

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 7

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

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

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

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For further particulars apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

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Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1866.

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Cable address: "Delima—New York."

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Required by a firm of Scotch Manufacturers of Linen damasks, Table and Bed napery, agent in this city.

Full particulars to

D. H. G.

Rio News office.

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

Pharmacia Central Homoeopathica

founded by

DRS. BENTO MURE and JOÃO VICENTE MARTINS

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Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

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Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

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Rua da Alfandega, 83.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
 Established 1782
 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.
 Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.
G. C. Anderson, Agent.
 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.
 This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy or the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£ 3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 (£ 35,230).
 No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
 Capital £1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund... £ 500,000 ..
 Agent in Rio de Janeiro
G. C. Anderson.
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
 Capital.....£2,000,000
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 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and mercer than of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co. agents.
 No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
 Capital (fully subscribed).....£2,127,500
 Reserve fund.....£ 670,355
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Edward Ashworth & Co.
 No. 50 Rua 10 de Março.

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

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith Youle & Co.
 No. 38 Rua 10 de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.
 Representatives of
CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
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 A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.
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 Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27
 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara
 DEPOT:
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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m.
 Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambary:
 Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geraes) of that railway.

Petropolis:
 Barca leaves the Praiaha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m., on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station of 6:25 a.m., and 4:40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.)
 Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.
 On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the 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 Marinhas at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Marthy. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

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, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8:35, 10:25, 11:35 a.m. 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity [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 seasons 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 p.m. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. 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: 9 p.m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at a Fabrica Caricea, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev FRANK WIEDREHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 2 p.m. Thursdays.
 Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.
 JAMES H. RODGERS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.
 W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
 Caixa 202.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELLO.—224 Rua D. Anna Nere, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, N. 1, Travessa de São Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda.—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 Saúde, 1st floor; W. J. LUMBY, 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. 56, Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Secretary's office hours: from 11:30 to 1 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The treasurer of the municipality of Santiago, Chili, has absconded with 300,000 dollars.

—The new Argentine minister to Chili, Sr. Norberto Pinheiro, has arrived at Santiago, where he was very cordially received. The acceptance of the post of Chilean minister to Argentina by Sr. Pedro Montt is again in doubt.

—From a Santiago telegram of the 13th, President Errazuriz has had to give his personal guaranty to a bank there for the money needed to pay the police of that city. It is strange that the government cannot provide for so common a need without obliging its president to raise money in this manner.

—S.s. *Corcovado* got clear from Point Dungeness on 18th ulto. and proceeded to Punta Arenas to reload the 1,200 tons cargo discharged into lighters. She was leaking on her arrival at Punta Arenas. Divers have been sent to her and it is probable that she may have to enter dry dock on her arrival at Montevideo.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 1.

—A commercial treaty has now been signed between Japan and Peru, by the provisions of which Peru is to favour Japan's manufactures, and Japan is to give preferential treatment to Peru's raw materials. Japan's martial success is leading her to aspire to commercial conquests also. It was not expected though, that she would successfully invade America.—*European Mail*.

—The second of six torpedo boats of the *Viper* type, lately ordered by the Chilean government, was successfully launched at noon on January 16 from Messrs. Yarrow's yard. The remaining four boats are to be shipped in pieces, finally put together and riveted in Chili. The first of these four was on January 16 successfully tried under steam in the presence of the Chilean authorities, having been completely erected and bolted together in the contractor's yard.—*European Mail*.

Herr Hilfiker, the eminent German engineer, in the course of a report upon the gold resources of Peru, says:—"The rich gold-bearing zone extends for 1,000 square leagues—3,000 square miles, with an altitude varying from 2,800 feet to 7,000 feet above sea level. The climate is beautiful and salubrious. The country is intersected by numerous deep valleys and rivers, which will assist the examination of the formation, which is principally slate, and the whole country is traversed by auriferous veins. All the veins contain gold, and the Indians obtain from them, by simple pan washings, from 4 to 6 adarms of gold daily. One rich mine yielded the late owner, by a small plant of machinery crushing 1 1/2 tons of ore daily, in six months no less than 11 quintals, or 1,100 lbs., of gold; and, more recently, in a vein of 6 feet by 3 feet and a length of 98 feet, a thread of pure, solid gold was found 3 inches thick, the walls, besides, bearing gold. In other districts rich quartz veins have been traced, one 50 feet in thickness, and there have been taken samples of quartz yielding from 50 ozs. to 100 ozs. per ton." Herr Hilfiker believes this zone is richer than those of Australia or Africa, and that it will be a source of inexhaustible wealth to Peru, far surpassing that of nitrate or guano. No one is better qualified than Herr Hilfiker to speak on the subject, as he has been engaged in prospecting the various goldfields of Sudi and Carabaya since 1887; and has a more intimate knowledge of the value and capabilities of these particular districts than anyone else.—*European Mail*.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Borda government prohibited the popular meeting which was to have been held on Sunday last.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th says that five employees of the Banco de la Nacion have been arrested for defrauding that establishment to an aggregate of five millions dollars.

—The *Montevideo Times* has appeared in a "new dress" on the 2nd inst., and is receiving compliments on all sides for its improved appearance. The *Times* will accept our congratulations.

—It is now said that the Argentine government has at last resolved to repress the abuses committed by the military. It is quite time. There is little credit in permitting military officers to order men to be so cruelly beaten that they die from it.

—The special correspondent of *The Financial News*, Mr. Maurice Hervey, is at odds with a considerable part of the River Plate press because of his defence of the corrupt Borda government. Mr. Maurice Hervey is unfortunate in his sympathies. If we are not mistaken he espoused the Balmaceda cause in Chili.

—A great deal of activity was displayed yesterday in the public plazas. It was not a carnival revel or Spanish romeria, but an energetic campaign against the locusts who seemed determined to devour the few green leaves left by their predecessors. Two regiments of the line were called on to help the usually lazy peons and threw a little life into the latter. For the soldiers constantly confined in the barracks it is a sort of diversion to chase locusts by means of long poles and rags. The campaign was rather successful owing to the high wind that came to the assistance of the pole and rag battalion.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb'y. 4.

