

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 9TH, 1895.

NUMBER 15

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

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

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

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

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

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa D. Manoel, No. 8, and Petrópolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel. CHARLES F. ANCELL, Actg. Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays; 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.—E. E. JOINER and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev. João Tavares.

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.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanema No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 35.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 1/2 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 1º de Março No. 50, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Dr. C. R. v. Schoeler; chronic diseases; employs the physiatric method and massage. Rua da Urugayana 47-51, 1st floor. Consultations from 12 to 3 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Bethel services: In English on Sundays at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; on Mondays at 7 p.m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Reading room open daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembléa.—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. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—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; HENRY BRANDRETH, 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.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

Representatives of

FLINT & Co., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

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

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

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

Beautiful natural flowers

given away next Saturday to Ladies and Gentlemen, just as an advertisement for my new store, although small and not as elegant fitted up as some stores on the Ouvidor, but you will find the lowest prices in Rio for all articles in men's wear.

S. Stanley Jacobs.

73 RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO 73

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (plano inclinado, rua do Riachuelo) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liqueurs. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES,
ASSEMBLÉA 72. TELEPHONE 8018.

George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.

The proprietor—formerly manager of
Whyte's Hotel (Tijuca),
Hotel Cintra and the
Restaurant Silva

gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

Against sea—Sickness

NECTANDRA AMARA

HOTEL DE CINTRA

Parlors and Rooms for Families

RESTAURANT

of the highest order with moderate prices.

Manoel Pereira Ribeiro

33, Rua do Ouvidor, 1st and 2nd floors.

Kio de Janeiro.

To Let.

Furnished house in Botafogo from middle of June; apply 119 Rua da Quitanda.

**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR
BRAKE COMPANY,**
PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

Freight Cars. The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

NECTANDRA AMARA
see page 7.

FRIEDR. PORDO
FORWARDER

Goods forwarded and insured to and from all parts of the world.

30, Rua da Candelaria, 30

P. O. Box 227.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

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

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1859.
Reorganized 1879.

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

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS to PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

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

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

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

**THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING
COMPANY.**

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

**THE HARLAN AND
HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.**

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

All chronic diseases are cured by the physiatric method.

All kinds of fevers and diseases of children are treated according to the latest and surest methods, massage and treatment by electricity a speciality.

49 & 51, Rua da Urugayana, 49 & 51

1st floor

Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Carlos Rudolfo von Schoeler

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$185,044,310.—Surplus \$37,479,802. Branch Office in Brazil: Rua Primeiro de Março, No. 41, Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL DIRECTORY: Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman. Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel. Dr. Rodrigues Lima, Dr. Azevedo Sodré, Medical-Directors. Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary, William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Managing-Secretary.

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...

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Fire and Marine. Capital £2,500,000. Agents for the Republic of Brazil: Walter Christiansen & Co.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 .. Agent in Rio de Janeiro G. C. Anderson.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital £2,000,000. Accumulated Funds .. £6,000,000. Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise...

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,127,500. Reserve fund .. £ 676,355. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836. Capital £3,000,000. Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Wilson & Co.

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. Swantwick, 4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

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

Banks.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED. LONDON: Princes Street, E. C. PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy. Rio de Janeiro: No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

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

BRANCHES: Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú. DRAWS ON: London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital £ 1,500,000. Capital paid up .. 750,000. Reserve fund .. 500,000.

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, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000. Idem paid up .. 500,000. Reserve fund .. 380,000.

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 31 A, Rua 1º de Março. Branches at: S. PAULO, SANTOS, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO. Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND. Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg."

Capital .. 10,000,000 Marks. BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.) Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a. M. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. André Neufville & Co., Paris. Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents. Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents. Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents. G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York. L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo. Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do. 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. Boettger, —Krah, Directors.

FRENCH WINES. CLARET. of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux. Special depot of P. SALINS & FILS aîné, Bordeaux for the sale of table wines. All orders delivered at the residence in bottles, cases, or barrels. ETCHEBARNE FRÈRES. Rua do Carmo 14, Rio de Janeiro.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES. Recommended brands: Villányi, Hungarian Claret, Château Palugyay. TOKAY WINE is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children. Sole Importers: Rombauer & Co. 78, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71. RIO DE JANEIRO. For sale: Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other languages. In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected. 42-52. Agent, JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS.

