



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1896.

NUMBER 45

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

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 Capital £3,000,000
 Accumulated funds £4,957,000
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 Capital £1,000,000 sterling
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 Uncalled capital £2,400,751 ..
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CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
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 A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merit" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.
 OFFICES :
 Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27
 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara
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 Importers and Commission Merchants.
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 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.
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E. RENVY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac
 Dealers in
 Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
 Rua da Alfandega, 83.

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 the
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 The best desinfectant for vessels
 Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.
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 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: 06, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.
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 Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing vessels.
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 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.

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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. 2, Rua General Camara as to the following :
NEWMAN, 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.
Cachambá 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 Praiaha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. 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 Praiaha at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.
Nova Friburgo:
 Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs 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.
Corcovado:
 Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) 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, 9, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:15, 10:15, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:15, 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 Inhorahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. W. C. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Inhorahy (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 Laranjeiras.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, 7 p. m.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. 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 CAMARAO, Pastors. Sunday School, 11 a. m., 4, 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 Pinacéa 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. BAGHY, Pastor.
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Esplanada 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: 38, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
 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. LYNN, 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 10 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 law has been promulgated in Chili empowering the President to grant to returned Chilean colonists from Argentina, 100 hectares of land to fathers of families, and 40 to each son of more than 16 years, in the provinces of Cautin, Malleco, and Valdivia.
 —According to the *Chilian Times* there was a considerable fall in silver in the month of Valparaiso on Sept. 28th. The circumstance is related as follows:—"On Monday a launch (No. 27) was smashed against a steamer in the bay and thirteen bars of silver went to the bottom of the sea representing a value of 25,000 dolrs. The bars were being forwarded to Europe by Messrs. Vorwerk and Co., and were insured."
 —The state railways in July showed an excess of expenditure over income amounting to 127,623 dolrs. or cents, as compared with 221,150 dolrs. 85 cents in the same month of last year. The income and expenditure in July 1895 and 1896 were as under:

	1895	1896
Income	£ 957,961.39	£ 936,517.02
Expenditure	1,179,114.24	1,064,140.03
Loss	£ 221,149.85	£ 127,263.01
—Chilian Times.		

ENGLAND AS A COLONISING POWER.
 Captain A. S. Crowsinshield, of the United States navy, writes with reference to England as a colonising power:—"In 1892, while in command of the U. S. S. *Albatross*, I ascended the Orinoco river, going as far as Ciudad-Bolívar (formerly Angostura), 240 miles above its mouth, and I do not hesitate to state that if that great waterway were located in a British possession, its shores, instead of being as they now are for the greater part of the way a howling wilderness, would be lined with prosperous settlements, and the waters of that mighty stream would be carrying 100 tons of shipping where they now carry one; that those great civilisers, trade and commerce and agriculture, backed by law and order, would bring about in the adjacent territory a state of affairs that has never yet entered the head of the average Latin-American politician. If England has grabbed territory she has grabbed it to some purpose, and no people or race, be they civilized or savage, that has come under her rule but has been raised in the social scale, benefited and made free where formerly they were degraded, if not in an actual state of savagery or slavery. It is all very well to "twist the lion's tail," but truth is truth, and it is time the British country should, as regards England's rules and methods in her colonies and possessions, know a little more of it. Though the British government has the name of a monarchy, Americans should understand that it is to-day—and has been for the past sixty years—as much of a democracy as our own, and that it has done more to elevate and improve the condition of human beings in this benighted world than any other government on the face of the earth, or, I might say, than all others combined."
 THERE are various ways of securing immigration to a new or undeveloped country. One way is to establish a stable and economical government, keeping taxation at the lowest possible level, and making the country a cheap one to live in, and then to advertise systematically and thoroughly, as the best business men do, making known the advantages of the country in the places where the desired classes of immigrants are to be found. Another way is to neglect the foundation of good government, attempting to make up for this by spending large sums of money in the employment of agents who, aided by the right kind of literature, go about the world exciting the cupidity of poor, unsuccessful and ignorant people by tissues of lies about opportunities for acquiring fabulous wealth without work, and by promises of government aid, etc., which are never carried out. A necessary concomitant of such a scheme is "free passages." There is still another way, exactly like the last, except that to it is added the rascally feature of paying the agent an additional sum, as commission, for every person he succeeds in enticing to the country he represents. All three of these methods have been in the past and are still in use in different quarters of the globe. We think we are not going beyond the truth when we say that South American countries almost invariably resort to the second and third schemes outlined above. Argentina has not been guiltless, but probably the worst offender has been Brazil.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108.)
Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 510.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:
Germany..... (Direction der Discount Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Sime, Frankfurt a. M.)
England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)
France..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André 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 19th 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., L.D.—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
Item 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. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly renovated and has been provided with sanitary improvements, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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

THE CRISIS.

There remains no doubt that we are passing through a period of difficulties for all classes of society and that the government of the republic does not follow an unencumbered path, free from cares, open to anxiety and not requiring serious patriotic thought.

The financial crisis which has been for a long time growing below the surface, resulted from blunders committed by many persons and from the neglect of strict economy, and has been intensified by governmental inactivity and by the lethargy of those at the head of the financial administration of the country, whose cars have not been reached by the urgent and justifiable clamor of our commercial community, besieged with difficulties and embarrassments of every class and still more severely injured by this incomprehensible inactivity, so much the more incomprehensible at the present moment when the situation demands prompt action, and fearless and energetic resolutions to replace the inactivity of the unscrupulous slyness, the stagnation of quietude that indicates decomposition and death.

Hence (there is no use in attempting to conceal the fact), in connection with hidden causes, the lack of confidence which has generated, especially in the last few days, the nightmare of our commercial community, all resistance being impossible, when exchange troubles as if the country were involved in a war of extermination, or other financial weakness displayed by incurable disrepair.

The shock resulting in the market from the suspension of payments by an important firm gave rise to exaggerated reports and embarrassed several commercial establishments, which having to meet immediate engagements and being involved in large transactions, were suddenly surprised by the unexpected and general shrinkage of credit; but, as nearly all of them were found to be perfectly solvent, it was easy, with the restoration of complete confidence, for them to overcome the difficulties which at first confronted them. This occurrence, which some persons have magnified into a catastrophic crisis, was nothing more than a temporary disturbance, which must disappear as soon as trade can be restricted to the limit of the resources which are normally at the disposal of the mercantile community.

Report of the Board of Directors of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario, Oct. 20.

The situation has grown emphatically worse. Since day before yesterday there have been circulated reports of disturbances attributed to political motives. It is not in that quarter that the evil is to be found, nor is it thence that proceeds the danger. What it is necessary to see is that a number of factories, some because they cannot sell what they manufacture and others because they cannot obtain money from establishments of credit, have dismissed some of their operatives, who cannot easily find other employment.

House rent is dear, clothing is dear, and extremely dear are all articles of food. Duties and transportation increase the price of merchandise; but, if we have to pay in gold for everything we import (and we import carnie seca, bread stuffs and everything we eat) what principally increases the cost is the depreciation of our currency in relation to that in which we have to make our payments. The people are tired of waiting for measures that never come.

Gazeta de Noticias, Oct. 29.

While Dr. Serzedello Correia, who has been minister of several portfolios and professor of political economy and is at present a deputy and member of the budget committee, regards the commercial class as rascally crocodiles (chamigas velhacas), others think that, with the increase and improper distribution of taxes and with the precarious financial condition of the country the commercial community has the cord on its neck and the knife at its breast and is in fact between the devil and the deep sea. Petitions have been sent to congress and able articles have clearly depicted the distressing state of trade. One of the representatives of the nation even looked upon a moratorium as a timely measure. Everybody seeks advice and every one makes suggestions. It reminds one of a shipwreck, in which each seeks his own safety, every one giving orders and no one obeying, the imminence of death obliterating all notions of discipline, composure and reflection.