—The Montevideo customs receipts in January were \$662,107.58, or about \$300,000 less than the receipts of the same month of last year.

—Buenos Aires telegrams state that it is considered certain that Gen. Roca will be the next President of Argentina. This is bad news altogether, for Roca represents some of the worst elements in the country. The jobbery and corruption under his rule were so great that the people should take care never to trust the same men again.

—The Buenos Aires sanitary authorities are again trying to work up an excuse for quarantine restrictions. A "suspected case" was discovered on the steamer *Magestic* a few days ago, which has resulted in the isolation of the patient and the disinfection and quarantine of the steamer. From personal observation, we know that these "suspected" cases are generally nothing more than ordinary complaints.

—On Wednesday, the President, accompanied by the minister of war and a military suite, personally visited the barracks of the 3rd and 4th chasseurs and the heavy artillery, and gave liberty to the prisoners of war therein confined after lecturing them severely on the monstrous iniquity of taking up arms against so excellent a government. They were also given \$10 each towards paying their expenses home. The prisoners thus released number some 120 or 130. According to very general report, the majority of them were not taken in fight at all, but were merely labourers and peasants seized by the government troops for refusing to volunteer to fight on the government side, or for not declaring in favor of the official party. We think this is quite probable, though naturally it would be difficult to prove.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb'y. 5.

—Despite the fact that the official surveyors report against the seaworthiness of s.s. *Tiempo* and condemn the unsound and unsafe condition of her boilers, and despite the further fact that a subsequent official survey confirmed the previous one, we understand that the captain of the port has given the steamer the necessary authorization to ply between this port and Rio for two round voyages. The consent thus given implies a heavy risk that may result in very serious consequences and even loss of life and inasmuch as the captain of the port has no right nor authority to thus expose the life of seamen, we think that the minister of war should call upon that official to explain the reason for this extraordinary action. We understand that "certain influences" have been at work, which are more weighty than the probable loss of life.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb'y. 1.

—The second meeting of the independent colorados took place at the Cibils theatre on Sunday afternoon with even larger attendance and a greater show of enthusiasm than the first. On this occasion the police made no attempt to interpose or to restrict the liberty of speech in any way. This was a wise proceeding on which we may congratulate them, for a great deal of steam was let off and no disorder provoked. Every inch of room in the theatre and corridors was occupied, and the crowd inside and out could not have been far short of 5000. The veteran Don Tomás Gomensoro took the chair and had an indescribably enthusiastic reception.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb'y. 2.

—The s.s. *Corcovado*, which was grounded at Point Dungeness, arrived at Montevideo on Tuesday and after bunkering left on her homeward voyage. The vessel is leaking slightly, but the damage done owing to the stranding is not of any consequence.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb'y. 4.

—Truly the coolness of the special correspondent is as unbounded as must be his pity for us poor benighted idiots who have lived in the River Plate for the better part of half a century, and yet know nothing whatever of what is going on. As will be seen in another column Mr. Hervey, of the *Financial News*, has pronounced his dictum upon Uruguayan affairs, and declares, after 5 weeks study and with all the authority and aplomb that ignorance of the subject imparts, that Mr. Borda is a much maligned gentleman of good character and conduct, who could not be easily replaced, and that any revolution is foredoomed to failure, etc., etc. We do not for one moment deny that Mr. Hervey, like Mr. Anybody Else, has a perfect right to form his opinions upon Uruguay, Buenos Aires, our people, manners, customs, etc. But we doubt the wisdom of his publishing these opinions, which can have no basis of knowledge, and which can only raise a feeling of derisive amusement in the minds of "old hands". If our readers would like to know the opinion of the educated Argentine with respect to these "specials" who from England and the States pay us occasional visits, we recommend for their perusal an article in *El Diario* of 28th inst., entitled "Enviado Financiero".—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

MAYOR PENNOYER of Portland, Oregon, has recently set an example which will, we fear, not be very popular among office-holders. When he entered upon his duties in July last, he expressed the resolution to accept only one-half of the salary allowed him by law, which is \$5,000, as he considered it excessive. On January 1st Mayor Pennoyer officially paid into the city treasury one-half of his legal salary, which he declined to accept on the ground that the duties of his office were not worth it, and he directed the auditor to draw a warrant for half of the remainder, amounting to about \$1,250, to the order of the secretary of the city board of charities to be expended for the relief of the needy. If more officials were imbued with this spirit, there would be a radical change in politics.

"A CARBONICA."

Messrs. L. E. Chatenay, proprietors of the well-known Loges Brewery, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, have recently mounted an establishment, under the title of

"A CARBONICA,"

for the manufacture of every description of

MINERAL WATERS.

- Soda Water, Quinine Tonic, Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Fruit Champagnes, Seltzer Water, Gas Waters, etc., etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The establishment is under the charge of Mr. W. H. McGrath, chemist and manufacturer, who will guarantee that these mineral waters shall be equal to those imported from Europe.

The prices to customers are:

- Ginger Ale, Quinine Tonic, Lemonade, and Pine Apple Champagne } 850 reis per bottle
Soda Water, Seltzer Water, and Potass Water. } 300 reis per bottle or 400 reis per syphon.

Gas Water, in syphons, 200 reis. Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents.

CHAMPAGNE

LANSON PÈRE & FILS À RHEIMS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Importer and Agent:

J. C. V. MENDES.

Largo do Paço No. 1

SITUATION WANTED.

A first-class cook, American, (now in Santos), with much experience in hotel work, wants a situation as cook, or steward. Apply to F. E. B., care of The Rio News.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

A young man, aged twenty, speaking English and Portuguese fluently seeks employment in an English House.

For references apply to Mr.

Crashley, Rua do Ouvidor 67.

Nursery governess.

Wanted for Bahia an English nursery governess for three girls, ages 10, 7 and 6. State age, salary and full particulars to Mr. Hasselmann - Post-office box 68, Bahia, enclosing also photo, which will be returned.

TO LET

Good rooms and board. Baths; Billiards. Very healthy locality.