ASK FOR NECTANDRA AMARA

Missing Friends. Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following: COHEN, or RAPPOPORT, LEAH: when last heard of (August, 1894) was in Ribeirão Preto. BONDIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL, do. ANTONIO FRANCESCO, do. THERESA; formerly residing at Rua Passo da Pátria, Niteroiy, and S. Vicente de Paula, Estado de Rio de Janeiro. SCULLY, JEREMIAH: who left Ballyclough, Co. Cork, in 1846 or 1847. LOW, JAMES; deserted from British ship Whinlatter October 1894. TUCKERSON, or THORIKKERSON, WILLIAM, formerly mate of the Hettie May, which left Rio in March, 1894. MAJOR, JOHN STANLEY: of the Bahama islands; for adjustment of legacy. Rio de Janeiro, 20th February 1895. C. F. Ancell, Acting British Consul General.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

If the all important matter of this subject were looked into thoroughly and thoughtfully it would be found that our present financial and commercial depression is, in a great measure, due to the compulsory extravagances of the larger portion of the middle class. Extravagances are not willfully indulged in but the exorbitant profits which the retail merchants place upon the necessities of life compel the people, (especially the middle class) to expend their entire income, making the luxury of a Savings bank account an impossibility. Rio has has more or less 500,000 inhabitants and one savings bank!! In the smallest city of the United States you will find one or more Institutions where the laboring class may deposit from ten cents upwards. The difference in the conditions of the North American and South American people is, that in the former, competition compels the retail merchant to sell the necessities of life at the smallest possible profits while here the retail merchant want to clear their yearly expenses in a week and thus inculcate extravagant ideas into the minds of the people, making them spendthrifts and "ne'r do wells". Prove to the middle class how they may save 100 rs. on a collar, on a necktie, or a milreis on an Umbrella and they will gladly take advantage of the opportunity to husband their savings which will in time grow into substantial amounts and at this same time make the future financiers and merchants of Brazil prudent and careful. It is a fallacy to say that the store-keepers can not sell their goods lowers than what they do because we have a proof that they can, for instance just look at the collars S. Stanley Jacobs (of 73 Rua Sete de Setembro) is selling for a 1\$ just the same as the other stores charge 1\$500 for, neckties which he sells for 2\$500 cost 5\$ elsewhere and so on; when we have more fair dealing and enterprising men like Mr. Jacobs we will have more savings banks and the next Brazilian loan will be taken by the people of the country and not by foreign Bankers.

TO LET. With nice family suitable rooms for married Gentlemen or young men; good accommodation. Fabrica, Tijuca and Muda da Tijuca tram-cars pass the street. 11 A, Rua dos Araujos

English house manufacturing Gas and Electric Fittings, Bedsteads, Brass foundry, Sanitary Fittings, Oil Lamps, etc., desires representative for Brazil; address stating all particulars to "Brass" care of Messrs. Smith & Son, Union Street, Birmingham, England.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 25\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30\$ when paid here).

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

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

George H. Phelps, Esq., 154 Nassau St., NEW YORK; Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, LONDON; Frost & Co., 33 New Bridge St., and at the Victoria Store, SÃO PAULO.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 9th, 1895.

Owing to the illness of the editor, the customary editorial matter is omitted this week.

THE SÃO PAULO RAILWAY CO.

Decree No. 1,999, of April 2, 1895, authorizing the renewal of the contracts with the S. Paulo Railway Co., Limited.

The President of the republic of the United States of Brazil, in view of the application made by the S. Paulo Railway Co., Limited, resolves, in conformity with legislative decree No. 126, of November 18, 1892, to authorize the renewal of its contracts on the terms prescribed in the accompanying clauses signed by the minister of state of the affairs of industry, transportation and public works.

Federal Capital, April 2, 1895, 7th year of the republic.

PRUDENTE J. DE MORAES BARROS. Antonio Olyntho dos Santos Pires.

CLAUSES MENTIONED IN DECREE NO. 1,999 OF THIS DATE.

I.—The S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, binds itself to construct within the term of four years, counting from the date of the contract to be made in virtue of the foregoing decree, a second line for the purpose of duplicating its present line, the gauge to be the same as that which is mentioned in clause 28 accompanying decree No. 1,759 of April 26, 1856. This term may be extended if in the opinion of the government such extension should prove necessary.

