duty unrefined petroleum imported by the Companhia Internacional de Maranhú was voted in 3rd discussion and the bill on the election of municipal councillors in the federal district in 2nd discussion.

OCT. 9.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the bill on the collection of export duties.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the amendments to the budget of the department of justice and interior, the Sergipe amnesty bill and the senate amendment to the bill granting a leave of absence to Judge Pisa e Almeida. Deputy Glycerio offered a resolution, which was opposed by Gaspar de Drummond, for prolonging the congressional session to Nov. 14.

OCT. 10.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the bill on the collection of export duties and that for fixing the pay of members of the next congress.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—At the day sitting the chamber discussed the amendments to the budget of the department of justice and interior. The Sergipe amnesty bill was voted in 3rd discussion and the resolution for prolonging the present congressional session was adopted. The chamber failed to sustain its amendment depriving Judge Pisa e Almeida of his salary during his leave of absence. The deficiency appropriation of 1,115,208\$ for the Baturité railway was voted in 2nd discussion and the chamber concurred in the senate's amendment to the bill reorganizing the general staff of the army. At the night sitting the discussion of the amendments to the budget of the department of justice and interior was continued.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Peruvian transport *Constitution* has anchored at Pará, and Colonel Ibarra and his officers have gone up the Amazon by their returns to settle affairs at Epitapes. After Col. Ibarra's return, the transport will leave for Pará.

—The *Journal do Recife* states that there have been 1,234 deaths from small-pox in Pernambuco during the nine months ending on September 30th, viz.: January 66, February 71, March 92, April 107, May 75, June 101, July 160, August 237 and September 325.

—The steam launch *Lydia*, employed in the service of the Bolivian boundary commission, was wrecked toward the end of last month on the upper Acre, a branch of the Rio Purús. The crew, passengers and a part of the baggage were saved. The loss is estimated at 45,000\$.

—According to telegrams, there is a veritable state of anarchy in Sergipe. In the capital, armed bands of capangas parade the streets and men are fired upon from the governor's residence. Scores of men have been arrested and locked up. All this is to secure the power of the Valladao faction.

—There were 17 new cases admitted at the small-pox hospital in Pará during the month of September. There were only 3 deaths, but the statistical report says that 2 cases remained over from August and 16 were carried over to October, which shows a large increase in the number of cases at the end of September.

—The following press telegram of the 11th inst. from this city to Buenos Aires gives some particulars of the treatment of Italians up country which have not appeared in the local press:—

Rio Janeiro, 11.—Among the reports received by the Italian legation regarding the recent disorders is one from the consul of Minas, regarding the affair which took place there on August 26th. It appears that at Parati do Gallo, near that city, a number of Italian workmen employed on the railway from Espirito Santo to Minas, gathered to celebrate the christening of a child. The delegate of police, Bento Epaminondas, hearing shouts and songs, took a force of twenty police, armed with revolvers and Remington rifles, and went to the house, demanding entrance. The Italian who opened the door was shot dead, two revolver shots striking him in the same instant. Another, who was asleep, was also shot dead, and the other fourteen were arrested and brutally maltreated. They were afterwards liberated, however, on payment of a fine of 4,000 reis each. The evidence showed quite plainly that the Italians had no intention of resisting the order of the police to open the door, for they had wished for reason that the captives will be made an example of. Another report, from the Italian consul at Victoria, gives an account of a conflict which occurred on August 26th in the state of Espirito Santo. Here the police attacked a number of Italians, killing one and wounding eight others.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB. CRICKET.—MARRIED vs. SINGLE.

The above match was played on 4th inst., and apart from the great interest taken in it proved to be one of the best of the season.

On paper the Bachelors should have had a pleasant afternoon's batting. Messrs. Tross and Stock opened the ball and were both badly missed at point and long off in the first over; the former was caught with score at 15; Elworthy then joined Stock, the pair making things lively. At 49, Lohmann was put on at the upper end and completed his over after delivering six wides; as this player was the forlorn hope of the *casados*, things began to look bad for them. At 46 Stock was bowled, Elworthy soon followed, and the remainder all disposed of for 62.

Messrs. Cross and Born then took the wickets and were both howled for 2; the next player added 1-3 for 3. Things were thus looking very bad when Mr. W. G. Wright slipped lightly to the wicket, and by careful consistent play so worried the bowlers that the howling off the necessary runs by himself and the following players was only the work of some 40 minutes.

The scores were:

| SINGLE. | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| C. H. Tross, c. Born, b. Fussell..... | 4 |
| C. L. Stock, b. Keelman..... | 17 |
| F. H. Elworthy, b. Fussell..... | 15 |
| J. W. Gepp, run out..... | 4 |
| O. Wilmot, b. Keelman..... | 1 |
| W. de Costa, run out..... | 5 |
| A. W. Harding, b. Fussell..... | 0 |
| B. Blackburn, b. "..... | 0 |
| H. Barton, c. Born, b. "..... | 0 |
| H. Lloyd, c. Born, b. Broad..... | 1 |
| G. Barbosa, not out..... | 2 |
| Extras, b. 2, l. b. 1, w. 9..... | 12 |
| 62 | |

MARRIED.

| | |
|---|----|
| J. A. Cross, c. Tross, b. Stock..... | 0 |
| H. Born, c. Barton, b. Tross..... | 1 |
| E. O. Broad, b. Stock..... | 2 |
| W. G. Wright, c. Elworthy, b. "..... | 7 |
| J. Kennedy, c. Lloyd, b. "..... | 5 |
| H. Fussell, b. Tross..... | 22 |
| A. Keelman, b. "..... | 18 |
| J. Crosland, b. Blackburn..... | 4 |
| W. Haddins, c. and b. Stock..... | 2 |
| J. Hoddie, not out..... | 1 |
| L. Hardman, b. Stock..... | 0 |
| Extras, b. 4, l. b. 1, w. 4, w. b. 2..... | 11 |
| 73 | |

Special mention should be made of the bowling of Messrs. Stock and Tross, their records being 6 for 22 and 3 for 8 respectively.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Having at last obtained a quorum, the castilhista legislature held its opening sitting on the 19th inst., 17 members being present. Castilhos's message, which was read on this occasion, contains a violent attack on Gens. Galvão and Cantuaria, ex-commanders of the military district. The former, says Castilhos, seemed to be rather the leader of the reactionists than the commander of the government troops, who would have expelled him from the district if Castilhos had not counseled moderation. The message praises the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Gen. Carlos Eugenio, the present commander of the district.