PRICES MODERATE 6 HUMAYTA

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara as to the following:

REICH, M., who is supposed to have left Paris for Brazil some ten years ago. Information as to his whereabouts is greatly desired by a member of his family.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th January, 1897.

AMERICAN HOME SCHOOL.

Nova Friburgo

A Boarding and Day School for girls, also for boys under ten years, has been opened in the beautiful town of Nova Friburgo.

Its purpose is to afford a good English education to English-speaking children of Brazil.

General tuition includes English, Drawing and Physical Culture.

Extras: Music and Oil Painting.

For further information apply to:-

Misses WILCOX and STENGER

RUA DA AV NIDA N. 18

OR

Rua do Gen. Osorio 27,

NOVA FRIBURGO

Estado do Rio de Janeiro

BRAZIL.

THE TELEGRAPH CONTROVERSY AT BUENOS AIRES.

In our issue of the 2nd instant we published a news item to the effect that the Argentine government had closed the offices of the Western and Brazilian company in that country because of its high rates. It transpires, however, that the offices closed were those of the River Plate Telegraph Co., which works the short line between Montevideo and Buenos Aires and represents the Western and Brazilian Co. in that city. And it also transpires that the controversy is not over the general rates, but over those on messages from Europe and the United States forwarded to Brazilian ports by the West Coast, or Galveston, line, over the Western and Brazilian cables. As the Galveston line is competing for the American and European traffic hitherto enjoyed by the Western and Brazilian and the Brazilian Submarine lines, the Western and Brazilian Co. refuses to receive or deliver them in Brazil at its regular rates. The Galveston Co. thereupon appeals to the Argentine government to compel the Western and Brazilian to deliver these messages at the lower rates, and the former promptly acquiesces by closing the offices of a company which has nothing to do with it. The River Plate Co. merely delivers the messages to the Western and Brazilian Co. in Montevideo, and probably collects no more than its regular rate for the service. It certainly appears that the Argentine government has made a bad blunder in the business, and has made itself liable for heavy damages. Our River Plate exchanges comment on the incident as follows:

The most sensational incident of the week occurred on Saturday, when at 2 o'clock, the sub-director of the post-office, accompanied by policemen, entered the office of the River Plate Telegraph Company, prohibited the despatching of any more messages and "grounded" the telegraph wires, thus effectually cutting off communications.

What was the reason for this serious and arbitrary act? Simply this: the Galveston telegraph line claims to send its messages to Rio Janeiro by means of the River Plate Telegraph Company to Montevideo and thence by the Western Brazilian line at the same rates as the messages of other companies or private persons can be sent, but the Western Brazilian company, which is entirely distinct from the River Plate company, refuses to receive messages proceeding from any place north of Lima except at a special rate, and consequently the River Plate company was obliged to refuse to transmit such messages unless the Galveston line would pay the additional sum charged by the Western Brazilian line for their transmission from Montevideo to Rio. This the Galveston line refused to do and petitioned the postmaster-general for compulsory measures against the River Plate company, and yesterday these were adopted, as we have said. But it is obvious that the River Plate company cannot be compelled to send the Galveston messages to Rio at a loss. It has no control whatever over the Western Brazilian company (which is not bound by the regulations of the Berne international convention), though it so happens that the two offices at Montevideo are managed by the same person, Mr. Oldham. It is this fact, probably, that has been made use of by the Galveston company to induce the postmaster-general to commit so serious a blunder, for which the government will certainly have to pay dearly. The postmaster-general has been guilty of gross abuse of authority, for even if the River Plate company had been in the wrong in the question with the Galveston company, the postmaster-general ought to have instituted proceedings against it before a judge and not to have acted as if he were plaintiff, judge, jury and executive officer, all in one. - Buenos Aires Herald, Feb'y. 1.

The relations between the different companies are rather complicated, but we think the case may be briefly stated thus. The Western & Brazilian and the Brazilian Submarine have their terminus in Montevideo. They have no office in Buenos Aires, and are completely beyond the jurisdiction of the Argentine government, from which they hold no concession. The River Plate Telegraph is a local company connecting Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and serving the two companies first named with the international telegrams received in Buenos Aires for their lines. The R. P. T. Co. is under Argentine jurisdiction, and the Argentine government has more or less right to intervene in the formation of its local tariff. But neither the R. P. T. Co. nor the Argentine government has the remotest power of interference in tariffs formed by the Brazilian Submarine, the W. & Brazilian, and other lines to which they are affiliated, but some of which reach Buenos Aires. The Argentine government, however, has thought otherwise, and has tried to force the R. P. T. Co. to reduce tariffs made, not by it, but by other and completely foreign companies. And because the R.

P. T. Co. could not do this, the Argentine government has gone to the extreme length of summarily closing its offices and suspending its business, inflicting serious injury on the company itself and on the foreign international companies which it served. A greater outrage can hardly be imagined, and, if diplomatic influence is not a myth, we expect a very heavy indemnity will be exacted. The companies thus affected are powerful concerns, and are not likely to submit quietly to this assault on their interests from a government which has no jurisdiction over them. The Argentine government has acted just as unreasonably as if it had shut up a tailor's shop in Buenos Aires because it imagined some other tailor in London, with whom he had business relations, was overcharging. Of course there is trade jealousy - that of the Galveston line - at the bottom of the trouble, but this does not in the least justify the arbitrary assault committed by the Argentine authorities.

The Nacion of Buenos Aires warns the government of the grave consequences of such an assault on a foreign company. The Prensa, on the other hand, rather approves the outrage, and says that this is the stern manner in which all foreign companies should be treated! - Montevideo Times, Feb'y 2.

The Argentine government has received a well merited rebuke in connection with its arbitrary closing of the River Plate telegraph offices and the damages it will have to pay to that company will probably make the lesson a lasting one. The bureau of the Berne convention has decided that no messages from the North Atlantic for Brazil shall be sent via Galveston to Brazilian stations, but shall be sent by cable to Europe and thence direct to Brazil, thus removing the cause of complaint against the River Plate company and preventing any recurrence of it.