II.—The new line may be, partly or wholly, either single or double and may also deviate from the present track at some points with a view to improving its technical conditions (as for avoiding the tunnel between the stations of Belém and Campo Limpo or for modifying it so as to permit free transit of the highest cars commonly used on railways of a like gauge.)

For the ascent of the mountain preference will be given to the common system or that of simple adhesion, but any other special system of traction may be employed, if it be recommended by experience or by the interest of the public in view of its great transportation capacity, provided the government shall recognise the impossibility of applying the common system to a line economically practicable; and the company is hereby authorized to make the necessary surveys and investigations for this purpose, the cost of such surveys and investigations to be included in the capital account of the company.

III.—The company moreover binds itself to build, within the same term, at the capital of S. Paulo, a new passenger station with ample accommodations for the services relating to passengers, luggage and parcels and with independent platforms for arriving and departing trains, and it also binds itself to permit, on reasonable terms, the approach of passenger trains of the Central railway of Brazil to its new passenger station when the gauges of the two roads shall have been made uniform, so as to concentrate at one station the principal passenger traffic of the city of S. Paulo.

IV.—The company also binds itself to complete the work on its freight stations at S. Paulo and Santos and to enlarge and improve the passenger station at Santos so as to adopt it to the requirements of the respective service and to cause it to correspond to the importance of the passenger traffic, and it moreover binds itself to build of masonry permanent stations and warehouses suitable to the respective localities at all the stations on its road.

V.—The drawings, sections and estimates will be presented to the government for its approval with all possible brevity within a term not ex-

ceeding 12 months after the date of the contract to be made in virtue of this decree. Approval of the drawings will be given within 60 days after they are presented to the government, which in case of failing to make known its decision within that time will be ipso facto understood to have given its approval.

VI.—For all the railways of the S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, the privileged territory will be that mentioned in Clause II. of decree No. 1,759, of April 26, 1856, whose base is the route of the present line, and it is clearly understood that the privileged territory does not embrace the city and port of Santos, from which may be built other railways, provided they do not cross the territory of the S. Paulo railway in the same direction as its present line.

These lines in different directions may cross the territory of the S. Paulo railway, provided that within this territory they do not deliver or receive for remuneration either freight or passengers.

VII.—The cost of the new lines, warehouses, stations and appurtenances, embracing surveys, locomotives, track and rolling stock, machinery and all the improvements to be made by the company in the execution of this contract, will, after being duly ascertained by the government, be included in the capital account of construction for the purpose stated in Clause 34 accompanying decree No. 1,759, of April 26, 1856.

§ 1.—In the capital account will also be included the cost of the improvements (warehouses, steam cranes, electric light plants, cars, locomotives, etc.) made from January 1, 1892, up to the present date.

§ 2.—In the capital account will also be included any and every sum which may hereafter be actually spent in improving and extending the lines of the company, in building branches and increasing its rolling stock, fixtures and appurtenances.

VIII.—The profits distributed among the shareholders under the title of bonus, in the shape of beneficiary shares or in any other form will, conjointly with profits paid in money, be considered dividends.

Sole paragraph.—The interest on the paid up capital will be included in the capital account of the company during the time spent in building the new lines.

The rate of interest will be 5% per annum, counting simple interest half yearly on the capital actually invested.

IX.—The S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, will remain under the immediate supervision of the federal government both in regard to the security and police of its lines and in relation to expenditures with new constructions and improvements to which apply the provisions of Clause 34 of decree No. 1,759, of April 26, 1856, which continues entirely in force.

X.—In case the present schedule of rates does not correspond to the contingency for which provision is made in the 2nd paragraph of Article 34, in connection with Article 18 and the final paragraph of Article 19, of the aforesaid decree No. 1,759, of April 26, 1856, the company will propose to the government the necessary alterations in its rates.

If within the space of 60 days, counting from the date on which the proposal is presented, the government shall not have made known its intention to accept or modify the terms of the said proposal, the company may cause its proposed schedule to be carried into execution, giving 15 days' notice to the public by means of advertisements published in the press.

XI.—The term mentioned in No. 1 of Clause 36 of decree No. 1,759, of April 26, 1856, is extended for 30 years, that is, until 1927.

XII.—The company binds itself to establish with all possible brevity night freight trains and to adopt all other measures in its power to obtain a solution of the present transportation crisis, hastening the conclusion of the works undertaken and increasing its rolling stock.