After the reading of the message the members of the legislature went in a body to congratulate Castilhos at his official residence.

Pelotas papers say that the municipal authorities have been arresting Portuguese and making them work on the streets.

At Bagé the customs-house officers refuse to issue papers enabling merchants to ship goods to country merchants, alleging that they have received instructions to that effect. This has given rise to much complaint.

The heirs of Col. Ladislau Amaro have brought a suit for 240,000\$ against the government on ac-

count of losses sustained through illegal acts of the government troops during the war.

It is reported that Dr. Pratinho de Almeida, one of the castilhista leaders at Pelotas, intends returning from political life.

Gen. Carlos Eugenio, it is said, will set out in a few days on a trip through the interior of the state.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The resignation of Marshal Jardim as director of the central railway is said to be at last a certainty and also that his successor is to be Dr. Carlos Niemeyer. The report, however, is denied.

—In the June half of this year the Bahia and São Francisco Railway Company earned 248,501—an amount which, for six months, is the largest in the history of the railway. Owing to the excessive rainfall, however, the expenditure was exceptionally heavy, and the dividend proposed is 5 per cent.—which is the same as a year ago, and requires 5550 to be taken from the working capital account, which will now stand at 2,92,995. The receipts of the Timbo branch amounted to 26,888, which permits of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. being paid.—*Financial News*, Sept. 24.

—On the 23rd the *Journal do Commercio* made a violent attack on the administration of the Central railway on the subject of a contract recently celebrated with a firm established in this city for certain supplies. The said firm is denounced as "unknown" and the contract as without guarantee. Possibly it may be one of the customary contracts, of which we hear so much, but the *Journal's* attack on the firm itself is hardly borne out by the facts. The firm has been established here for some years, and this we believe is not the first contract it has celebrated with public departments. The *Journal* would do well to drop personalities and confine itself to facts.

—It is said that the Botanical Garden tramway company asks the prefect, in consideration of reducing the number of passengers from five to four per seat in the electric trams, that the company be permitted to attach three ordinary coaches to the electric motor when the traffic requires it, which is very reasonable, and that the city will undertake to compel passengers to accept and exhibit coupons, which is not reasonable. The company can not expect passengers to finalize its coupons, which is the object of the coupon. The city government would do better to permit a 20-reis fare to the Lago do Machado while exchange rules so low.

LOCAL NOTES

—Matters have come to a singular pass when a man is suspected of having sinister motives if he tells the truth.

—The new Belgian minister to this capital, Count van den Steen, was formally received by the President on the 24th inst.

—Another welcome rain storm visited this city on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, but it is still not enough to improve our falling water supply.

—The army is now having another indication of uniform. In our present flourishing financial condition, the expense will of course not be felt.

—The work of renovating and embellishing the Friboque palace for the executive residence, is still going on. There are no signs of hard times in that vicinity.

—On Sunday last the Vice-President left for Bahia on the French packet *Bisaz*, on a visit to his parents. He is expected to return here on November 7th.

—If the quotations made in the last issue of *The Rio News* combine to confirm the *Times* telegram, what difference does it make whether they originally appeared before or after that telegram?

—The President is moving his residence to the Marro do Ingles, Laranjeiras, where he expects to remain until the Friboque palace is ready for occupation, the date of which is now fixed at 15th November.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 18th called the attention of the sanitary authorities to an *estabulho* in Rua Frei Caneca where several cases of small-pox have occurred. In addition to this the body of a child was kept in the same place over 24 hours.

—Because of ill-health, the President was obliged to remain within his private apartments for a considerable part of the past week. Owing to this a report became current toward the end of the week that he had resolved to resign the presidency.

—The *Liberdade* states that Councillor Afonso Penna, on account of the Banco da Republica, of which he is president, has subscribed 25,000\$ to the capital of Deputy Glycerio's forthcoming newspaper, the *Republica*. This is clearly indefensible.

—The Italian cruiser *Piemonte* left this port for Ilha Grande on the 21st inst., taking a maiden stab to be placed over the remains of the officers and men of the *Lamberti* who died there of yellow fever last year. The cruiser returned to this port on the 23rd.

—The *Journal do Commercio* published yesterday the following curious item:—"Perhaps in consequence of the confused accounts of the state of health of the President of the republic there has circulated the unfounded report that he is thinking of quitting office."

—According to our foreign telegrams there is a financial crisis in London, owing to the shipments of gold to the United States, and another one in Spain, owing to enormous war expenses. In all probability these "delamatory" items of news will cause great prejudice to England and Spain.

—The idea of expelling foreigners is becoming a perfect mania with a certain class of Brazilians, and we can readily understand what an attraction such an arbitrary exercise of power should have for those who long for a despotic government and for convenient methods of getting rid of their critics.

—On the 22nd the senate voted to postpone the congressional elections to February 3rd, but on the following day, after knowing the wishes of the P. R. F. (which someone says are the initials for *partido republicano fallido*) the senators adopted another amendment and fixed 30th December as election day.

Does the *Journal do Commercio* seriously believe that the *Liberdade*, *Gazeta da Tarde*, and *Rio de Janeiro* hope to destroy the republic by telling falsehoods about an imaginary commercial and financial crisis?

If the statements made in the *Times* telegram are so absurd as not even to deserve refutation when they appeared in the Brazilian press, why has the *Journal do Commercio* and its accomplices been making such a noise over them?

The *Journal do Commercio* says that the speech of Senator Moraes e Barros quoted by the *Liberdade* was made over a year ago. Does that destroy the value of his evidence? Has the situation improved since the speech was made?

A telegram from this city to São Paulo on the 24th states that two Italians had been fighting on the Cattedra, that one of them, Sr. Ambr, was wounded and arrested, and that he afterwards confessed that they are anarchists and intended to kill the President.

To the assertion made by *Journal do Commercio* that the *Liberdade*, *Gazeta da Tarde*, and *Rio de Janeiro* tell falsehoods in order to destroy the republic it might be answered that the *Journal* tells falsehoods in order to save its—or for some other reason best known to its editor.

On Friday on the 2d discussion of the bill postponing the elections the senate modified the date to Dec. 30. This is stated to have been done in conformity with an agreement with the Partido Republicano Federal, which, in view of this concession, undertakes to cause the bill to pass the chamber of deputies.

The Botanical Garden company refused to obey the intimation of the prefect of this city in regard to the number of persons allotted to each seat on the electric trams, the company crowding in five, and the prefect saying that only four shall be carried. On Saturday last the company yielded, and is now permitting us to ride in comfort.