This will also be a heavy blow to the Galveston company, though, if they used their influence with an arbitrary and unjust South American government, such as that of Argentina, to secure a petty revenge on a rival company, as appears only too clearly to be the case, everyone will say that they have richly deserved the sauce that is being served them.

As for the Argentine government, it has long been in need of a sharp lesson to teach it that however it may humbug, abuse or sit upon Argentines it must keep its hands off foreign belongings. - Times, Buenos Aires, Feb'y 4.

DR. SANARELLI.

The discovery of the bacillus of yellow fever, first announced in the Standard of January 1, is confirmed by further advices from Montevideo, and a few particulars respecting the discoverer have been supplied to that journal by its correspondent in Rome. Dr. Giuseppe Sanarelli, whose name, by telegraphic error, was at first printed Gaccarelli, is a man not yet thirty years of age. He took a degree in the University of Siena in 1889, and was afterwards successful in several competitions in Italy and abroad, continuing his studies at Pavia, and also in Paris and in Germany. He devoted himself especially to the study of maladies diffused by the supply of impure water, notably typhoid and cholera. In these branches Dr. Sanarelli worked with extreme ardour. He made special studies at the Pasteur Institute of the Seine water, and of the water supply of Versailles, during the winter months, when there was no suspicion of any alarm of cholera, and succeeded in isolating the vibriion of cholera, and in finding the cause of its relatively harmless nature. These researches at Paris first brought him into notice. On his return to Italy he was appointed to the chair of hygiene in the University of Siena; and soon afterwards the University of Montevideo, having decided to found a great institute of experimental hygiene in imitation of that of Pasteur, offered him the direction of it, with a salary of £ 1,000 a year, and other advantages. Sanarelli, whose stipend at Siena was just £ 50 per annum, hesitated. He did not wish to leave Italy; he had asked in vain from the then minister of public instruction some advancement, and it is probable that had he succeeded in obtaining a post of £ 120 a year he would still be teaching at Siena; but, urged by his friends, he at last closed with the offer from Montevideo, and, having provided himself in France and Germany with the scientific material necessary for setting up a cabinet of experimental research, he set forth. In less than a year the institution directed by him has come to be in a most active and flourishing condition, and now enjoys the envied distinction of being the first to have under cultivation the bacillus of yellow fever. It is, of course, hoped that the discovery of the means of destroying or neutralising its effects will not be long in following. In Italy, which sends so many thousands of emigrants annually to the countries where the dreaded malady is rife, especial pride and interest are felt that the first step in this important discovery should have been made by an Italian. - European Mail.

It is highly satisfactory to record that the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Washington on the 10th inst. This is the longest step thus far taken in the direction of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes, and can not fail to reflect great credit and honor upon the two great Anglo-Saxon nations concerned.

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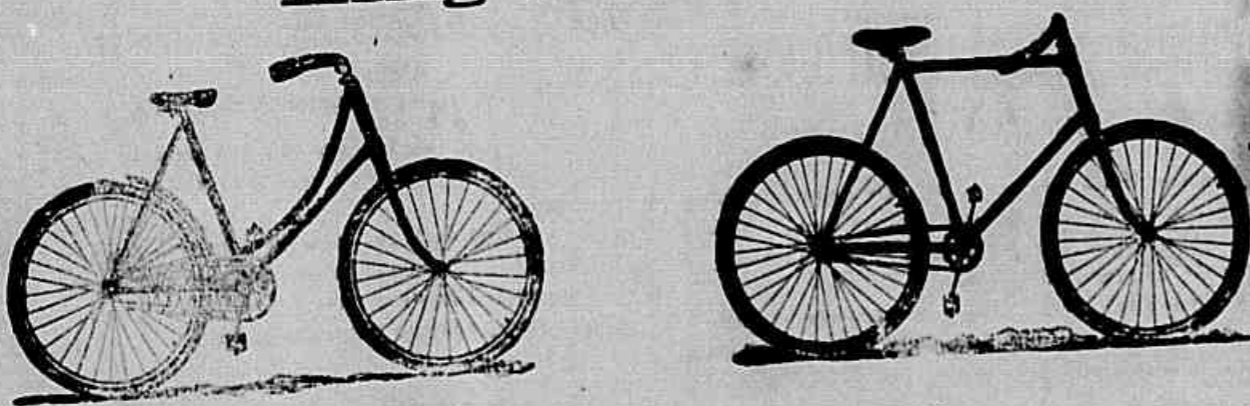
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RIO DE JANEIRO

DER DRUMMER.

Who puts up at der pest hotel,
Und dakes his oysders on der schell,
Und mit der frauleins cuts a schwell?
Der Drummer.

Who vash it gomes indo mine schtore,
Drows down his pundles on der vloer,
Und nefer schtops to shut der door?
Der Drummer.

Who dakes me py der handt und say
«Hans Pfeiffer, how you was to-day?»
Und goes for peesness right away?
Der Drummer.

Who spreads his zamples in a trice
Und dells me «look, und see how nice?»
Und says I gets «der bottom price?»
Der Drummer.

Who says der tings vas eggstra vine—
«Vrom Scharmany, ubon der Rhine»—
Und sheats me den dimes outd of nine?
Der Drummer.

Who dells how sheap der goots vas bought,
Mooch less as vot I gould imbort,
But lets dem go, as he vas «short?»
Der Drummer.

Who varrants all der goots to suit
Der gustomers ubon his route,
Und ven dey gomes dey vas no goot?
Der Drummer.

Who gomes aroundt ven I been out,
Drinks oup mine bier, and eats mine kraut,
Und kiss Katrina in der mou?
Der Drummer.

Who ven he gomes again dis vay
Vill hear vat Pfeiffer has to say,
Und mit a plack eye goes away?
Der Drummer.

From *The Lancet*.

ENGLISH ABROAD.