Article in the Jornal do Commercio of Nov. 2.

Calligrams from Rio de Janeiro were of ominous import, a financial crisis being in progress, with rumors of government intervention in the form of a moratorium for six months. This news caused a sharp decline in Brazilian stocks, and affected most other South American stocks adversely. A heavy fall took place in Brazilians on the serious news above referred to, the 1883 and 1889 loans losing 3 and 2 1/2 respectively, the 1888 loan and Western of Minas 2. Most other South American stocks followed suit.

Stock Market Report, Financial News, Oct. 12.

Hamburg, October 11.—The Hamburgische Börsenhalles publishes a telegram from the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, which, while most positively denying the reports relative to a general moratorium in Brazil, represents the rumors of a fresh commercial failure, with liabilities amounting to 1,600 contos, as being apparently not without foundation. The bank, however, is not affected by the failure.—Reuter.

From Financial News, Oct. 12.

Reuter's Agency has received from the Brazilian legation in London communication of the following telegram addressed to the Count de Figueiredo [president of the National Brazilian Bank], who is now in Paris:—"Ato de Janeiro, October 11.—The financial news from Brazil lately circulated in Europe is strangely exaggerated. The situation is tranquil, as is shown by the rate of exchange, which has undergone no modification during the last few days. As regards the reported moratorium, it is true that S. Honor Meleiros Albuquerque, a radical deputy, brought forward, though without any previous understanding with the government, a bill granting a moratorium for commercial bills. The chamber of deputies, however, did not admit that there was any ground for taking this measure into consideration."

From Financial News, Oct. 13.

It is a pity the Brazilian legation did not see fit to publish, together with the telegram regarding the Brazilian financial crisis sent to the Comte de Figueiredo, in Paris, the name of the sender. Experience has, indeed, shown that official statements issued under the auspices of the Brazilian legation are not always as reliable as official statements ought to be. But, apart from that, the Figueiredo telegram has one value if it is the declaration of the President or his finance minister, and quite another if it only represents the irresponsible affirmation of the man in the street.

From Financial News, Oct. 14.

Your Rio telegram published Saturday says 300 failures reported. This news incorrect. Register commercial court states there were 22 petitions banks up since August 1. Furthermore, it is incorrect that higher customs rates proposed except on beer.

Telegram to The Times from editor of Jornal do Commercio extracted from S. A. Journal of Oct. 14.

Mr. J. A. de Azevedo Castro, delegate of the Brazilian treasury, also writes:—"I have just received a telegram from his excellency the minister of finance of Brazil, dated October 10, the same day on which a telegram from a press correspondent at Rio de Janeiro was published containing alarming news about the financial situation of that market. The exaggerated number of applications of bankruptcy are reduced to less than six firms who have suspended their payments and made arrangements with their creditors. As to the bill for a moratorium, it has been presented by a deputy of the opposition, and was not considered a matter for discussion. Some restrictions in business concerning the unexpected fall in the coffee market and withdrawal of money are merely temporary, everybody being full of confidence in the resources of the country and the well-considered action of the government."

From European Mail, Oct. 14.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The bill recently given in Buenos Aires for the benefit of the British Hospital yielded a net result of \$5,358 currency, which amount was handed over to the treasurer.

In the year 1886 the Provincial Hypothecary Bank, then in the splendor of its prime, sent an order to London for 300 manufactured ledgers. The books came out in due time and went astray in the custom-house. They were found the other day, after 10 years, in a shed of the Catalinas deposits! Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

The national government has bought the North West Argentine railway branch from Villa Mercedes to Rioja in 1,822,295 dollars gold. Government has also purchased the line from San Cristobal to Tucuman. The entire sum paid in bonds is 10,534,472 dollars gold. The bonds will be redeemed in six monthly installments with interest.—Southern Cross.

We have often heard sung the praises of the British Hospital and those good words have come so often of late that there can be no doubt that they are justly due. In conversation with a recent patient we are told of the inexhaustible tenderness, tact, and care of the doctors and attendants and the perfect arrangements for cleanliness and comfort. When we reflect upon the tendency to complain and find fault with a public institution, such praise becomes the more marked. This is a noble institution of which we have a right to be proud and which our rich people should graciously endow with permanent funds for a generous support.—Buenos Aires Herald.

While a number of rich and chivalrous ladies were assembled to devise means for aiding the sufferers from a great fire in distant Guayaquil, there lay dying in the military hospital a private soldier of the line who had been taken prisoner by a commissioned officer's orders, and since then he has died—murdered, and murdered in a manner that would make a Bashî Bazonuk blush, murdered as brutally as ever was murdered a victim of the knout in Siberia, murdered as foully as ever was murdered a slave under the lash of his master, and if there ever was a case in which public opinion should rise in its might and demand the punishment of his torturers, it is this. No man can disgrace the service or country if his crime is not condoned, but punished, but if it is glozed over, hidden or condoned, all the guilt and all the condemnation due to the average culprit are due to the service which condones it.—Buenos Aires Herald.

their reduction. And if the populace were to show a little more determination to put an end to the abuses and impositions which have prevailed here during the last six years, we have no doubt but what the deputies would promptly and patriotically find a great many more concessions to make. Perhaps they would even volunteer to surrender their 75% a day for the extra sessions which they have so unnecessarily imposed upon the country. It is a good illustration of the recourses to which such men resort in the protection of their selfish interests. And it ought to be an object lesson to the people themselves, who permit their interests to be so ruthlessly sacrificed by the men whom they have entrusted with the important service of legislation. The record of the day is not complete, however, for when night came the military and police authorities appeared with their extraordinary precautions against some rumored insurrection. What they feared we do not know, but it is apparent that capital is to be made out of some threatened monarchist revolt. The truth is—and it will of course be concealed—that the people are uneasy and tired of all this burden of misgovernment. They may break out into riots at any moment, and they may turn to the monarchists as their last hope. But that there has been any monarchist plot in all this we do not for one moment believe.

A PARALLEL.

Some twenty odd years ago a young Brazilian left this city for the United States. Why and how he left we do not discuss, for it is foreign to the object we have in view. He had been well educated, had studied law, and had likewise entered upon a political career. His future in his own country had been a promising one, for he had influential friends who were in a position to advance his interests. He had no fortune to draw upon, however, and when he took up his residence in the city of New York he was compelled to seek some remunerative employment. He followed for a time the uncertain occupation of a translator, and then took to journalism.

For the best part of twenty years he edited and published an important periodical in Portuguese, whose circulation was almost exclusively confined to Brazil. It was ably edited, profusely illustrated, and enjoyed great popularity among Brazilians. And it enjoyed exactly the same freedom in criticism that was exercised by the American press. He criticised the habits and customs of the people among whom he lived, and he censured and denounced their government and its officials whenever he wished. Probably no man ever did so much to form the opinion of his own countrymen in regard to the United States and its people as did this one journalist, and that this opinion was not always favorable is a matter of common knowledge. And yet, we have never heard that the American press denounced and insulted him, nor that congressmen hurled opprobrious epithets upon him, nor that he was called before the police to give satisfaction, nor that the government of the country gravely discussed the propriety of deporting him, nor that his name was bandied about the streets and cafés as an enemy of the country, and an inventor of false news.

Add to this the fact that he was for many years the correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio*, and that he exercised the fullest liberty in his letters and telegrams, and we have the case complete. He was bitterly hostile to the Grant administration, and his criticisms were sometimes so sharp that the American minister and other Americans resident in Brazil were keenly irritated, and yet we have still to hear that he ever suffered the slightest inconvenience from his exercise of the right of free speech and free press.