Great indeed is the cable fiend! Some days ago a Havana telegram announced the capture of the filibuster steamer *Danvers*, after a severe fight of five hours. The Spanish gunboats securing the arms and munitions on board. On the 22nd, however, a New York telegram says the *Danvers* had been captured by the American cruiser *Raleigh*.

It is apparent that the foreign minister visited the Reporters Club on the 19th, where he took occasion to advise those present that he is now engaged in preparing a map of the boundary line with British Guiana, with which he desires to be armed against the expected arrival of Minister Phipps. If this gets to the ears of the British minister, perhaps he will delay his return.

If the statements made in the *Times* telegram are untrue, as the *Journal do Commercio* continues to assert, why has the *Journal* not proved it? Why, for instance, does it not answer what the *Liberdade* said in its issues of the 17th and 18th inst. in regard to the 300 bankruptcy cases? To the untutored mind it looks as though the *Journal* can not make good its rash and ill-tempered assertions.

It is insistently reported that the foreign minister has arrived at a satisfactory agreement with the Italian minister in regard to the recent difficulties. It is said that Brazil acknowledges and will at once satisfy certain claims, while the contested claims will be referred to arbitration. If this is true, then we may be permitted to ask the Jacobin faction what it has gained by rejecting the Carvalho protocols.

If those who are responsible for the conduct of the *Journal do Commercio* really desire to make the public believe that the present financial and commercial crisis is not so intense as it appears to be, they would do well to cease that sheet to alter its methods. Scurrilous invective may intimidate the weak, but it convinces no one, while courteous argument, even when it fails to convince, may sometimes soften an adversary and disarm criticism.

The *Journal do Commercio* of yesterday was informed that another inventor of a manageable balloon has appeared and is expecting the war department to assist him in making experiments. The *Journal* has been informed that the last administration expended about 500,000\$ on such a balloon and with the result that it never went above the head of its inventor. It's a good way to waste the taxpayers' money, but it shows little common sense.

A Rio press telegram to Buenos Aires on the 14th inst. says: "The military elements are likely to give their adherence to the candidacy of Quintino Bocayuva for the future presidency. The Italian minister also threw their influence in his favor, as his wife is an Italian and he has always been in sympathy with that nationality." Now let the Jacobins rage once more! To favor the Italians, or any other foreign nationality, would be quite enough to turn these patriots against Quintino, or anyone else.

The minister of justice, advancing the Jacobin crusade against the City Improvements Co., has asked the minister of industry to oblige the company to observe the regulations in regard to the discharge into the bay of the water from the precipitating tanks. Is the minister sure that these regulations are not observed? And if he feels the necessity of carefully preventing the pollution of the bay, why can he not devote a little attention to those public establishments, such as the Misericordia hospital and the Botafogo school, which are drained directly into the bay?

We learn that the ladies who last year on All-Souls' day strewed flowers on the graves of the revolutionists, are preparing to visit those graves this year. For this purpose they will set out from Caes Pharoux at an hour, which will be duly announced, on the 1st of November, this day having been selected for the convenience of those who have to visit the graves of their own dead on the 2nd. As we stated last year it is the intention of these ladies to cause, as soon as funds for this purpose are obtained, the remains of the victims of savage and vindictive cruelty to be removed to grounds near the Paqueta cemetery, in which were interred the bodies of the marines who were killed in battle and died of wounds and disease during the revolution. At this cemetery the ladies, during their visit on the 1st prox., will select a spot on which will be erected a shaft to the memory of the revolutionists whose remains are scattered throughout the country. On this spot will be deposited on the present occasion a wreath with a cross and anchor with suitable inscriptions.

Will the *Journal do Commercio* point out a single instance in which *The Rio News* has censured a praiseworthy act of the Brazilian government?

The *Journal do Commercio* censures the *Times* correspondent for going to the sources from which he obtained information. Will any one who compares the record of the editor of the *Journal* with those of the gentlemen who furnished the information, advise the correspondent to give preference to the former?

The *Journal do Commercio* asserts that the extract, published in our last issue, from Senator Ottonia's speech was taken from the *Liberdade*, when, as is plainly stated and may be easily investigated, it was really taken from the *Diario do Congresso* of the 8th inst. This is a sample of the good faith with which the *Journal* argues.

Yesterday the firemen and sanitary officials recommended the service of "washing the sewers," which was suspended many months ago. It is hardly a creditable undertaking for the simple reason that no facilities exist for a real flushing of the sewers. The addition of a few inches of water does no good whatever.

The municipal council has resolved to retire Sr. Floriano Florenbel from the management of the Santa Cruz abattoir, and to appoint Sr. Candido Pires to the vacancy. The latter has been chief of the council's secretariat. It had been hoped that the council would some day give us a competent manager for that important service.

After the not undesired object lesson in personalities which the editor of the *Journal do Commercio* has been receiving from the *Liberdade* and *Gazeta da Tarde*, we trust he will think twice before venturing into that field again. Of all the journalists in Brazil, the editor of the *Journal* can least afford to stir up a personal controversy, for his record will not stand it.

The minister of interior visited the insane asylum on the 22nd inst. He is said to have shown considerable interest in Custodio Serrão, the assassin of Comendador Bellarmino, who asks for more liberty as such close confinement is not suitable to his age and temperament. And he will probably get it as it is now argued that his case is one of moral degeneration.

On Saturday Azevedo Mattos & Co., who have a contract with the municipal government for supplying this city with beef, informed the prefect that they were no longer able to execute their contract. Consequently no beef came to the market Sunday and there was none for sale at the butchers' shops yesterday. Late on Sunday there were slaughtered at the Santa Cruz abattoir 200 head of beef, which will constitute our supply of meat for to-day. The Minas cattle-raisers are holding back their cattle in anticipation of the proposed tax of 15\$ on imports.

On the 23rd the *Journal do Commercio* paid its little debt of gratitude to Mr. M. J. Guérin by saying a word in favor of the kerosene refining business in which he is interested. Heretofore the *Journal* has been opposed to the concession and the imposition of high taxes on the article to protect an exotic industry. Mr. Guérin came spontaneously to the front, however, during the recent campaign against *The Rio News*, and found a few exporters, who were quite ready to condemn us for saying openly what they all say privately—and for this Mr. Guérin must be paid.