It is astonishing to note with what obstinacy English travellers on the Continent maintain English habits, however unsuited they may be to their surroundings. Under the broiling sun of Italy or Spain we find English travellers asking for a grilled steak or roast beef. Of course the steak is tough, tasteless, and indigestible, the «rosbif» raw in the centre though burnt outside, nasty in flavour, and leathery in substance, thus constituting the most unwholesome article of diet that could be taken under the circumstances. Then the Englishman will pay 1s. 3d. for a 4d. bottle of English ale which is far too heavy and alcoholic for the climate, instead of drinking the pure wine of the country that is supplied without stint and gratuitously at all meals. These British peculiarities have done much to destroy the advantages of foreign travel and to render the better known hotels, which are frequented by English families, as expensive as the hotels in England. The experienced Continental traveller, who has learnt to do at Rome as the Romans do, very carefully avoids the hotels frequented by the English. He is, consequently, treated with much greater civility, is fed on dishes which the natives know how to cook and which the experience of centuries has proved to be better suited to the climate, and economises something like 50 per cent. on the cost of living. On the other hand, he may have to content himself with a very small washing-basin (the introduction of English habits in the matter of personal ablution is much needed), and the drainage of the hotel may leave much to be desired; nevertheless, even in this last particular improvements are being effected every day.

In one respect a retrograde tendency has been manifested abroad, notably in France. Efforts are made to exclude English medical practitioners from foreign health resorts. This narrow-minded policy will, of course, result in keeping away English tourists, and especially English invalids. The towns in question are bound to lose considerably, for such measures will check the influx of English gold. The hotel and lodging-house proprietors should enter a strong protest against any such legislation. They have incurred considerable expense so as to improve their drainage in the hope of attracting English visitors, but this outlay will be useless if there are no English practitioners on the spot. The presence also of English medical men might be of advantage in helping by their advice the local authorities to raise sanitary conditions to the English level of excellence. Unfortunately in this respect English practitioners abroad have sometimes been themselves to blame. They have not sought to associate with their fellow-practitioners who were natives of

the country. They have taken no interest in local administrative matters. They have behaved as strangers in a strange land instead of seeking to fraternise with the natives and participate in their efforts. Thus jealousies have arisen where common interest should have cemented strong friendships. This has helped to strengthen the outcry against foreign medical men, and while some English practitioners abroad have known how to render themselves very popular with the native practitioners and the local authorities, others, on the contrary, seem to be unpopular.

From *The Montevideo Times*, Feb'y. 6th.

A GOOD IDEA.

In a recent article, the *Times of Argentina* comments in plain but necessary terms on the frequent attacks made by the Argentine government on foreign enterprise and investment in the republic and on the notion with which the governing classes seem imbued that the foreigner has no rights except to invest and to work in order to assist the native to live in idleness and collect taxes levied on the enterprise, industry and capital of others. Its remarks are entirely applicable on this side of the Plate, and it concludes with the following suggestion, which we heartily endorse:—

«The very last thing these people (the Argentines) are prepared to take into account is the fact that it is industry, thrift, enterprise and dogged perseverance which makes the foreigner successful, while the Argentine insists on luxurious idleness and active disbursement. Even in this favoured climate nature exacts some little work for the privilege of eating and will insist on the effect of competition on prices, but the Argentine of the governing guild thinks he is above nature's laws. Of course nature will triumph in the end but in the meantime the aforesaid objectionable person may make things exceedingly unpleasant for other people. Therefore it is the duty of other people to defend themselves. It is time that some organised action was taken on the part of those who have invested money in railways, banks, telegraph companies, tramways, and a hundred other things in this country. It is a case of «United we stand, divided we fall.» The small minority of professional politicians who govern this country can, apparently, understand no argument based on abstract justice. Their business is to extract money in the form of taxes from the workers of the land, whom they hold in subjection because they have usurped the reins of government and the instruments of justice. They can, therefore, be brought to reason only by a protest sufficiently powerful to threaten them with loss of power to extract money. In view of the signs of the times we would advise the representatives of British capital invested here to meet and discuss the situation fully, make the state of affairs fully known at home and let action be taken to meet the necessities of the case. Patience has ceased to be a virtue; it is time that the iron hand under the velvet of the glove was beginning to be felt.»

THE United States Consul at Pasco del Norte, in Mexico, in the course of a recent report, refers to certain Mormon colonies in that country. There are, in all, ten of these colonies in northern Mexico—nine in the state of Chihuahua and one in Sonora. In the lower valleys the colonists raise cattle, fruit, and in the mountainous districts they grow grain and breed sheep. They also engage in the lumber trade, and own four saw mills, besides carrying on tanning, shoe and harness making, canning and drying fruit, and making furniture and tinware. They trade a good deal with the Mexicans, who flock from all directions to the Mormon shops, travelling with their pack trains and mule and ox teams hundreds of miles in order to lay in provisions and other supplies. Many of the colonists buy and sell Chihuahua and Sonora cattle. The chief markets for the Mormon produce are at present the mines of Corralitos and Sabinal, while in Chihuahua city they find a ready market for their milk cows and canned goods.—*European Mail*.

A VERY smart piece of engineering work was accomplished early on Sunday morning on the Great Eastern railway, under the direction of the engineer of the company. Not only was a bridge removed, but, by the same operation, another one was pulled in its place. Over the River Lea, at Tottenham, was an iron bridge of 77 feet long, weighing 100 tons, and it has been replaced by one 84 feet 9 inches long, weighing 130 tons. The new structure had been erected on cross staging side by side with the old, and the first work was to cut the old bridge at both ends and raise it bodily 18 inches, so that it could be mounted on wheels, in a similar way to the new bridge. Then the two were hauled along until the new bridge occupied the place of the old. This was successfully accomplished by eight o'clock in the morning, the hauling having been completed in exactly an hour. Then the new bridge had to be raised for the removal of the wheels. This was done by a huge travelling crane, and the new viaduct was gently lowered into its place. The permanent way was restored, and the first train passed over the bridge at 2.20 p.m. The ordinary traffic was not resumed until 4.30 p.m., but solely because previous arrangements had been made to that effect. On their part, the engineers were ready at least three hours before the appointed time.—*Transport*, London, Jan. 22.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1897.