XIII.—After the conclusion of the new railway, the company will assume the responsibility of rapid transit thereon in conformity with the provisions of its schedule of rates now in force and within the terms fixed in the regulations which the government may issue on the subject as a general measure for railways, except in cases resulting from force majeure.

XIV.—The company binds itself to pay into the federal treasury the sum of fifteen contos of reis (15,000\$000) per annum in half yearly instalments for the expenses of supervision.

These sums will be included in the account of operating expenses after the construction of the new lines. During the construction of those lines they will be equally divided between the capital account and the account of operating expenses.

XV.—All clauses in contracts between the company and the government not altered by this decree continue in full force.

XVI.—Within three months after the date of this decree the company will sign the respective contract under penalty of the latter's lapsing.

XVII.—If the company within three months after the date of the contract shall notify the federal government that it is unable to execute the provisions thereof, the said contract shall be ipso facto annulled without any responsibility resulting therefrom for the company.

Federal Capital, April 2, 1895.

Antonio Olyntho dos Santos Pires.

THE RAILROAD OF THE FUTURE.

Theodore Voorhees, a well-known engineer, formerly of the New York Central Railroad, and now of the Lehigh Valley, in a recent number of the Engineering Magazine, not only considered some of the improvements which have been made on American railways within the remembrance of many now living, but essays to point out some of the lines upon which the railroads of the future will be developed. He points out that with all the improvements in the permanent way, as, for instance, heavier steel rails, rock ballast and thorough drainage, the wooden cross-tie to which the rail is spiked is still retained practically the same as thirty years ago. Too much dependence, he thinks, is placed on the weight and stiffness of the rail, and insufficient attention is paid to the fastening of the rails to the ties. Wooden structures,

such as culverts, trestles and bridges, will not be permitted in the railroad of the future, and it is interesting to note that recent work on the railroads about Providence is quite in line with his suggestions that the floor of all bridges, large or small, through or deck, should be solid and so arranged as to permit the deposit upon it of the usual ballast and track. Grade crossings of highways must be abolished, and he notes that American municipalities are recognizing the necessity to reform in this particular. Stations should be so arranged as to make it unnecessary for any passenger to walk upon or across the tracks. Grade crossings of one road with another or of branch lines connecting with a main stem are again elements of risk, and should be abolished, though the cost in this instance will fall wholly upon the corporations. With absolutely reliable signalling apparatus and grade crossings eliminated, an improved track and an alignment free from sharp curves, the present performance of locomotive engines gives warrant for the belief that 100 miles an hour will be made in the future as easily as sixty miles an hour to-day. Possibly the railway trains of the future will be planned on lines calculated for wind resistance, very much as the lines of a yacht are calculated for the resistance of the sea. Electric lighting of passenger trains will doubtless come into general use as soon as a practicable and reliable method is devised of generating the power from the axle of the car truck, but the expense of generating electricity in quantities sufficient to exercise a power equal to that of a first-class locomotive is so great that its use is at present impracticable. A retrograde step has been taken, Mr. Voorhees states, in the use of freight-car equipment. There are in existence 20 per cent. more freight cars than the business of the country requires, or than would be sufficient to handle all the existing traffic. And this equipment is so badly handled that each car on an average is in motion only one hour in each twenty-four, and the average daily mileage made by each car is probably less than fifteen years ago. The relations between employes and the corporations will have to be adjusted ere the development of the railway of the future, but Mr. Voorhees anticipates that the great majority of unions existing to-day among railway employes will change their methods and aims within the next thirty years.—Bradstreet's, March 16.

NEW QUARANTINE PROPOSALS.

It is satisfactory to note that the Argentines have discovered that quarantines are doing much more harm than good, and that it is time for the adoption of a more liberal policy. The accompanying project, which was presented to the executive by the health authorities, practically abolishes quarantine, and is in this respect worthy of all praise. It goes too far, however, in forcing Argentine sanitary inspectors on arriving steamers. The text of the project, which we take pleasure in recommending to the consideration of the Brazilian authorities, is as follows:

Considering that the national department of hygiene has now an adequate organization and possesses a staff competent to carry out the hygienisation of any vessel on its arrival in the roadstead;

That as soon as the law of prevention (profilaxia) comes into force, the prophylactic measures, to which the authorities in every part of the republic must subject their own dispositions, will become uniform;