In time his periodical was suspended, and he first removed to London and then, at the expiration of twenty years, returned to Rio de Janeiro. Later on he became editor and part proprietor of the principal newspaper in that city. We have only to add that this Brazilian journalist is no other than José Carlos Rodrigues, managing editor of the *Journal do Commercio*, and that his New York periodical was *O Novo Mundo*.

As this journalist now condemns and insults the editor of *The Rio News* for doing just what he himself did when a resident of New York, it will be instructive to consider this parallel closely. The editor of *The*

News has a better justification than ever the editor of *O Novo Mundo* had, for he publishes a commercial paper and is under every obligation to discuss financial and commercial questions. We have never questioned the sincerity of the man who edited *O Novo Mundo* and wrote letters to the *Journal do Commercio*; in fact, on many, very many points his views were essentially our own. But it must be remembered that his criticisms were contrary to the opinions of a majority of the American people. In his own country, however, he looks upon the subject in another light, for he denounces us for following his own example, and broadly hints that we should be expelled from the country. We should be glad to hear what justification he can offer for such a betrayal of all that is best in his own profession.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 13.—Senate.—The bill regulating the collection of export duties for the states in the federal district was voted in 3rd discussion. In 2nd discussion were voted the following special appropriations:—23,592,827 for the department of industry; 40,000 for executing the law reorganizing the tribunal of accounts; 37,939,975 for compensating Dr. Pinho Borges. The bill for fixing the pay of members of the next congress, that for revising the charter of the S. Francisco and Chopim railway and that for revising the civil code formed by Senator Coelho Rodrigues were also voted in 2nd discussion and that for recognizing the jurisdiction of federal courts over political crimes in 1st discussion. The bill on the right to carry weapons and that for changing the flag were rejected. Several private bills were voted and the senate adopted the resolution for prolonging the congressional session to Nov. 14.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted amendments to the budget of the department of justice and interior and discussed the electoral bill from the senate and the federal district electoral bill.

Oct. 14.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the following special and deficiency appropriations:—6,524,426,806 for payment of arrears of indebtedness to 1715 creditors; 661,658,824 for the charter of the steamers *Tris* and *Aymoré*; 668,266 for sundry accounts of the navy departments; 23,592,827 for the department of industry; 2,000 for remunerating the services of an umpire. Several private bills were voted and the senate discussed the bill on holidays.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the amendments to the revenue bill and concurred in some of the senate's amendments to the budget and the department of finance, rejecting others. In the discussion of the senate's electoral bill Deputy José Mariano offered amendments embracing 34 articles.

Oct. 15.—Senate.—The bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices and the bill on holidays were voted in 2nd discussion. Several amendments to the former were also voted. The senate voted in 1st discussion the bill for reorganizing the government savings bank and concurred in some of the amendments of the chamber of deputies to the bill on agricultural labor contracts, rejecting others.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the amendments to the budget of the department of industry. The amendments to the revenue bill being put to the vote, some were passed and others rejected. Deputies Pinto da Rocha and Nilo Pecanha violently attacked the editor of *The Rio News*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit nickel coins are current in Pará.
—Dr. Cavalcanti Mello has decided to publish at Petropolis his paper, the *Rio de Janeiro*.

—Bahia telegrams of the 2nd state that the recent elections have resulted favorably to the federal party.

—During the exequies of Carlos Gomes board at some of the Campinas hotels is said to have risen to 50\$ per diem.

—The sanitary condition of S. Carlos, São Paulo, is said to be most excellent, and it is believed that the town will escape an epidemic visitation this year.

—The Pará correspondent of the *Pais* says the *Provincia do Pará* intends to prosecute the *Journal do Brasil* for the publication of defamatory telegrams.

—A monarchist paper, *A Opinião*, has been started at S. Carlos do Pinalha, São Paulo. The movement in favor of restoration seems to be steadily growing.

—There were 277 deaths in the city of Pará including 27 still-births, during the month of September. For the nine months ending September 30th the total was 2,378.

—A Bahia telegram of the 2nd says that the leader has been re-established at Iquité and that the order of the bandits, José Marques Silva, has been captured. The victims of these bandits were Italians principally.

—The brother of Veiga Cabral is being "disciplined" in Pará, by the military authorities, for going away from the city without permission. It seems that he went to Amapá to stir up political agitation in favor of his brother.

—It was reported in Bahia on the 28th ult. that there had been more fighting in the disturbed districts and that a police force had been surrounded by the band of Clementino de Mattos. It is stated that there have been several persons killed and wounded on both sides and that Matos' family is in the hands of the police.

—Reports of expected disturbances in Rio de Janeiro have been recently circulated in Pará. A telegram received and published by one of the journals of that city states that President Prudente de Moraes intends to resign.

—The *Amazonas Commercial*, of Manaus, says that the governor of Amazonas has requested Dr. Aarão Reis to contract two engineers for the embellishment of that city. In addition to this they are to be charged with providing water and drainage.

—The corner-stones of the penitentiary and government house were laid in Porto Alegre on the 28th ult. If the government of that state is at present, it seems to us that two corner stones are one too much.

—The *Correio Paulistano*, whose loyalty to the existing form of government is unsuspected, calls the recent excitement about monarchist plots a "ridiculous agitation." Foul and promoted by the Jacobins, it might better be called a "dangerous agitation."

—The funeral obsequies of Carlos Gomes at Santos, São Paulo and Campinas drew large crowds of people and the tributes paid to the dead composer's memory have been unparalleled in Brazilian history. The final funeral ceremonies occurred at Campinas on the 27th ult., and were attended by the governor and other prominent officials and an enormous concourse of people.

—A fire broke out in the building known as the Terraço in São Paulo in the morning of the 26th ult., resulting in the complete destruction of the place. It was occupied by a restaurant called the *Estabelecimento*. The police have pronounced the fire accidental. It was insured in the Northern for 30,000\$, in addition to which the proprietor is said to have lost about 60,000\$ on stock, fittings and furniture.

—Another difference of opinion appears to have arisen among the S. Paulo monarchists, Dr. João Mendes de Almeida advising the party not to take part in the coming election, while the *Commercio* advises the monarchists to wait for the decision of the directory. It will be silly, in our opinion, to not contest the election. Every voter ought to vote, and every opposition member sent to congress will add to the security and protection of the country. Refusing to vote is cowardly.

—It ought to be placed on record that in the present discussion, which was originally intended to be peaceful, the first act of material violence was committed by the S. Paulo police, which on the 30th ult. took forcible possession of the building of the Centro Monarchista and arbitrarily closed it. This imprudent and despotic measure, which, in a period of political agitation like the present, may lead to disastrous consequences, cannot fail to be censured by all friends of good government and free institutions. Subsequently the *Anticorreo* a monarchist paper published by students, was closed up by the police and the *Commercio de S. Paulo* felt itself obliged to discontinue political discussion and confine itself to news and literature. In addition to this the government sent to Santa Catharina on Friday last for the 7th battalion and the celebrated Col. Moreira Cesar, which it is said are to be located in S. Paulo. All this injures another reign of terror.

—Regarding the Canadian immigrants, which the *Journal do Commercio* would have us believe are satisfactorily settled, the *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the 29th ult. says:—“We know from an anonymous informant (*Conf. Lamy*) that many families of immigrants lately arrived from Canada have been to a high authority, asking his protection because they find themselves completely helpless (*desamparados*) and without expectation of satisfactory employment. The immigrants are complaining of the food (*tratamento alimenticio*) which is furnished them in the respective *hospedarias*, and besides being denied certain comforts to which they are accustomed, such as milk for their little children and necessary lodging, they fear being thrown into the street at any moment, thus becoming completely abandoned. Many of these immigrants desire to return to their own country. It seems to us that the fact, if true as related to us, merits the attention of the competent powers.” This fully confirms what *The News* has said. It appears that a part of the number arriving here have not been furnished with employment, that they are not receiving the assistance promised them, and that they now wish to return to Canada. *The Journal* will please take note.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Julio de Castilhos has sent to his legislature his estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the state for 1897. The former is estimated at 8,036,700\$ and the latter at 7,971,887\$510.