THE renewal of the quarantine propaganda at Buenos Aires merits more than a word of condemnation; it should be met with a vigorous protest from the Brazilian government and from the steamship companies. «These quarantine restrictions are nothing but outrageous speculations in the interests of lazaretto contractors. They are not only unnecessary, but are not even justified by the shadow of a valid excuse. We have no fever epidemic here, nothing but a few sporadic cases, and there is no danger whatever. And we dare affirm that the so-called «suspected» cases recently reported, have not even a resemblance to yellow fever. The youngsters sent out to visit the shipping in the port of Buenos Aires, are not men of experience and sound judgment, and their decisions are absolutely worthless. They would not know a case of yellow fever were they to see it. As a rule, they do not know enough of medicine to diagnose even the simplest ailments. They are given a political appointment simply because of the salary and because they could not earn a decent living by their own efforts. And to such men is given the power to order steamers and passengers into quarantine and to disorganize the commercial intercourse of this coast! It is quite time the wretched business were stopped. Let all this sanitary inspection foolishness be stopped, and let the Argentines devote themselves to practical sanitary work as they did last year. The Martim Garcia contractor can earn his living in some other way, and the sanitary inspectors might be pensioned if it is really necessary that the government should support them.

THE recent case of lynching at Araraquara, São Paulo, has aroused not only widespread indignation in that state, but has also stirred up political complications of an unexpected character. No special interest in the affair has been shown here in Rio de Janeiro, but in São Paulo the excitement was intense during the past week. Public meetings have been held at many places and the police and certain political chiefs have been roundly denounced. Even the government organs have been driven to express their regrets and to denounce an act so barbarous that it promises to discredit the good name of the state. From all that we can gather, the facts are as follows:—The Carvalho family is prominent and influential in the district about Araraquara, and one of its prominent members is Theodoro de Carvalho, chief of police and secretary of interior under the last state administration. The local representative of the family, Joaquim Antonio de Carvalho, is said to have been a man of arbitrary and violent temper, and as the political leader in that district, exercised almost despotic sway. Rozendo de Brito was a popular and respectable young pharmacist in Araraquara, some 22 or 23 years of age, who was esteemed for his courage and devotion during the fever epidemic of last year. Although the town authorities and almost every-

one else ran away, he remained at his post and kept the pharmacy open. A dispute between himself and Joaquim de Carvalho led the latter to assault him with a cane. Brito's uncle tried to separate the two men, and was thus drawn into the quarrel. In his excitement and to defend himself from the blows of his antagonist, young Brito drew a revolver and shot him, causing his death. He was of course arrested and imprisoned, as was his uncle also. The Carvalho family then took the matter up privately, and with the result that the prison was broken into by an armed party of about 300 men, the police force there making no opposition whatever, and the two unfortunate men were dispatched with knives and clubs in a most barbarous manner. It is openly said by the São Paulo papers that a letter exists which incriminates Theodoro de Carvalho in the affair. The authorities, however, are moving very cautiously, as Theodoro de Carvalho is a political influence in the state, and the family is a large one. Possibly some humble scape-goat may be found to sacrifice and thus appease popular indignation, but it is unlikely that the real authors of the crime will ever be punished. For a time, however, the partizan government of Dr. Campos Salles will be embarrassed, and the *partido republicano federal* will be anxious.

THE JACOBIN PROCESSION.

As had been announced, a jacobin procession went on Tuesday, the 9th inst., anniversary of the battle of Armação, to the Maruh cemetery, though it is difficult to see why the jacobins should wish to celebrate a day in which 5,000 of their soldiers were partly defeated by 500 revolutionists and narrowly escaped sustaining a complete and decisive disaster.

At the cemetery there were made several speeches, including that of the official orator, Capt. Gomes de Castro, who, it will be remembered, was put under arrest in July, 1895, for having censured the conduct of the government and of his superior officers in connection with Marshal Floriano Peixoto's funeral. In this speech he explained to his hearers that the republic has thus far proved a failure because no worthy successor of Benjamin Constant has yet appeared.

In the procession the official and military elements largely predominated. There were two bands of military music, representatives of Vice-President Manoel Victorino and his ministers, of the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro, of the municipal government of this city and of various military and civil bureaux and officers of the army and of the so-called patriotic battalions. Public employes were permitted to absent themselves from their offices, which were, consequently, virtually closed during the day.

In view of the well-known character of some of the prominent promoters of the celebration, of what had occurred on similar occasions and of reports that had reached the editors of the *Liberdade* and *Gazeta da Tarde* and had been by them transmitted to the police authorities, it was expected that the demonstrations would not terminate without disturbances. The apprehensions in this respect were not unfounded, for a body of rioters, who had taken part in the procession, paraded the streets for some time and finally, about 6 o'clock p. m., with shouts of «Long live Moreira Cesar and the memory of Floriano Peixoto!» attacked the editorial offices of those two papers. Fortunately the editors of the *Gazeta da Tarde* had followed the advice which they had received from the chief of police when they were threatened with an attack at the time of Moreira Cesar's arrival from Santa Catharina. They had provided themselves with arms and ammunition and the few persons who were in the office at the time were consequently able to repulse the assailants who did not succeed in reaching the upper part of the building.

In terminating this brief account of the jacobin celebration on Tuesday we cannot refrain from referring to the censurable conduct of the government. Last November, when ladies belonging to the best society in this city, to whom it would be absurd to attribute riotous intentions, went to strew flowers on the graves of revolutionists, they were illegally debarred from entering the Paqueta cemetery by troops sent by the government for that purpose. And yet to a jacobin celebration, ending, as was to be expected, in disorderly demonstrations, the government did not hesitate to lend its countenance, even going so far as to cause itself to be represented in the procession. This is a significant symptom of the wretched state of affairs now prevailing in Brazil.

THE death rate in the city of New York was reduced to a fraction over 21 per thousand last year through improved treatment of infectious diseases and better supervision of tenement houses. It was over 23 per thousand the previous year.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, February 15th, 1897.

Table with exchange rates for gold, U.S. coin, and London exchange.