That sanitary stations being installed in the principal ports and cities with permanent and well organized service the public health can be efficaciously guaranteed;

The national department of hygiene resolves:—

Art. 1.—That the superior government be prayed to modify as far as this project may demand, the maritime sanitary law, now in force, and in the following manner:

a) Vessels hailing from or which have called at ports infected with or suspected of cholera, shall be given free pratique after rigorous disinfection, when they have had no actual cases on board.

b) If they bring suspicious or actual cases of cholera on board, these shall be isolated, and the rest of the passengers, being disinfected, shall disembark in groups and classes, subjecting themselves to whatever dispositions the national department of hygiene may then impose.

The vessel, as soon as hygienized, shall be given free pratique, a sanitary officer being placed on board to have her under observation for such time as may be considered prudent.

Art. 2.—Every vessel which, in accordance with the above resolution, is subject to rigorous disinfection on its arrival in the roadstead, will be exempt from same and may enter freely after the usual sanitary visit, if it brings on board a sanitary inspector belonging to the department and shipped either in Las Palmas, Tenerife, St. Vicent, Dakar, Pernambuco, Bahia, or Rio Janeiro, who will certify to the healthy condition of the ship and that during the voyage there has been no alteration in the general health, nor any of the moment of arrival, and that during the voyage and under his own superintendence necessary disinfection has been made.

Art. 3.—Vessels hailing from or having called at ports infected with or suspected of yellow fever, shall be given free pratique after disinfection if they bring on board an official sanitary inspector who will certify that as soon as he came on board he inspected all the passengers and crew, and fulfilled the dispositions prescribed by the maritime sanitary law, that during the voyage no case of yellow fever has occurred, and that the voyage has exceeded the period of incubation of that disease.

Art. 4.—If the vessel should arrive before the period of incubation has passed but without disease on board, the passengers will disembark in groups and classes, as soon as the disinfection of such wearing apparel as may be necessary shall have been carried out, and will remain subject to the vigilance of the local sanitary authorities, for which purpose they will give their names and addresses for the first ten days after debarkation, and the person who breaks this condition by giving a false address or changing it without giving notice to the sanitary authorities, will incur a fine

the amount of which will be determined by the Executive. The ship will simply undergo the usual treatment.

At. 5.—If a vessel on her arrival has yellow fever aboard, the ship shall be isolated, and passengers debarked under the conditions of the previous article, unless, under the special circumstances of any case, the national department of hygiene should resolve upon special measures.

Art. 6.—Vessels which do not bring a sanitary inspector will take one on board on arrival to carry out the necessary disinfection, and they shall be treated in every way as though they had arrived with sickness aboard.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The fiscal agent of the federal judge has reported that, out of the 34,000 bills given by immigrants for about \$5,500,000 paid for their passages to this country during the "boom," not more than \$100,000 to \$150,000 is recoverable, and probably this is too favorable an estimate.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The steam launch Satellite, taken by H. M. S. Sirius as a prize of war during the revolution in Rio de Janeiro harbor, is now offered for sale. She is a splendid little boat.—Montevideo Times.

—This is the launch Boynton was using to blow up the Aquidaban, and was captured when illegally using the British flag.

—The accountant general's office has not yet been able to open the books of the national accounts for the current year, owing to the mistakes in the budget, on the expenditure side. There are no fewer than 400 errors! The budget will have to be printed over again! What will they say in London of this shameful carelessness?—Standard, Buenos Aires.

—Delegates from the chamber of commerce have approached the postmaster general, asking him to arrange for a special tug to take mails backwards and forwards between here and Buenos Aires. He promised to lay the matter before government. At present the service is entirely interrupted and we are without later dates from Buenos Aires than Sunday last. This is enormously prejudicial to business.—Montevideo Times, March 29.

—The Montevideo Times says:—"If the Government House could be transported to Flores Island and kept there for a few months in quarantine, perhaps affairs might go better." Certainly quarantines would be made more endurable, if their creators had to submit to them also. It would be a good thing if all the sanitary officials on the coast could be made to undergo a three months residence at Flores Island during the worst season.

—According to an afternoon colleague the interference of European governments in endeavoring to compel the South American republics to pay what they owe to European creditors is "a depressive aggression to the decorum and national sovereignty of South American states." Possibly so—but what qualification can be attributed to certain states that refuse to pay what they owe on the plea of inability while they squander money in cart loads?—Times, Buenos Aires.