On the 28th ult. at the laying of the corner-stones of the penitentiary and government-house, Castilhos made a speech eulogizing the commander of the military district.

On the same day merchants at Pelotas held a meeting and protested against custom-house restrictions on trade at Bagé. On the 29th a committee of merchants left for the latter city.

A Porto Alegre telegram says that in view of the fall in exchange mercantile houses have telegraphed to their travellers to suspend sales.

On the 30th the superior court decided in favor of Telles the suit between him and the Companhia Hydraulica. Judges Carlos Flores and Penino Chaves refrained from making parts in the proceedings. Telles celebrated his triumph with fireworks. The court is said, however, to consider exorbitant the compensation demanded by Telles.

The following movements of troops are reported:—The 6th cavalry to S. Borja; the 11th infantry from Livramento to Uruguaiana.

At Vacaria members of the federalist party have held a large meeting and organized a local executive committee.

The commander of the municipal guard at the station of Pirainy is severely censured by the press for having caused a merchant to be flogged.

Locusts have made their appearance in the state causing much damage.

In commercial circles, says a Pelotas telegram, there is much apprehension on account of the fall

in exchange and in consequence of the alarming reports that are circulated.

A telegram of 1st inst. from Porto Alegre says that Julio de Castilhos' organ, the *Federação*, attacks Telles, whom it accuses of being disorderly and contumacious. It adds that the press is watching him. From this it seems that Castilhos has not yet forgiven the Telles family for the mutiny which Panaleão excited in the military brigade. It is asserted that Telles had prepared to create a disturbance in case the superior courts had decided against him the suit with the Companhia Hydraulica.

The castilhista Campos Cartier is said to have published an article against Dr. Rodrigues Alves, minister of finance.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Tunnel No. 2 on the Mariana branch of the Central railway has been opened.

—The Piaui branch of the Leopoldina railway was seized at the suit of debenture-holders on the 27th ult.

—The Alagoas Railway Co. has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

—Four dynamite bombs were found on Wednesday near the station of Engenho Novo on the Central railway.

—The free tickets issued on the Central railway amounted to 868,454\$415 in 1894 and to 1,197,206\$600 in 1895.

—The government has signed a contract with the Southern Brazilian company for operating the line beyond Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, which has already been constructed by the government.

—To meet the crisis in the meat supply of this city the minister of industry has given orders for the greater means transportation on the Central railway for all cattle destined to the Santa Cruz abattoir.

—The Sobral railway of Ceará, a government property, yielded a gross revenue of 149,244\$500 for the first half of the current year. What the expenditures were is not stated by the newspaper from which we quote.

—Gross negligence caused a bad accident on the *serna* section of the Central on Sunday evening, ten wagons getting loose and running down grade from Serra to Belem, where they were smashed and burned. Two or three brakemen were killed.

—A recent parliamentary “blue book” shows that at the end of 1895 there were 21,174 miles of railroad open in Great Britain. The authorized capital of the roads is set down as \$5,573,434,945. During the year the roads carried, exclusive of contract ticket-holders, 929,779,909 passengers.

—There was a collision between a mixed train and a ballast train at Malhães Barbosa on the Central railway on the 27th ult., caused by a mistake of the switchman. Several “sisters of Zion” on their way to Petropolis, were on the mixed train. Four persons were injured in the accident, one gravely, and several wagons were badly damaged.

—The São Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company, Limited, at a special meeting held yesterday at the offices, Gresham House, E. C., unanimously confirmed the resolutions passed on September 25, increasing the capital from £2,000,000 to £4,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 new shares of £10 each, divided equally into ordinary and preference.—*Financial News*, Oct. 13.

—Owing chiefly to the new tariff rates, which vary with the rise and fall in exchange and which came into force on January 1, the receipts of the Recife and San Francisco (Pernambuco) Railway Company in the past half-year were the largest ever recorded, the increase over the June half of 1895 being £25,218. On the other hand, the expenditure was £11,345 higher, the pay of the employees having been increased 25 per cent since January 1. The rise in rates had no effect, apparently, on through traffic; but the number of short-run travellers was rather less. The usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, is recommended.—*Financial News*.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Reporter of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, says the damage to the coffee plantations by the drought of September and October was not so great as at first estimated. The trees which bore heavily the past year did not promise so well at first and have dropped some of the fruit from the first blossoming, but the late rains have greatly improved their condition and it is expected that the November blossoming will be abundant, which will compensate for the loss on the September blossoming. The plantations less than six years of age have suffered nothing.

LOCAL NOTES

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* came in from Ilha Grande on Wednesday.

—Dr. Cavalcanti Mello, editor of the *Rio de Janeiro*, says that he is constantly dogged by a police spy.

—If the government fails to set the example of respect for law, how can it expect its adversaries to be more scrupulous?

—It would appear that Gov. Campos Salles is seeking to be considered a rival of Julio de Castilhos in the art of administration.

—The minister of interior has telegraphed to the governor of S. Paulo contradicting the reports of political disturbances in this city.

—The arrival of Moréira Cesar and his battalion at the present time, when the government is engaged in committing acts of violence, is certainly ominous.

—“No one can be obliged to do anything or to refrain from doing anything, except in virtue of the law.” (Constitution of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, Art. 72, § 1).

—The secret police force has been increased by 56 men. Even the *Journal do Commercio* (Oct. 31st) admits the employment of over 40 men, which may be considered as good confirmatory evidence in this instance.

—A telegram to São Paulo on the 27th ult. stated that the new Italian province was to be signed on that day. Some of the questions in dispute, it was stated, were not included, and on other points both nations made concessions.

—The *Pais* says that slips of paper with the words “*Viva a Monarchia!*” have been found in some of the postal boxes. Perhaps this story is a variation on the one in which monarchist coins were discovered in Niteroi.

—The minister of justice has nominated a commission, consisting of José Hygino, of the supreme tribunal, Desembargador Barabas and Dr. Ubaldino do Amaral, for the systematic consolidation of all existing dispositions upon federal judicial organization and procedure.

—We sincerely regret to announce the sudden death from heart disease on the 31st ult. of Mr. Arthur Manico Gull, a well known coffee broker of this city. Mr. Gull was for many years connected with the firm of Norton, Megaw & Co. and has been a resident here for many years.

—The chief of police is making the serious mistake of increasing his force of “*secretos*.” Many prominent men known to be opposed to the government are being shadowed by these spies, and we are again drifting back into the shameful state of affairs which existed under Floriano Peixoto.

—If moderate men wish to restrain political agitation within proper limits, they must take part in public affairs and exercise some control over them. But if they become frightened and afraid to speak at critical moments, the country will continue to be the prey of successive revolutions and dictatorships.

—Those who are curious to know why so much is said about deferring everything connected with the President, from the surgical operation to deposition, should remember that his second year in office expires on the 15th, and that after this date the Vice-President becomes his constitutional successor.

—The *Pais* of the 29th says that work on the cruiser *Barroso* (launched in 1889, we think) and the torpedo-catcher *Caramuru*, is now well advanced. It is time, surely. If much more time is taken in this extraordinary feat in ship-building, the vessels will be old enough to be broken up by the time they are finished.

—Some of our “*illustrated*” colleagues are still troubled about the hostility of this paper toward Brazil. They say that we are always saying things to discredit the country, and then they invariably add that the paper has little or no circulation, and no influence. In that case, why worry? No one need fear a paper without circulation and without influence!