EXCHANGE.

February 9—The native banks and the London & River Plate were officially at 8 5/8...

February 10—The London & River Plate Bank and the Banco da Republica furnished bills...

February 11—The official rate was 8 1/2 on London; during the morning the London & River Plate Bank withdrew its table...

February 12—Late yesterday there was a good deal of business done at 8 1/2 in other than bank sterling...

February 13—The banks opened at 8 1/2, but the demand for bills was very brisk...

February 14—The banks opened at 8 7/16, at which they were not freely drawing...

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for February 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Table for February 9, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 10, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 11, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 12, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 13, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 14, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 15, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 16, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 17, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 18, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 19, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 20, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 21, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 22, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 23, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 24, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 25, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Table for February 26, listing Apolices, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th February, 1897.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has not been active, but the sales reported, about 60,000 bags, have been more divided than during the preceding week...

The market opened on the 8th with brokers quoting No. 7 at 14,800—15,200 per arroba, and sales of about 6,000 bags were reported to have established the basis of 14,800...

The shipments since our last report have been: 55,748 bags for the United States, 12,920 for Europe, 2,276 for Cape, 3,072 for River Plate, etc.

Table listing vessel arrivals and departures with dates and destinations.

Receipts for the past week were 55,690 bags, against 59,311 bags for the preceding week and 55,389 bags for the week before.

The official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were: Washed, nominal; Regular 1st, 11,830—11,575; Ordinary 1st, 10,349—10,894.

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated to be 389,038 bags.

Santos was weak during nearly all the past week, and quotations have been reduced from 11,200 per 10 kilos on the 8th for "good average," to 10,700 on the 11th...

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee from Feb 8 to Feb 15, including various grades and origins.

Imports.

Brokers generally complain of little doing, but a moderate movement seems always present at the markets. Flour-hauled firm and is higher for all foreign...

Flour.—The only receipts have been 4,500 brls. per Wordsworth from New York. The market has been quiet, with deliveries from warehouse about 2,000 brls. for the week...

Lard.—The Wordsworth brought 2,000 kegs, 25 cases from New York. Retailers continue to quote American at 640—660 rs. per lb. and native at 1,480—1,500 per kilogramme.

Codfish.—The receipts are 200 packages from New York, 250 cases from Bremen, 100 cases from Liverpool and 999 cases from Hamburg.

Pork.—Receipts have been 2,575 brls. 350 half-brls. per Wordsworth. American is lower at 1,260—1,340 per kilogramme and native unchanged at 1,300—1,350.

Rice.—The receipts are 21,830 bags per Lindores Abbey from Rangoon, 500 bags via England, 2,447 bags via Hamburg and 9,360 bags via Bremen.

White Pine.—Unchanged and steady at 210 rs. per foot. There are no receipts.

Swedish Pine.—Quotations nominal and receipts nil.

Spruce Pine.—There have been no receipts and last quotations of 66,000—67,500 per doz. may be continued.

Kerosene.—The Wordsworth brought 5,000 cases from New York. No changes are made in dealers' quotations of 10,800—11,500 per case.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and last quotations, 880—820 rs. per kilogramme, may be continued.

Rosin.—Receipts nil and we hear of no change in last quotations of 20,000—25,000 per brl. according to quality.

Cement.—We continue quotations of 13,000—16,000 per brl. for British, 10,000—13,500 for Belgian and German and 13,000—17,500 for French.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 60,007 bags per Eddystone and Bretagne, from the River Plate. Dealers quote River Plate 500 rs. per bag lower, at 85,000—85,500, and native 1,500 according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts nil, and last retail quotations of 140—160 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 3,063 tons per Cabral, from Cardiff. 2,257 * * * Stalheim, do

Rum.—The coastwise receipts have been only 68 pipes, 23 brl. and 3 demi-johns. The last quotations furnished us are higher for some and lower for other qualities, viz:

Pernambuco and Maceio 150,000—160,000 Aracajá and Bahia 135,000—140,000 Campos 140,000—145,000 Angra and Paraty 150,000—160,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 13.

RANGOON—Br. Lk. Lindores Abbey, 831 tons; LAWSON, 116 ds.; rice to John Moore & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 9.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Ger. Lk. Row, 310 tons; (Geerds, coffee.

FEB. 10.

PERNAMBUCO—Br. Lk. Coalwin, 1261 tons; RUMASANT, ballast.

FEB. 11.

BARRADON—Swed. Lk. Livingstone, 499 tons; WIGREN, do.

FEB. 12.

APALACHICOLA—Port by Brazil, 35 tons; MARNAND, ballast.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

Table showing Capital, Idem realized, and Reserve fund.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 30th JANUARY, 1897.

Table showing Assets: Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Loans, Sundry accounts, Pledges for loans, Cash in current funds.

Liabilities:

Table showing Liabilities: Declared capital, Deposits, Sundry accounts, Securities pledged, Bills payable, Head office, agencies and branches.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 16th February, 1897. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Haviland A. De Lisle, Manager. Frank Webb, actg. Accountant.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists various steamship arrivals including Magdalena Brit, Olbers, Blg, Santos Ger, etc.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists steamship departures including Corrientes Ger, Zichy Aust, Mathilde Ger, etc.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing various vessels such as Antigua, Arzelina, Ahena, Adonia, Assyria, etc., along with their destinations and dates.

Table listing arrivals from Marabout, Maria Emilia, New City, Pallas, Planet, etc., with dates and consignees.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 14th, 1897.

Large table with 5 columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Categorized by nationality: American, British, French, German, Norwegian, Portuguese.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Feb. 15th

Complex table with multiple sections: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Mills. Contains various financial data and prices.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES from superior calendared papers of various colors.

Typographia Aldina No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes

Crab Apple Blossoms

Violets de Parme Matsukita del Japon White Rose, Orchidia, English Roses, Chypre, Gardenia, etc.

Sale 1893. 2,000,000 Bottles



Establ. 1860. 17 first Medals CROWN LAVENDER SALTS Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression, Influenza and Nausea. Cooling and Refreshing at all Times.