A correspondent of the Paris journal *La France*, writing from Italy, writes of the Brazilians in a manner which we really can not commend. He says they are conceited and "almost consider themselves to be the greatest people in the world." As an illustration of this, he says their navy consists of two damaged ships which can hardly keep afloat, one of which is called the *Terror of the World*, and the other the *Serpent of the Sea*. However, instead of abusing the poor fellow for his ignorance we would advise the appointment of a special commission to labor with him.

At 10:30 a.m. the reports of two explosions were heard and the house was discovered to be on fire. Fed by a considerable quantity of inflammable substances (wax, fire-crackers and rockets) stored in the establishment, the fire made rapid progress and the firemen were unable to save the building, which, with nearly everything it contained, was totally destroyed, building No. 33 being also much damaged. Six employees of the firm who were breakfasting in the garret, and two of the gas company who were carrying in a load of coils, perished in the flames, their escape having been cut off by the burning of the stairway.

The *Journal do Commercio* of the 23rd gives a full account of the robbery of Francisco Brown, the chief manager, on September 27th. The thieves were five in number, all Italians. A jeweller named Massano was accomplice after the fact, receiving certain articles of jewellery and melting them down. Four of the men under arrest, the other two having escaped to S. Paulo. The value of the money, medals and jewellery stolen was about 15,000\$, but the police found only 1,000\$ in cash and two diamonds on the prisoners. It is believed that the great part of the spoils is concealed somewhere in this city. The leader of the gang seems to have been Justino Carlo, who has been caught and sentenced several times in Italy.

It was probably a blinding surprise to the editor of the *Journal do Commercio* to read the following reply in the *Paiz* of the 24th quite as much of a surprise as it was for us to suddenly find ourselves covered with insult and invective in the columns of the *Journal*. Apparently the old mud-slingers are learning to wear kid gloves, while the select few of the profession are returning to their aboriginal state. On the subject of the cost of repairing the *Aquiduan*, the *Paiz* sweetly says: "If it pleases our colleague of the *Journal do Commercio* to discuss what we consider an administrative immorality—the contract for repairing the *24 de Maio* (Aquaduan)—we are ready to accompany him without acrimony, but rather with the courtesy which our colleague so much the more deserves when we see him in the ungrateful position of a victim, sacrificed to the infidelity and bad faith with which he is advised by the cabinet of the minister of marine." In face of such amenities, the editor of the *Journal* must have doubted the testimony of his own senses. Even the *Paiz* is setting him an example of suavity and courtesy!

The editor of *The Rio News*, who is connected with none of the political parties in Brazil, endeavors to obtain information from all quarters and makes use of what appears to be correct. If government papers will publish what is true, he will gladly avail himself of the facts which they contain.

COFFEE NOTES

The recent rains have extended over a wide area and have greatly benefited the coffee district, where they can not fail to hasten blossoming and the development of the fruit.

The supply of Maracabo coffee at this port shows nearly a fifty per cent. decline as compared with a year ago. Mexican and Saviavilla coffee is also in much smaller supply than in 1895, but the Java stock has more than doubled. — *New York Merchants' Review*, Oct. 2.

A consular report on the use of substitutes for coffee in Germany says: "The market suffers also from the enormously increased consumption of surrogates for coffee. They are chiefly composed of malt. These 'malt coffees' are slightly malted and lightly roasted barley, sometimes also sugared, and needless to say, contain nothing whatever of those properties that render coffee itself so valuable. Roasted sugar-beet mixed with chicory is also widely consumed. These compounds pass under the title of 'elephant coffee' or 'Victoria coffee'; they are very cheap, and cost less than 2d. per lb. No wonder that tea is gradually obtaining favor even with the lower middle classes, the more so since tea is the fashionable refreshment of the upper classes, and it appears only a question of time when the Germans will become as large consumers of tea as the English-speaking people. Apparently no article has so great a future as tea."

COFFEE IN HAWAII.

A resident of Duluth, Minn., Mr. E. Z. Williams, has been a close student of the possibilities of the Hawaiian islands for the production of coffee. He says:

"The cultivation of coffee on the islands was in the experimental stage when I visited them in 1894, but the results have been more than satisfactory. I believe that the growing of coffee will be the chief industry there from now on. The quality of the coffee is excellent. In fact it is so good as to command the very highest price. I am enthusiastic about the quality of the coffee, for I have investigated it, and it is without doubt equal to or better than any other grown in other parts of the world. Samples of the last crop were shown in San Francisco and the shipments brought 22 cents. As it costs all told but about 5 cents to place the coffee on the Pacific coast, and an acre will produce an average of 4,000 pounds, you will see that coffee growing looks promising to the planters.

Lots of money from the United States is being put into coffee plantations on the islands, and the shipment of the berry from there will eventually be the most important business. Until the coffee trees have reached a certain age they require shade, and to provide it the planters set out other trees, which, after the coffee trees are large enough to care for themselves, are used for firewood. The peculiar thing about these shade trees is that they will burn better when green than when dry, as there is a kind of oil in the sap.

Laborers on the plantations receive \$13 per month and are furnished a house, firewood and fuel. They are employed the year round and can lay up money, as their needs otherwise are few which nature or the sea does not furnish."

The above may be a rose-colored statement, both as regards an average yield of 4,000 pounds per acre and 5 cents as the cost of production and shipment. That is 3 to 4 cents below the lay down cost in New York as figured by Brazilian planters. There is undoubtedly a fine opportunity for coffee plantations in the Hawaiian islands and look for quite an extension of the industry in that locality. Thus far the supply is of little account other than demonstrating that coffee is grown there and of good quality.—*American Grocer*.

BUSINESS NOTES

The export of rubber from Pará during the month of September amounted to 1,072,139 kilos. for Europe and 592,525 for the United States.

The government purchasing agent in Europe has called for tenders for the supply of 10,000 tons of coal to be used on the railway during 1897.

If "exaggerated reports" have been wired to Europe in regard to the commercial situation, of course that situation, critical as it is, does not justify them.

On Saturday the senate adopted a motion of Senator Coelho Rodrigues for inquiring whether the government has authorized the issue of the 5th series of bonds.

According to Deputy Franca Carvalho there were imported last year at this port from the River Plate 69,786 head of beef cattle and during the first nine months of the present year 58,512.

A telegram of the 21st inst. from Pernambuco states that the important firm of Boxwell, Williams & Co. has suspended payments. This telegram was published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of last Thursday. Shall the editor be expelled?