—The following extraordinary telegram appeared in the *Journal do Commercio* this morning:—“London, 2nd November.—Hemming, governor of Australia, left to-day for George-Town (Tasmania). Before his departure Hemming had a long conference with Chamberlain.” “Hemming” happens to be the governor of British Guiana, and George-Town its capital.

—The act of visiting the graves of the revolutionists on last Sunday under the auspices of ladies of this city was in itself an imposing spectacle and was rendered doubly impressive by the large detachment of soldiers stationed at the Paqueta cemetery to prevent the entrance of the beautiful wreath delicately by the ladies to the heroes who fell in battle and to the victims of military murder.

—The work of repaving the streets seems to be done without system or experienced oversight. Patches of street are torn up in every direction, and are left in that condition for weeks, to the serious disturbance of traffic. And then when finished, they soon require relaying because of the defective way in which the work is done. It is good for the contractor, but very bad for the taxpayer.

—Among recent arrivals here, we note that of D. Francisco de Veyga, who comes to Brazil to procure assistance for the Cuban revolutionists. It may be contrary to all the laws of neutrality, but we sincerely hope that he will be courteously received and sent away with an overflowing pocket. Spain's outrageous misgovernment of Cuba ought to come to an end, and the people of that island deserve sympathy and support.

—The Brazilian anarchists who have threatened British houses at Rio say, “No more exploiting of the government and country by foreign banks!” If politicians of this stamp were not, as Mr. John Morley has pointed out, so notoriously ignorant of history, they of Rio would have known that the foreign banks are far more likely to be exploited by the government than the government by the banks.—*Financial News*, Oct. 13.

—Congress has appointed a mixed commission on the sanitation of this city. It is composed of politicians, and is now devoting its attention to the question whether the nation's government shall guarantee a municipal loan of six millions sterling. It looks like a case of the blind leading the blind, and it forcibly illustrates the fact that nothing is likely to be done without enormous expenditure. The inexpensive remedies are not considered.

—Why doesn't the *Journal* put that “*respetavel negociante evangéico*” on its regular staff and thus satisfy his aspirations! Presumably, he is one of those “*americanos do norte*” whose principal object in life is to furnish opinions to the *Journal* against ourselves. He would be a splendid addition to the *Journal's* staff and would furnish all the “*corrective*” its editor could desire without the trouble of establishing another English paper.

—The *Pais* on the 29th denied that the troops had been held in readiness on the 27th, but the report to this effect was confirmed on that day by the *Journal do Brasil*.

—On last Tuesday disquieting reports were circulated that the troops composing the garrison of this city were said to be held in readiness. It was rumored that the government had discovered a political plot; but on the following day the evening paper *Noticia* claimed to be authorized to state that the government had merely been apprehensive of disturbances which, it was feared, might be caused by operatives thrown out of employment on Tuesday. The anxiety of the authorities and the appointment of additional *secretos* shows that this excuse is not sincere.

—We regret to see that the government of President Prudente de Moraes, which we have hitherto considered the best government possible in the present condition of Brazil, has entered on the inclined plane of intolerant, violent and arbitrary measures. We trust that those who control the policy of the government will, before going farther in this direction, reflect seriously on the consequences, always bearing in mind the disasters entailed upon the country, through a similar deviation from the path of moderation, law and justice, by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—We are glad to note that the senate threw out the provision in the bill fixing the pay of senators due to deputies in the next session of congress, which provides permanent free passes for them on all state railway lines, and also that the chamber was unable to raise a two-thirds vote for it on its return. The iniquitous imposition therefore is rejected, and the legislator who draws mileage from the public treasury will be compelled to use at least a part of it in paying his traveling expenses. It is characteristic of the present congress that it should vote mileage allowances, and then vote free passes so that the said mileage would remain in their pockets.

—The regulations on domestic service issued by the prefect of the federal district have been published. According to these regulations, no one, after they enter into execution, can employ a servant who does not present a certificate of conduct and show that he has been duly registered. For the infraction of this provision both the employer and the servant are subject to fine. Engagements for an indefinite period may be terminated by 8 days' warning. Of course the enforcement of such regulations will either be a force or an abuse. And it reflects but little credit upon the intelligence of the jacobin rulers of this city that such intolerable restrictions should be imposed under a republican form of government.

—We are advised that when the ladies' missions, accompanied by various societies, reporters and invited friends, reached Paqueta on Sunday last to place flowers on the graves of the revolutionists who lost their lives during the late revolt, they found the enclosure guarded by a detachment of the 10th battalion, which refused admittance for some reasons. Of course the committee then resolved to return, a few private individuals entering the cemetery to visit the graves of their dead. It is an extraordinary step for the government to take and marks a return to the oppressive measures and persecutions of the Peixoto regime. It can have no good result, and will only serve to discredit a faction whose hatreds even pursue the dead.

—A successful operation was performed on the President on the 29th ult. by Barão de Pedro Afonso and Dr. Oscar Bulhões, the surgeons removing a large calculus from the bladder. No unfavorable effects resulted, and the patient will soon be able to attend to the duties of his high office. Considerable irritation has been shown in some quarters because the President concealed his resolution to have the operation performed at once, it being expected that he would defer it until after the 15th inst. On the morning of the 1st inst. the surgeons began to publish bulletins, in which some complication from malaria was brought forward. This has created some anxiety in the city, which was intensified by the hasty sending to Desterro for the 7th battalion. At latest accounts the President was doing well.

—Since the date of our last issue the supply of fresh beef in this city has been insufficient and precarious. This has given rise to a singular discussion in regard to the conduct of the municipal chamber of Niteroi. The enemies of that chamber assert that it refuses to permit fresh meat, even in the smallest quantities, to be brought from Niteroi to Rio and that it places detachments of armed men at the ferry stations to enforce the prohibition, instructing them to search parcels and seize the meat found. It is added that the pilots of the ferry-boats have instructions to collect 300 reis per kilo for all the meat found on board. The chamber's friends say that it permits free trade in fresh meat, but will not tolerate the speculation of butchers who wish to sell meat to Rio de Janeiro at a higher price than the Niteroi market rate. It seems that there are some peculiar ideas extant as to the meaning of free trade.

—A contributor to the *Comercio de S. Paulo* (28th October) calls attention to the manner in which Dr. Araújo Reis is preparing the Fribrigo palace for the presidential residence. He complains that this beautiful edifice is being completely spoiled and is likely to be a monument of “*four supine architectural ignorance and of our lack of judgment.*” In place of the bronze eagles on the parapet over the main entrance, he has placed there “*some formidable iron bonacas (dolls), common, unartistic and of an unreasonable size.*” And on the arms of the republic over the entrance he has had a Phrygian cap painted which appears to be hanging on the upper part of the star, which is a conceit of his own. It is said that the “*improvements*” which Sr. Araújo is making will cost about 900,000\$, and will be nothing better than “*a series of monstrosities.*” Since this criticism appeared, the cap has been removed from the star and the work is now thought to be less objectionable.

DEATHS.

MCNEILL.—In this city on 30th October last, DAVID, infant son of David McNeill.

MANSFIELD.—On 30th October, 1896, at 240 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, LARRY MENZIE, daughter of the late James Emery and Ann Beesley Mansfield. R.I.P. New York, Belfast and Manchester papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTES

—What is a commercial crisis?
—Not only is the emptiness of our shops noticeable, but the decrease in street traffic is equally so.

—The *Gazeta de Petropolis* says that the large cotton factory at Cascantina has suspended work for want of cotton.

—The proprietors of the Marahy abattoir, of Niteroi, offer to supply this city with beef at 750 reis per kilo.

—The municipal council of this city has protested against the proposed duty of 15\$ per head on imported beef cattle.