For sale at CRASHLEY & CO. PREÇO FIXO (Cambiao & Co.) MIGUEL LOPES & IRMAO

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Champagne Piper Heidsick From the old firm Heidsick ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche, Sec, Brut Extra. 115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

FRITZ J. CARLSON

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Fine English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear.

Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

Orders executed within 24 hours.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

Birmingham Hardware Merchant,

old established house, well up in all branches, wishes to arrange with large firm in the Brazil, to buy and ship for them all their English goods on commission.

Prompt shipment and lowest prices guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like

Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts, Chrysolites, Fancy stones,

Agates from Rio Grande do Sul, Cameos and

PARIS BRILLIANTS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

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LIPTON'S Jams,

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(Brama Brewery)

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

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PETROPOLIS

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For sale 21 complete sets of "The Engineer" 1876-1896 (14 years bound). Apply to Crashley & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

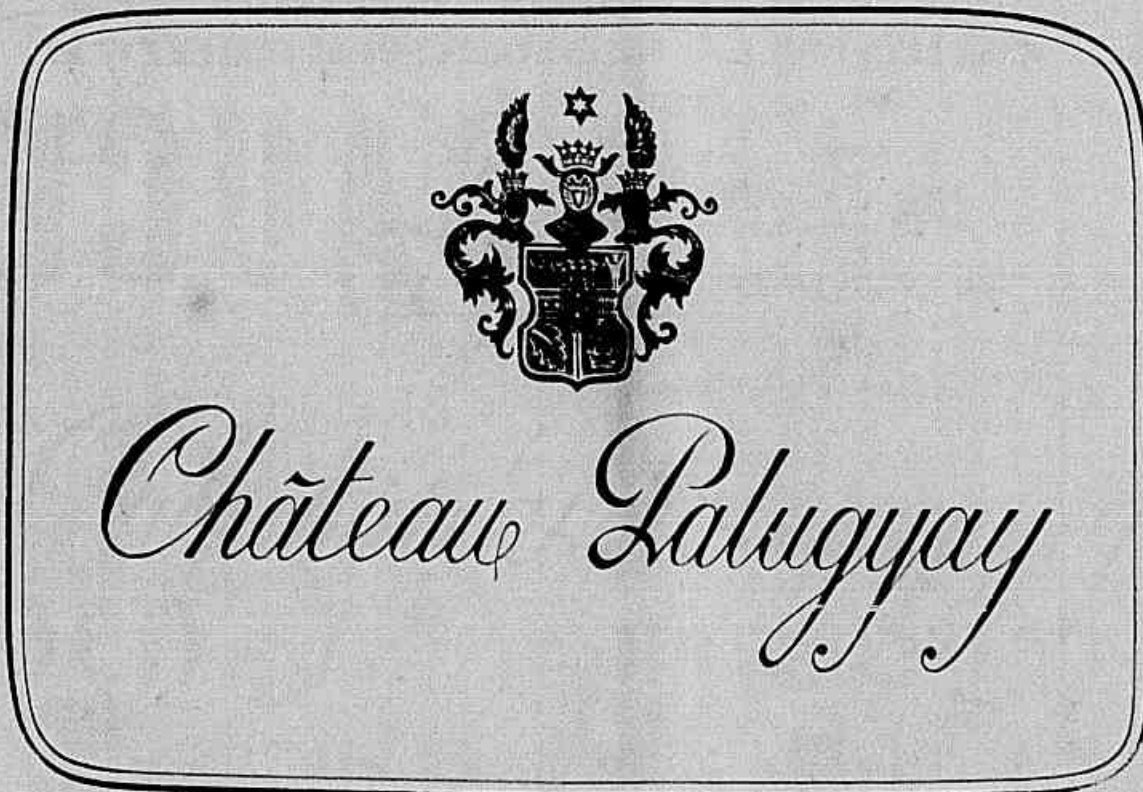
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"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

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"JOHANNIS"

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The finest in the world.

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Light, Strong, Easy running.

Removable Clincher Tyres.

Dust Proof Bearings.

Reversible Handle Bars.

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Diamond and Drop Frame.

WHEELS KEPT IN STOCK.

MITCHELL & COLE,

57, OUVIDOR.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
POLMONT, Stirlingshire }

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

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

Watson Ritchie & Co.

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Rio de Janeiro.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

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

Melles. **M. & E. NATTE' & Co.**

Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large Assortment of Insects, Butterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil, also Views of Rio and neighborhood.

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Mechanical Engineer,

(Engenheiro Mecânico).

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Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast mark.

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Special terms for wholesale orders.

TITO ZERDOC & Co.

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Geo. R. Peyton, Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1869.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
 Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
 Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
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 104, Wall Street. **NEW YORK.**

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
 STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1897		
Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 22	Danube	Montevideo e Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg, Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.
 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be obtained at the Agency.
 For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 5, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.
 G. C. Anderson,
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PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Wordsworth, Hevelius, Buffon, Coleridge and Galileo.
 The steamer

"WORDSWORTH"

is intended to sail for
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 Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.
 Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
 The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

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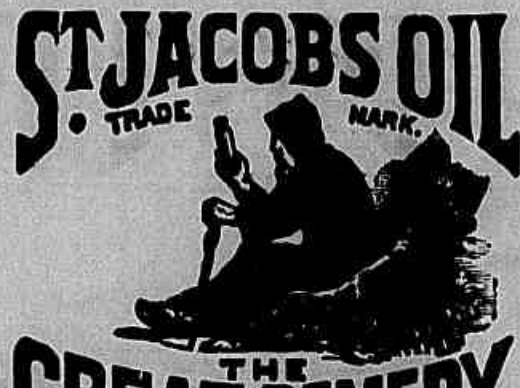
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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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 Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
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 Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
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 " River Plate
 " China, Japan
 " Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd
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 Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passages Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
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"—Lisbon.....	425 "	120\$000

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 Sallings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

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

will sail for

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

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

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Receives cargo at the *Trapiche COSTEIRO*
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The Steamer

ITAYÁ

will sail for

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The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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