Deputy Mayrink estimates at 120,000 the number of persons in this city who eat fresh beef. The quantity of beef furnished daily to these persons, he says, is 90,000 kilos, reduced by deduction of bones and other unserviceable parts to 60,000 kilos net.

Deputy Serzedello proposes to subject to a fine of 50% of the value of the respective documents persons who fail to stamp them according to law and to pay half of the amount of the stamp to informers. This suggestion has excited much indignation.

On the 22nd inst. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara discussed certain provisions of the revenue bill and opposed the projected tax on exchange operations and certain tariff changes, which he characterized as anarchical. He referred to the serious crisis through which we are now passing.

In the 2nd quarter of the present year there were shipped from Ilvaire to Brazil 1,038,832 kilos of potatoes valued at 90,275 francs.

We copy the following telegram from one of our Buenos Aires exchanges, (of October 9th) merely to show the super-sensitive editor of the *Journal do Commercio* that there were others besides the *Times* correspondent who thought it proper to report the moratorium project of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque.

The wine merchants of this city have memorialized the chamber of deputies against the proposed increase in the duty on wine. The chamber will probably send them to the *Journal do Commercio*, which will doubtless inform them that the proposed increase is purely imaginary and that nothing of the kind is state telegraph service to meet any urgent requirement was illustrated on Saturday last in the press telegrams from Campinas in regard to the Carlos Gomes obsequies. The telegrams were dispatched at 10 p. m. and were designed for the next morning's papers in this city. They were not received until after 2 a. m. in this city, however, and only appeared Monday morning.

The *Paiz's* commercial editor in that paper's issue of yesterday says that he is informed that the London and River Plate Bank has over £100,000 in gold for sale. He adds that that bank is almost the only gold speculator in this market and has made enormous profits. A competent person, he states, suggests that the Banco da Republica shall throw its gold reserve on the market. Is this a joke?

Messrs. Clemente Neidhart and Raymundo José Neff wish to make a contract with the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro for bringing into the country 15,000 foreigners. In view of the feeling prevailing in certain quarters, would not these gentlemen find it more advisable to make a contract with whom it may concern for carrying out of the country some of the foreigners that are already here?

We are in receipt of a circular from Messrs. W. Sanson & Co. advising the transfer of their Rio steamship agency business to Mr. J. A. C. Nonhebel, under the style of Messrs. Nonhebel & Co., who will continue the business here on the same lines as before. Mr. Nonhebel has been the manager of the agency here since its establishment some five years ago, and is widely and favorably known in shipping circles.

The representatives of the proposed petroleum refinery have addressed an open letter to the reporter of the budget committee informing him that the respective company has already spent 365,000\$ in the country, imported merchandise valued at 650,000\$ and ordered other merchandise, now on the way, of the value of 300,000\$. He opposes the reduction of the duty on refined petroleum voted in 2nd discussion in the chamber of deputies.

If any one, still uninformed in regard to the nature and extent of the present commercial crisis, wishes to learn the truth, let him go for information not to those who are interested in concealing facts, but to the large class of business men who are struggling with difficulties caused by their inability to collect what is due them, by the constant decrease in their commercial transactions and by the heavy losses which they have sustained from the insolvency of debtors.

The bill presented to congress yesterday by Deputy Medeiros de Albuquerque, according an extension of six months for all matured bills, has caused an exceedingly bad impression among business men. All the papers also combat the project, showing that its adoption will undermine the credit of Brazil completely and give rise to a general belief in the outside world that the country is on the road to a general crash. They further say that although Brazil is undoubtedly passing through a severe crisis it is not proper to adopt measures that are justifiable only in cases of war. The general opinion seems to be that the bill will be defeated.

The Brazilian minister at Washington, Sr. Salvador de Mendonça, wrote to the editor of *Le Brésil*, Paris, on the 15th ult., correcting the statement that the *escadre de caron* which was purchased in the United States, had cost a million sterling. Mr. Mendonça says that the *Nietzky*, *Andaia*, *Destroyer*, the English torpedo-boat *Yarrow*, and two launches transformed into torpedo boats, together with their arms, munitions, etc., cost only 1,914,885 dollars, or £394,821. He thinks that the said squadron, with its "formidable cannon, threatening to vomit tons of dynamite," was the one thing which ended the naval revolt. And, by the way, what has become of that "formidable cannon?"

A London telegram of the 13th inst. says (we quote from our Buenos Aires exchanges):—"The *Standard* to-day comments at length upon the finances of the Argentine republic and of Brazil. It says that the fall in the prices of the securities of these countries on the London market is justified by the failure of the house of Frias Hermanos in Rio Janeiro. The *Times* referring to a note from the Brazilian legation complaining of the exaggerated reports on the condition of Brazilian finances published in that paper, recognizes the richness of the resources of that country but censures the extremely bad management of its finances which has existed during the past seven years. It concludes by saying that the Brazilians continue to turn a deaf ear to the counsels of prudence.

FINANCIAL NOTES

There were 250,000\$ in nickel coins at the mint on Saturday last. Why not use them in paying deputies?

The municipal council of Lavras, Minas Gerais, has authorized a loan of 50,000\$ for various municipal improvements.

Reports have been current since Saturday that a prominent native bank has become seriously embarrassed through its exchange operations.

A Berlin telegram of the 23rd says that Venezuela has succeeded in floating a loan of 10,000,000 dollars in that market. It is a big risk, but the Germans are undoubtedly aware of it.

The September receipts [national] of the Pará custom-house were 1,778,735,651, of which 1,676,525,701 were from import duties, 39,824,977 from internal taxes, and 47,007,852 from deposits.

The minister of finance has asked the Banco da Republica to provide cedulas (bonds) to the aggregate of 4,000,000 to pay the Companhia Metropolitan...

The President has signed the bill making the following appointments: G. S. de Azevedo for the rear of payments to be made by the department of finance...

The Liberdade of the 24th publishes a report to the effect that the national government has sold two military barracks in São Paulo to the government of that state for about 3,000,000\$...

The September receipts of the Parã recobro do amounting to 1,219,850\$149, or 214,938\$233 more than in the corresponding month of last year...

Last Wednesday in the chamber of deputies ex-Minister Cassiano do Nascimento explained how he caused exchange to rise from 9 1/2 to 12 1/2 between the end of August and the middle of November, 1894...

Becoming tired of ascribing the fall of Brazilian securities to the Times telegram, the Jornal's London correspondent tells us that it is due to a report that the interest on its foreign debt is to be paid in paper...