—For the half year ending June 30 last, the Royal Mail directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

—The effort of the monopolists to prevent free killings at the Santa Cruz abattoir has failed. We are now getting a satisfactory supply for less than the monopolist contractors wanted.

—The quantity of gold extracted from the mines in the Ampa disputed territory from Aug. 3, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1896, is said to amount to 2,741 k. 845 gr. valued at 20,277,166 francs.

—The Brazilian Submarine paid a dividend of 6 per cent for the year ending June 30 last, besides placing £ 2,000 to account of reserve fund and paying a bonus of 2 shillings a share.

—According to the *Textile Mercury* of Manchester, of Oct. 17, there had been a falling off in the exports of piece goods to Brazil of 44.4 per cent. The shrinkage on exports to all countries was 16.4 per cent.

—One of the store-rooms of the *trapiço* Central, in the Gamboa district, collapsed on the 30th, on account of the great weight stored within. The store-room contained about 3,500 bags of flour, the roof falling in upon them.

—We see by the *Journal do Commercio* of the 17th ult. that Sr. Henrique Dumont, son of the founder of the celebrated Dumont estate in São Paulo recently sold to an English syndicate, is one of the partners in the association which owns that newspaper.

—The Lloyd Brasileiro steamer *Maranhão* went aground in the bay of Jaraguá, near Macaé, on the night of the 29th ult. It was reported that no damage had been sustained and that the steamer would be floated with the first high water, which afterwards occurred.

—A telegram from Rio to S. Paulo on the 28th ult. says:—“The Alliança, Corcovado, Cascantina and S. Sebastião cotton factories closed to-day, leaving over four thousand five hundred operatives without employment. The proprietors allege the absolute lack of cotton.” We are now waiting for some one to say that the *Times* correspondent did it.

—The *Pais* of the 29th says that the Alliança cotton factory has resolved to reduce its force by one half, and to divide those retained into two gangs which will go on duty alternately. The S. Felix factory had resolved to close up and had dismissed its operatives, promising however to recommence work at the beginning of the coming month in case the situation should improve. The *Pais* gives this information, not as *consta-nos* but as a *sabemos* (we know).

—The S. Christovão tramway company has formally protested against the proposed increase of 30 per cent in the import duties on forage (hay and corn), which will greatly increase operating expenses. But stop— isn't there some mistake about this? The editor of the *Journal* telegraphs to the *Times* that the only increase is on beer—and of course he won't do such a thing as misrepresent facts! And especially so after his homilies about the sinfulness of not telling the truth!

—A São Paulo telegram of the 30th says that the liquidation of the Dumont company had been effected on that date, the payment of debenture and share-holders being effected by drafts on London drawn by the London and Brazilian Bank, and through the Banco do Commercio e Industria by order of the Banco da Republica. According to a previous telegram the remittance from London for this purpose amounted to £ 543,000. It would appear that the money was deposited for account of the Banco da Republica in London after all, notwithstanding the first unfavorable news received. The editor of the *Journal do Commercio* and his partner are of course quite satisfied with this and have no longer any occasion to abuse the *Times* correspondent.

—The American connection of the French West Indian cable system, seems to be under a cloud. For the last two years the American government has refused to give permission for the landing of the cable unless the company surrenders the exclusive privileges it holds in South America and the West Indies. To escape this requirement, a company was organized in the United States, called the United States and Haiti Cable Co., which laid a cable from Coney island, near New York, ten miles out to sea. The French company was about to lay a cable from Haiti to connect with this tentative system, when a complaint was filed in the New York federal circuit court on Oct. 1st, at the instance of the attorney-general, asking for an injunction. The French company is the same one which connects with the Brazilian telegraph system near Pará.

—The *Provincia* of Pará complains of the abuses practiced on the tram lines of that city in taking fares. Formerly in giving change the conductors always managed to keep back 40 reis, alleging a lack of copper change. Now their exactions cover 60 to 80 reis, and when the exact fare is given them they find fault with the nickel because it is worn. It is a shameful abuse and shows how quickly it develops into a recognized custom if the people do not resist. No one should permit such an abuse for any amount, no matter how small it may be.

—Every business man has, we suppose, some influence, and that influence, in our opinion, should be used to avert civil war, since another war like that which lasted from 1893 to 1895 would doubtless ruin the country, which is still suffering severely from the disastrous consequences of the struggle in those years. And it seems to us that civil war can only be averted by a policy of justice and moderation on the part of the government, for any one who has any knowledge of human nature will readily understand that if the governments adversaries are not permitted to discuss, they will not fail to conspire.

—The *Noticia* published on Thursday the following information in regard to some of the factories:—Several of the looms at the factory at Villa Isabel, belonging to the Companhia Confiança Industrial, have ceased to work for some days. The Brazil Industrial cotton factory and the bagging factory at Macacos have not dismissed any of their operatives. The Alliança factory at Laranjeiras continues to employ 1,700 operatives. The Corcovado factory works four days a week. The factory at Bangú has not closed and continues to employ over 1,000 operatives. The S. Sebastião factory has closed because of judicial liquidation.

—M. Wiener, French consul-general at Rio, is at present on a tour in France lecturing about the means of developing the commercial relations with South America. He asserts that Brazil does more than 2,500,000,000 worth business, and that France only shares in this total to the extent of 130,000,000, whilst twenty-five years ago she participated to the extent of 400,000,000. He insists on the necessity of recovering this lost ground in the centre of Brazil, and making the commercial conquest of the north of that country. Much harm has been done by the absence of a French bank, and the forced employment, as an intermediary, of the English and German banks.—*Financial News*, Oct. 16.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is said that the minister of finance insists upon the collection of part of the import duties in gold.

—The September receipts of the Manaus customs house were 434,416\$548, and of the state *recedoria* 896,565\$887.

—By an executive decree of the 28th ult. the government makes an appropriation of 1,324,436\$890 for the immigration service during the last quarter of the present year.

—It would appear that Senator Quintino Bocayuva and other members of the mixed congressional sanitary commission are of opinion that it is perfectly constitutional for congress to guarantee a municipal loan, but they are doubtful about the control of the various services, some of which are federal and others municipal. In other words, they hesitate to permit the prefect to spend all the money.

—A London telegram of the 30th, published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the morning of the 31st ult., stated that the quotation for the 188\$ loan had fallen from 63½ to 61½—and it was not ascribed to the *Times* correspondent either. On the 31st the quotation rose to 62½. It is distressing not to be able to lay the blame for this on some foreigner! Can't you invent another scape-goat, José Carlos?

—The hysterical editor of the *Journal do Commercio* consoled himself on the 30th ult. by publishing telegrams from the Lisbon *Seculo* in regard to the *Times* telegram. He has not yet proved his charges against that telegram, nor has he replied to the *Liberdade*. His jesuitical attempt to show that the report of “*300 applications*” for bankruptcy was not true, has had no other effect than to excite a broad smile at his own expense.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 31st, 1896.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.	97 d.
do do do in U. S.
do coin at \$4.86 65 per £ 1 stg.....	54 75
do \$2.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold....	1\$82 7/8 cts.
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.....	8 8/10

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day	8 d
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)	5\$ 75
do do do do (paper)	5\$ 6 1/2 cts.
do do do do in U. S.
do coin at \$4.80 per £ 1 stg.....	16 c
Value of £ 100 (\$4.80 per £ 1 stg. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	4\$ 50
Value of £ 1 sterling	30\$ 00

EXCHANGE.

October 27.—The official rate of 8 ruled during the day. There was some friction in liquidations, owing to the unfortunate “*approved bills*” clause in the contract, but the market was well sustained, although something

was reported in other sterling at 8 1/2, and there was always money at 8 1/2. In the afternoon some bills appeared and the banks showed more firmness, drawing at 8 with freedom, and just before the close the British Bank furnished bills at 8 1/2. The day was quiet, and the small business reported comprised bank sterling at 8 1/2 and other bills at 8 1/2-8 1/4. The Bolsa closed with sellers of sovereigns at 25000, no buyers; nothing was reported in gold on the street.