The Santos correspondent of the Commercio de S. Paulo (18th inst.) says that the municipal council of Santos has contracted a loan of 300,000\$ with Messrs. Theodor Wille & Co. The Diario de Santos says that the loan is covered by three bills at 90 days sight and drawing interest at one per cent a month...

On the 23rd Deputy Cincinato Braga offered an amendment to the revenue bill for collecting 40 per cent of import duties in gold, making a corresponding reduction in the duties, the proceeds of which shall be devoted exclusively to the service of the foreign debt...

In the chamber of deputies on Wednesday Deputy Serzedello in the debate on the revenue bill offered an amendment empowering the government to be security for a loan of 5,000,000 to the city government of Rio de Janeiro...

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, October 27th, 1896. Columns include Par value of the Brazilian Milreis (1000), gold, 57 d. do do U.S. coin, etc.

Table with bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day, 8 3/16. Present value of the Brazilian Milreis (gold) 303 rs. gold do do do U.S. coin, etc.

EXCHANGE.

October 26—The Banco da Republica passed no rates, and the other banks were officially at 8 1/16, but all were drawing at 8 1/16, and about midday the Brasilianische Bank commenced to furnish bills at 8 1/16...

October 21—The market opened with 8 1/16 posted at the Banco da Republica at 8 1/16, and business was reported at 8 1/16 in bank and 8 1/16 in other sterling. Then a demand appeared, it was said entirely from the bank, and had news from Pernambuco was hinted at...

October 22—The Banco da Republica was neither buying, nor selling during the day. The market opened with 8 1/16 posted at the Banco Nacional and 8 1/16 at the other banks, but with plenty of bills for other sterling at 8 1/16, and business kept up at 8 1/16...

October 23—The Banco da Republica opened at 8 1/16, and this rate was official at the other banks, but 8 1/16 was reported in other sterling and buyers at 8 1/16 were plentiful. The banks, while buying freely, showed reserve in selling...

October 24—There was next to nothing doing in the market, which was steady. All the banks posted 8 1/16, with bank obtainable with little difficulty at 8 1/16, and other bills readily placed at 8 1/16, with something reported at 8 1/16, and these rates ruled from the opening until the close of the day...

October 26—The banks opened at 8 1/16, with business reported in bank at 8 1/16, and in other sterling at 8 1/16. The London & River Plate Bank withdrew, and business was done at steadily declining quotations, until 8 1/16 for bank and 8 1/16 for other sterling were reported...

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with stock sales for October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Columns include Apolices, 58, 942; 52 do, 941; 13 do, 46,122; etc.

Table with stock sales for October 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Columns include Apolices, 58, 942; 139 do, 940; 10 do, 48,120; etc.

Table with stock sales for October 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Columns include Apolices, 58, 942; 2 do, 941; 2,000\$ do, 94; etc.

Table with stock sales for October 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Columns include 25 Republica, 131; 246 do, 131; 17 do, 57,200; etc.

Table with stock sales for October 24, 25, 26, 27. Columns include Apolices, 58, 940; 8 do, 941; 1,600\$ do, 94; etc.

Table with stock sales for October 24, 25, 26, 27. Columns include 45 Lav. e Com, 25; 200 do, 46; 20 Cred. Merc., 100; etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th October, 1896.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a fair business done for the week, the total sales amounting to about 62,000 bags, but the market has been somewhat irregular, without any great fluctuations in price, although the decline in exchange has proceeded to strengthen dealers...

brokers advancing quotations to 168\$—17\$00 and business was supposed to have been done at 17\$200. On Saturday the market was quiet at unchanged quotations, but 17\$00 would probably have bought No. 7, and this morning 168\$00—17\$00 are still quoted and there seems very little demand...

The shipments since our last report have been: 50,530 bags for the United States; 4,272 " " Europe; 4,370 " " Cape of Good Hope; 1,856 " " River Plate, etc.; 2,551 " " Coastwise.

Table with shipping rates for United States, Europe, and other regions. Columns include United States, 17; 17 Baltimore; 17 New York Br Str; etc.

Receipts for the past week were 87,157 bags, against 91,273 bags for the preceding week, and 81,386 bags for the week before. The receipts in transit were 1,395 bags.

Table with shipping rates for Washed, Regular, Ordinary, and Good and. Columns include Washed, 16; Regular, 12; Ordinary, 11; Good and, 11.

Stocks in all hands, were estimated this morning to be 305,588 bags. In Santos the business reported only exceeds 100,000 bags for the week, On Monday last "good average" was quoted at 12\$200 per to kilos, which was reduced to 11\$300 on the following day...

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

Imports.

We have had another week of moderate supplies, and quotations for most articles are firm, or have advanced, and the demand has grown in line with the demand has improved and the market is higher and stronger. Higher quotations for wheat from the River Plate, and an advance in freights, induced the local mills to advance their quotations also, and extreme prices have been paid to dealers by bakers...

been in stock for some time. The market has been strong, with all quotations advanced. American by 3750 per hrl. River Plate by 4500 and local mills by 4750 to 4800, under news of an advance in prices of wheat at the River Plate, and higher freight also. Stocks are now estimated to be about 60,000 hrl. of which 12,000 hrl. American and 1,000 River Plate in first hands, and the market closed still very firm at the following quotations, viz:

Table with market quotations for various goods. Columns include Rio Plate, 4500; American, 4750; local mills, 4800; etc.

Lard.—Receipts are 450 kegs per week for 1896. Lard to 66 rs. per hrl. and for other marks of American to 60 rs. but native is unchanged at 4800—4900 per kilogramme.

Pork.—The Isabella Gill brought 1,000 packages from Baltimore. Last retail quotations are continued, viz: 18000—18500 per kilogramme for American and 1900—19500 for native.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,240 cases Norwegian. Deliveries about equal to the supply and no changes are made in retail quotations of 13800—13900 per tub of Helder fish, 42000—48000 for Gaspe and 12800—131000 for Norwegian cases.

Rice.—The only receipts are 200 bags via Hamburg. Dealers are still quoting Indian at 24000—24500 per bag and native at 24000—24500 per do.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil, and quotations are nominal, at 68000—69000 per do.

White Pine.—Last quotations of 160—200 rs. per foot are unchanged, and there have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine.—There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations nominally unchanged, viz: red lead 16800—16900 per do and white 68000—69000.

Kerosene.—Dealers have advanced quotations to 12800—12900 per cask, owing to quantity and conditions. There have been no receipts.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and 850—900 rs. per kilogramme may still be quoted.