October 28—No change was made in the official rate and the market opened steady with bank ready obtainable at 8, and other sterling quoted at 8 1/2-8 1/4. Before mid-day the demand for bills was active, but the London River Plate Bank was drawing steadily at the official rate, the other banks, however, showing decided weakness. Later liquidations came out which the English bank declined, and to settle which the Brazilian bank named 7,232, but nothing was reported at this rate, the liquidators then offering 8—and it was fitted even 7 3/4 for commercial sterling. At the close good money found bank sterling at 8, but on the street rates were very uncertain, and it was suspected that money which should have been invested in coffee was offering in the exchange market. The business reported was in few hands, and was fair, at the extremes of 8 for bank and 8 1/2 for other sterling. There were no bids for sovereigns, the Bolsa, and nothing was reported in gold on the street.

October 29—The banks all posted 8, but the market opened with money at this rate, and reports of business at lower rates yesterday afternoon, which were confirmed by an official quotation of head office bills at 7 3/4. In the morning "counters" business only was accepted by the banks, but during the day the Brazilian bank showed some courage and realized a fair business at 8, at which the Banco da Republica furnished bills with the usual conditions, and the British Bank was also drawing. There was always money at 8 for real commercial sterling, and the market closed denominated, with both bank and commercial sterling quoted at 8. The day was much quieter than yesterday, the business reported being in few hands, and commercial sterling quoted at 8. Nothing was reported in gold on the street and the Bolsa closed with buyers of sovereigns at 25000, no sellers.

October 30—The market rate was still 8, but the market opened rather doubtful, and business was done at this price in commercial sterling. Later the banks came out freely at 8, and some anxiety to sell at 8 1/2 existed, with business reported at the latter rate for real business at 8, at which the Banco da Republica furnished bills with the usual conditions, and the British Bank was also drawing. There was always money at 8 for real commercial sterling, and the market closed denominated, with both bank and commercial sterling quoted at 8. The day was much quieter than yesterday, the business reported being in few hands, and commercial sterling quoted at 8. Nothing was reported in gold on the street and the Bolsa closed with neither buyers, nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 31—No change was made in the official rate of 8, and the market opened firm, with all the banks at this price at 8 1/2, and no money for other paper under 8 1/4, at which business was not considered easy. Later, news of an advance in Santos was confirmed by the market, and the finer market here, rates hardening until 8 1/4 in bank sterling was reported, with Santos business a 3/4, and rather long options here at the same rate. A sharp demand appeared at 8 1/4, which rate lasted but a short time, and in the afternoon the market weakened, closing, with money for ready bills at 8 1/2. The day was rather quiet, the business reported comprising bank sterling at 8 1/2-8 1/4, and other bills at 8 1/2-8 3/4. A new quotation was reported, 8 1/4, but it was supposed to have been a joke. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa, at 25000, and closed with buyers, for cash, at 25000; on the street 30185 was quoted.

November 1—Holiday.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., Apolices, Cred. Movel., Constructor.) and their respective values.

October 27.

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., Apolices, Cred. Movel., Constructor.) and their respective values for October 27.

October 28.

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., Apolices, Cred. Movel., Constructor.) and their respective values for October 28.

October 29.

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., Apolices, Cred. Movel., Constructor.) and their respective values for October 29.

October 30.

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., Apolices, Cred. Movel., Constructor.) and their respective values for October 30.

October 31.

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., Apolices, Cred. Movel., Constructor.) and their respective values for October 31.

Table with columns for bank names (e.g., Republica, Comercio, S. Christ.) and their respective values.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2d November, 1861.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—The sales reported during the past week were about 20,000 bags and the market has ruled very firm. The advance in prices according to some brokers has been about \$1000 per arroba, while others market it less than \$200, and the business reported on Saturday was on the basis of about \$1800 per arroba for No. 7, or about \$180 higher than was quoted on last Monday. There seems little doubt that the serious decline in exchange was a valuable assistance to the factors and dealers here, while the fact that they secured higher prices seems to indicate that recent business has resulted from a better feeling abroad, for the gold value of coffee is slightly above that of a week ago. There has been an increase in the receipts here, while Santos has fallen off sharply, but it is thought that rains may have caused some interruption in S. Paulo, while the general opinion here is that receipts are likely to furnish nearly the same daily average throughout the crop year. We have heard that new crop estimates for the Rio zone have been telegraphed abroad, and that 3,500,000 bags should represent these quantities, which certainly seems somewhat precipitate, although the weather so far is generally considered to have been very satisfactory.

The market opened on the 26th without any apparent animation, but the demand improved during the day, with sales reported of about 20,000 bags, realized on the basis of about \$1700 per arroba for No. 7, and the market closed firm. On the following day brokers quoted at \$1700-1720, and 15,000 bags changed hands about on the basis of quotations, and on the 28th quotations, were advanced to \$1750-1800 and the sales reported were said to have established the basis of about \$1800. The extreme quotation was advanced to \$1800 on the 29th, but the market was considered easier, and although on the 30th some of the brokers quoted \$1800, this was considered rather high, and on Saturday the market was quiet, with \$1800 considered the basis of the sales of about 5,000 bags reported. To-day is a holiday here, and the President's election in the United States tomorrow will suspend business in those markets; only on the 4th therefore can the Rio market open again.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table listing ship names (e.g., United States, Europe) and their destinations.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

Table listing ship names (e.g., United States, Europe) and their destinations.

The coffee sailed in October was divided as follows:

Table listing coffee types (e.g., United States, Europe) and their respective quantities.

Receipts for the past week were 93,262 bags, against 87,157 bags for the preceding week and 91,273 bags for the week before.

The receipts in transit were 5,172 bags.

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

Table listing coffee grades (e.g., Washed, Regular 1st) and their respective prices.

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

Table listing coffee grades (e.g., No. 6, No. 7) and their respective prices.

Stocks in all hands, were estimated this morning to be 200,000 bags.

The Santos market was very strong until the 30th ult., and prices advanced from 12800 on the 26th to 13200 on the 29th, per 100 kilograms for "good average", but on the following day 13200 was quoted and the market closed quiet at 13200. The receipts for the week were about 120,000 bags, against 120,000 bags for the preceding week; sales 125,000 bags; shipments 6,000 bags for the United States and 120,000 bags for Europe and stocks on Saturday evening were estimated to be 444,000 bags.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN OCTOBER.

Table listing shipper names (e.g., Arucke Brothers, Hard, Rand & Co.) and their respective coffee shipment quantities.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns for ship names, dates, and coffee quantities.

Imports.

The markets are again generally higher and in some articles a better movement is reported, which would as doubtless show an increase were credits in a more satisfactory condition. A moderate quantity of River Plate flour has arrived and dealers of foreign origin fair; the market has been strong under the news received from all producing markets, and both bay and native brown wheat. Exchange declines, the demand for the latter has increased, which it is said was due to the trouble in the fresh beef market. Pork and rice are unchanged and firm. With the exception of White, the supply of pine has been fair, and the markets generally are in a rather unsatisfactory position. A considerable quantity of kerosene has arrived, but was wanted and the market firm. Notwithstanding the large stocks of oil, quotations are unusually unchanged, as it is nearly or quite all in the hands of consumers. Indian corn is unchanged, but both bay and native brown wheat. Exchange declines steadily during the week, until it was reported that business was done, to settle a liquidation, at 7 1/4. There was apparently a good deal of money sent away at 8 1/4, and the coffee shipments here and in Santos continue few. If it suits the banks a steeper market might be expected, unless the pressing demands of importers are satisfied.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table listing flour types (e.g., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) and their respective quantities.

The demand continues fair, and the deliveries for the week are about 90,000 bbls.

The market has been very firm, holders showing no inclination to sell except for cash, and prices are about 4000-4200 per bbl, higher for American than for New York and 150 per bbl for native. Brokers consider the market as feeling upwards at the quotations we give, while native flour is about 3800-4000 for first quality flour, of which 10,000 bbls. American and 3,500 bbls. River Plate in first hands.

We quote:

Table listing flour prices for various locations (e.g., Trieste, Richmond 1st).

Lard.—Receipts are 1,350 keels per Galileo and Croatia.

Receipts have been advanced to 700-720 rs. per keel for George's and 680-700 rs. for other marks of American, while native is unchanged at \$200-220 per cwt. in kilograms.

Pork.—The Croatia brought 220 bbls. 100 half keels, 20 cases. Last quotations are unchanged, viz: 12000-13500 per kilogram for American and 900-1480 for native.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,400 cases Norwegian per Balboa and Croatia, and 1200 packages from New York per Galileo and Croatia. The demand has improved and dealers have advanced quotations to 3800-4000 for Italian fish, 4400-5200 for Gaspe and 5700-5800 for Norwegian cases.

Rice.—The Melville Island brought 36,000 bags from Rangoon, and 500 bags have arrived from Hamburg. Last retail quotations are unchanged, viz: 12000-22000 per bag for Indian and 24000-28000 for native.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 706,472 lbs. per Aviza from Brunswick. We may continue last quotations of 6100-6200 per doz.

White Pine.—The B. C. Cromwell brought about 51,000 feet from New York and the market continues steady at 180-200 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts are 604,712 feet per N.B. Morris from New York. Brokers do not furnish quotations.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 1,035 doz. per Pine Actit from Westwester. This cargo appears to be in liquidation, and brokers continue last quotations of 66000-67000 per doz. for red deals and 63000-65000 for white.

Kerosene.—The Esprit brought 500 bbls. per Payson Tucker and A. C. Cromwell. The market is firm at 12000-12500 per case according to quantity and conditions.

Turpentine.—The Payson Tucker brought 150 cases from Pernambuco. The market quotations of 850-900 rs. per kilogram may be continued.

Rosin.—Receipts are 10 bbls. per Galileo. Brokers report a light demand and large stocks, but continue to quote nominally at 23000-25000 per bbl, according to quality.

Indigo Corn.—Receipts are 49,970 bags per Drunfell from Pernambuco. We learn of no changes in the market.

River Plate.—Receipts are 8500-8800 and native 8500-8800 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts have been 1,645 bales per Aronand, 5,000 bales per Orange, 1,420 bales per Aba, 4,820 bales per 1222a Curry and 1,100 bales per 1222a Winkler from the River Plate. Dealers have advanced quotations to 170-200 rs. per kilogram, according to quality.

Bran.—Receipts nil. The native mills are now selling at 5500-5800 per bag.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are:

Table listing coal types (e.g., 2575 tons per Prince Amador) and their respective quantities.

Rum.—Receipts coastwise are 441 pipes, 7 hbls., 2 demi-johns, and no changes are yet made in quotations viz:

Table listing rum types (e.g., Pernambuco and Maciel) and their respective prices.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing ship names (e.g., Carriere, Westwester) and their arrival dates.

October 27.

PARANAGUA.—Ger lug Hermann Becker; 35 tons; 19 ds; table; timber to order.

October 28.

NEW YORK.—Amer lug Benjamin C. Cronwell; 300 tons; 18 ds; table; 10 ds; sundries to order.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Br lug N. B. Morris; 699 tons; Smith; 7 ds; coal to Vina Wences's Guimaraes & Co.

SWITZERLAND.—Ger lug Gerardo; 419 tons; Davies; 2 ds; coal to Souza Alves & Co.

HULL.—Br lug Eginhard; 203 tons; Hamann; 21 ds; coal to Gas Company.

ROSEAU.—Amer lug Arie Reed; 89 tons; Ford; 22 ds; hay to order.

PRINAMADON.—Br lug Westaway; 259 tons; Westaway; 18 ds; salt to order.

MOSSORO.—Dan lug Sypher; 149 tons; Jensen; 18 ds; salt to order.

HILTON SEAS.—Aust lug Emma; 577 tons; Gargovich; in distress.

October 29.

ARACATI.—Br lug Argon; 234 tons; Costa; 20 ds; sugar to Comhienco Nacional Co.

October 30.

BRINSON.—Br lug Arica; 866 tons; Johns; 77 ds; pine to order.

ROSEAU.—Amer lug Carrie Winslow; 526 tons; Montgomery; 43 ds; hay to order.

October 31.

RANGON.—Br lug Melville Island; 1440 tons; Ritchie; 93 ds; rice to order.

ROSEAU.—Amer lug Carrie Winslow; 526 tons; Montgomery; 43 ds; hay to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 27.

PENSAOLA.—Ital lug Felice; 720 tons; Amati; ballast.

LITA DO SAU.—Port lug America; 1473 tons; Marcell; do.

BUENOS AIRES.—Br lug Campbell; 1193 tons; Hayes; do.

OCTOBER 29.

CAMP TOWN.—Nor lug A. B. Bull; 290 tons; Gustavsen; coffee.

PENSAOLA.—Nor lug Coeland Island; 1590 tons; Thorsen; do.

BARBADOS.—Nor lug Esqui; 497 tons; Rogaland; do.

SANTOS.—Swed lug Vasa; 283 tons; Aberg; same cargo.

OCTOBER 30.

VICTORIA.—Dan lug Ane; 294 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

OCTOBER 31.

BARBADOS.—Nor lug India; 321 tons; Erickson; ballast.

NOVEMBER 1.

RAIMUNDO.—Amer lug Dom Pedro II; 475 tons; Kiehn; coffee.

CAMP TOWN.—Nor lug La Belle; 325 tons; Olsen; do.

NEW YORK.—Br lug Philadelphia; 1517 tons; Hisswell; ballast.

MON LE.—Nor lug Jactant; 706 tons; Reinertsen; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Large table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for vessels currently at sea or chartered.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, destination, and departure date.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, November 1st, 1896

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for name, type, arrival date, origin, and consignees.

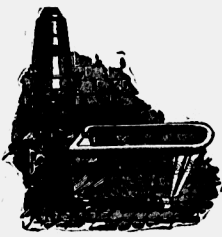
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"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

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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...

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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.

Guaranteed for two years. The public is cordially invited to visit the agents, Thomas Price & Co. 81, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Oct. 31st

Large table containing financial data, including circulation, public funds, capital, banks, railways, tramways, and mills, with columns for values and dates.

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

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...

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Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and
from the best manufacturers.
Orders executed within 24 hours.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42

RIO DE JANEIRO.

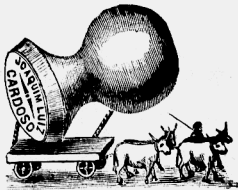
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No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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 Otoni 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 *s/s Aquitaine* 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 *s/s 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 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 on 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.

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American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers:

LINEN ENVELOPES,

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These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

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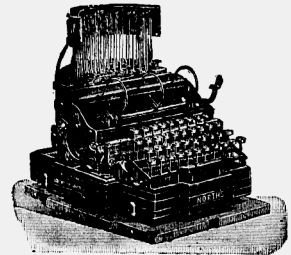
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1896

Date	Steamer	Destination
1896		
Nov. 2	Thames	Montevideo, Buenos Aires
" 4	Nile	Chebourg and Southampton, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 15	Tamar	Santos
" 16	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 18	Thames	Chebourg and Southampton, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, & Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.
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DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

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