Rosin.—The Isabella Gill brought 700 hrl. from Baltimore. We have been unable to obtain quotations this week.

Cement.—Receipts are 550 hrl. from Antwerp. We learn of no changes in last quotations, viz: British 13500—13800 per hrl., Belgian and German 10800—14000 and French 12800—16000.

Indian Corn.—There have been no receipts during the week, and higher quotations are reported from the River Plate. Dealers have advanced prices for River Plate corn to 2800—28500 per bag, but native is unchanged at 18500—19000.

Hay.—Receipts nil, and quotations unchanged at 135—160 rs. per kilogramme, according to quality.

Brass.—Receipts nil. Prices have been advanced to 5800—5900 for River Plate and 4800—5300 for native.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 3,676 tons per Drummond, from Newport to dealers.

Rum.—Receipts coastwise are 595 pipes, 37 bbls 9 demijohns, and quotations are again unchanged, viz: Pernambuco and Maceio 145000—150000; Aracaj and Bahia, 110000—115000; Santos, 100000—105000; and Angra and Paraty, 150000—155000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 19. BALTIMORE—Amer lug Isabella Gill, 35 tons; Collision; 60 ds. sundries to Quayle, Davidson & Co.

OCT. 24. BARRIOS—Nor lug Aff, 340 tons; Irgens; ballast. LA PLATA—Br bk Franck; 138 tons; Brisco; do.

OCT. 25. NEW YORK—Amer lug Paxon Tuckers, 620 tons; Oakes; 10 ds. sundries to Watson, Ritchie & Co. MACAO—Port bk Sophia; 465 tons; Ramirez; 39 ds. salt to order.

OCT. 26. NEW YORK—Br ship Falls of Clyde, 1752 tons; Anderson; ballast. QUEENSTOWN LOU—Dutch ship Adriana, 1740 tons; Bruyn; same cargo.

OCT. 27. ATHENS—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA AMERICA—Athens; Cardiff. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick.

OCT. 28. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick.

OCT. 29. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick.

OCT. 30. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick.

OCT. 31. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick.

OCT. 1. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick.

OCT. 2. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick.

OCT. 3. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick.

OCT. 4. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick.

OCT. 5. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick. ANGLIA—Athens; Brunswick.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------|
| Melville Island | Rangoon | 14 July |
| Monte | Chacabumi | 2 Sept |
| Manuel | Pensacola | .. |
| New York | Opoto | .. |
| N. B. Morris | St. John | 11 Aug |
| Osama | Opoto | .. |
| P. de Artilha | Westerswick | 10 Aug |
| Princesa Antônia | Cariff | 25 Aug |
| P. de Artilha | Cariff | .. |
| Princesa Antônia | Hessling | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Nordik | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Nordik | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Savannah | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Opoto | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Pensacola | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Liverpool | .. |
| Porto Alegre | London | 16 Sept |
| Porto Alegre | Hamburg | 3 Sept |
| Porto Alegre | Malde | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Hull | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Mobile | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Mobile | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Pensacola | 14 Sept |
| Porto Alegre | Baltimore | 3 Aug |
| Porto Alegre | Opoto | .. |
| Porto Alegre | at Falmouth | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Westerswick | 10 Sept |
| Porto Alegre | Cariff | .. |
| Porto Alegre | Newport | 19 Sept |

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, October 25th, 1896

| NAME | TONE | AR- RIVED | FROM | CONSIGNERS |
|-------------------|------|-----------|------|------------|
| American | | | | |
| <i>British</i> | | | | |
| <i>Danish</i> | | | | |
| <i>German</i> | | | | |
| <i>Italian</i> | | | | |
| <i>Norwegian</i> | | | | |
| <i>Portuguese</i> | | | | |
| <i>Russian</i> | | | | |
| <i>Swedish</i> | | | | |

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

| DATE | NAME | FROM | CONSIGNED TO |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Oct. 16 | Nile Br | South ton 1714 | Royal Mail |
| 19 | Caipiras Br | Genoa 25d | Chargers & Co. |
| 19 | Alarcia It | Fiume 48 d | Rombauer & C. |
| 19 | Bathori Aust | River Plate 17d | do 3d |
| 19 | Maselyne Big | do 3d | Royal Mail |
| 20 | Danube Br | do 3d | do 3d |
| 21 | Manitoba Br | do 3d | Norton, M. & C. |
| 21 | Soto It | do 3d | Floria & De V |
| 21 | Drummond Br | Newport 25d | Large Indus. |
| 21 | Orchid Fr | Bordeaux 15d | Mess. Maritimes |
| 21 | Melpi Aust | Santos 22h | Rombauer & C. |
| 21 | Dalecarlia Gr | do 27h | E. Johnston & C. |
| 21 | Cometes Fr | Hamburg 29d | do |
| 22 | Catona Gr | New York 15d | do |
| 22 | Malema Fr | Opoto 26 d | Zenba, R. & C. |
| 22 | Maceo Gr | Rio Grande 7d | H. Stoltz & Co. |
| 22 | Canbya Gr | Santos 17h | E. Johnston & C. |
| 22 | Galileo Big | New York 21d | Norton, M. & C. |
| 22 | Corcovado Br | Liverpool 26d | Wilson Sons & C. |
| 24 | Enchid Br | London 34d | Norton, M. & C. |
| 24 | Les Andes Fr | River Plate 6d | Karl Valais & C. |
| 24 | Basil Fr | do 3d | Nes. Maritimes |
| 24 | Aloma Fr | Havre 26d | Chargers & Co. |
| 24 | Hann Fr | Marseilles 22d | Karl Valais & C. |
| 24 | Frelia Fr | P. Alegre 10d | Quayle D. & C. |
| 25 | Assis Br | Santos | do |

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

| DATE | NAME | FOR | CARGO |
|---------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Oct. 19 | Hollanden Br | New York | Coffee |
| 19 | anning Br | Pacific ports | Sundries |
| 19 | Trent Br | do | do |
| 20 | Nile Br | River Plate | do |
| 20 | Alarcia It | do | do |
| 21 | Danube Br | Southampton | do |
| 21 | Soto It | Genoa | do |
| 21 | Orchid Fr | River Plate | do |
| 21 | Bathsberg Nor | New Orleans | Ballast |
| 21 | Sirona Br | Santos | Sundries |
| 21 | Bathori Aust | Hamburg | do |
| 21 | Canbya Gr | do | do |
| 21 | Melpi Aust | Trieste | do |
| 21 | Dalecarlia Gr | New York | do |
| 21 | Basil Fr | Bordeaux | Sundries |
| 21 | Rosemoran Br | New Orleans | Ballast |
| 21 | Corcovado Br | Valparaiso | Sundries |
| 21 | Cometes Fr | Santos | do |

Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Oct. 26th

| Circulation | Public Funds | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 264,126,000\$ | Stock 5% currency (apólices)..... | 917,000—917,000 |
| 105,000,000 | Bonds of 1895..... | 927,000—943,000 |
| 124,655,000 | Stock 4% (gold), converted..... | 1,219,000—1,222,000 |
| 12,254,000 | Gold Loan, 1868, 6%..... | 2,530,000—2,600,000 |
| 24,679,000 | Do do 1870, 4%..... | — |
| 18,350,000 | Do do 1880, 4%..... | — |
| 17,500,000 | State of Espirito Santo..... | 1,550,000 |
| 10,330,000 | do of Minas Geraes, 5%..... | — |
| 4,000,000 | do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%..... | 965,000—965,000 |
| 25,000,000 | Emprestimo Municipal..... | 155,000—158,000 |

| Capital | Banks | Par | Last div. |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------|
| 10,000,000\$ | Commercial..... | 200\$ | 8 f000—July 06 |
| 20,000,000 | Comercio..... | 200 | 2 000—July 06 |
| ... | do 2nd series..... | 80 | 3 200—July 06 |
| 24,000,000 | Constructor..... | 200 | — |
| 10,000,000 | Credito Moral..... | 200 | 2 000—July 06 |
| 20,000,000 | Lavos e Comercio..... | 200 | 3 000—July 06 |
| ... | do 2nd series..... | 100 | 3 000—July 06 |
| 10,000,000 | Nacional Brasileiro..... | 200 | 10 000—July 06 |
| 15,145,000 | Republica do Brazil..... | 200 | 0 000—July 06 |
| ... | do 2nd series..... | 100 | 0 000—July 06 |
| 20,000,000 | Rural e Hypothecario..... | 200 | 9 000—July 06 |
| ... | do 2nd series..... | 100 | 4 500—July 06 |

| Capital | Railways | Par | Last div. |
|--------------|------------------------------|------|-----------|
| 40,000,000\$ | Bahia & Minas..... | 40\$ | — |
| 18,000,000 | Marambinho..... | 100 | — |
| 60,000,000 | Oeste de Minas..... | 200 | — |
| ... | do 2nd series..... | 75 | — |
| 24,000,000 | S. Paulo-Rio Grande..... | 200 | — |
| 70,000,000 | União Surocabana-Iatuna..... | 200 | — |
| ... | do 2nd series..... | 60 | — |

| Capital | Tramways | Par | Last div. |
|--------------|----------------------|-------|------------|
| 14,000,000\$ | Jardim Botânico..... | 200\$ | ..—Oct. 06 |
| 14,000,000 | S. Christovão..... | 200 | ..—July 06 |

| Capital | Mills | Par | Last div. |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| 10,000,000\$ | Alliança..... | 200\$ | ..—Aug. 06 |
| 6,000,000 | Brazil Industrial..... | 200 | 6 f000—Aug. 06 |
| 3,000,000 | Carros..... | 200 | 10 000—Jan. 06 |
| 6,000,000 | Confiança Industrial..... | 200 | 12 000—Aug. 06 |
| 500,000 | D. Isabel..... | 200 | 40 000—Jan. 06 |
| 1,200,000 | Industrial Niterói..... | 200 | 10 000—Feb. 06 |
| 1,500,000 | Manufatura Fianmense..... | 200 | 8 000—Jan. 06 |
| 4,000,000 | Petropolitana..... | 200 | 000—Mar. 06 |
| 2,000,000 | S. Pedro de Alcântara..... | 100 | ..—July 1859 |
| 300,000 | Santa Luzia..... | 200 | 8 000—July 06 |

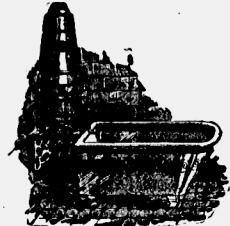
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Apollinaris

"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 act arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of vantage:

1. They consume 500 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 Agents for the Detroit Bath Co., and the Diamond and Ruby Water Filter Co.

Undertake 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 agents,

Thomas Price & Co.

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Château Lalugay



Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

THOMAS I. LIPTON

Nectandra Amara Pills.

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

115, Rua da Quitanda.

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\$800, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and one dozen boxes for 20\$000.

"JOHANNIS"

The king of natural table waters.

The finest in the world.

Walter, Block & Co., 115, Quitanda.

Champagne Piper Heidsieck

From the old firm Heidsieck

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

Sec,

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

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.

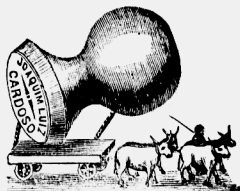
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RIO DE JANEIRO.

RAUHER & Co.

136, RUA DO OUVIDOR

TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

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

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)

BAVARIA BEER from the Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo. Price: 12\$000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also of Messrs.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia), ROSENBERG & Co. " " " GEBR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers), 77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

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 a the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

NECTANDRA AMARA

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1. I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of Nectandra Amara. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Havre, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2. On board I gave some of the Nectandra Amara wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of Nectandra Amara; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymorés, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3. Santos, 25th December 1894. I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the *sjs Aquitane* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some Nectandra Amara, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some Nectandra in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4. Pernambuco, on board *sjs Alagoas*, 17th January 1895. It was really an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5. Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly,— JOSE' CESAR DE MATTOS. Rua Augusta n. 265.

6. Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of Nectandra Amara, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE' J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B. — The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS and CHEMISTS.

DEPOT of the MANUFACTURER: 72 rua S. Pedro, 1st floor RIO DE JANEIRO.

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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

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

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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 de Janeiro, 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.

GERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

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142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

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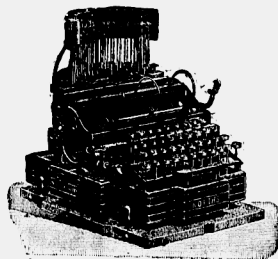
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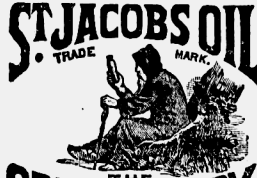
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