—Permission has been wrung from the Argentine authorities to allow mail steamers now en route to land mails and passengers at Flores Island, but this will not extend to steamers sailing from Europe after the 25th instant. The majority of agents of such steamers have accordingly telegraphed instructions to such vessels to avoid Montevideo, and the work of isolating this port from civilization, brought about by the mad procedure of the government, will have commenced.—Montevideo Times, March 29.

—The Argentine army on frontier duty has succeeded, within a few years, in bringing the regions occupied to a worse state, should that be possible, than when Indians and brigands roamed at large. At that time nobody ventured into those districts, whereas now, in virtue of promises and guarantees given by the government, people go to those deserts and form habitations from which they are finally ejected, pursued, pilfered and robbed, without any means of defence. The qualifications are hard and do not speak very highly for the honor of the Argentine army, but they are published by an Argentine colleague and supplied by an Argentine gentleman who has visited the districts. The peg is therefore of the same wood and consequently good.—Times, Buenos Aires, March 17.

—The executive has resolved to forward to the chambers Dr. Brusco's proposal for building a lazaret at Flores Island, in conjunction with Col. Muro's scheme for a sanitary tax for the support of the same. Dr. Brusco has made a deposit of \$10,000 in public bonds in guarantee of the "seriousness" of his scheme. It is serious enough in one respect, for it is based on the supposition that the present quarantine system is going to endure for the next twenty years—from which calamity Heaven defend this unfortunate republic. It is characteristic that the government should support such a scheme—no doubt highly profitable to the promoters—at the very moment that agitation is made for the abolition of quarantines, and that the Argentines are taking the first steps in that direction.—Montevideo Times, March 29.

—Notwithstanding the heavy rains of recent days, rain commenced to fall again on Wednesday evening, and from midnight until nearly midday yesterday there was an almost incessant downpour of the most violent description, the intensity at times being something beyond all parallel. In fact few can remember such a deluge of water. The damages done have been widespread and enormous, though it is impossible yet to estimate their full extent or give the multitudinous details. There is scarcely a house in the city into which the water has not penetrated, doing more or less mischief, whilst all the low-lying districts have been completely flooded and swamped. The low-level streets on the north and south of the city were all under water, which also penetrated into the ground floors of the houses, in some places reaching a depth of two or three feet.—Montevideo Times, March 29.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Pará and S. Paulo legislatures began their labors on the 7th inst.

—Merchants of Santos have asked the Associação Commercial of that city to protest against the 40% duty on wine.

—The *Journal do Povo* of Taubaté, S. Paulo, has suspended publication on the ground that freedom of the press is not permitted in that town.

—The telegraph office at Porto Alegre has been destroyed by fire. It is stated that none of the books or documents and very little of the *materias* were saved.

—A telegram states that the commander of the police force at Jabú, S. Paulo, has been killed by one of his soldiers, whom he had reprehended for bad conduct.

—A telegram from Santos says that an illiterate member of the municipal chamber of that city has not been allowed to take his seat because he can not read the rules.

—In 1893, according to the incomplete data obtained by the bureau of statistics of the state of S. Paulo, there were registered in that state 28,698 deaths, 40,112 births and 9,059 marriages.

—In Sergipe Col. Valladão has addressed a message to his legislature asking for the reduction of the term of office of municipal governments from 4 to 2 years as a means of correcting municipal abuses.

—The celebrated desperado Evaristo da Silva, popularly known as Evaristinho, who was the terror of half a dozen municipal districts in the west of S. Paulo was shot and killed some days ago by a man employed on a plantation near the station of Enna.

—In S. Paulo there are 79,943 electors, of whom 44,647 are agriculturists, 10,091 merchants, 9,040 mechanics, 2,776 public employers, 1,096 literary men, 1,052 engaged in various industrial pursuits, 179 clergymen and 10,962 belonging to various professions.

—The election held on the 7th inst. at Valença for filling two vacancies in the municipal government resulted favorably to the partisans of the Rio de Janeiro state government, who thus for the first time in several years succeeded in carrying an election at that place.

—In S. Paulo on the 2nd inst. a man named José Chaves da Rocha Moreira was arrested on the charge of obtaining 3,000\$ on false pretences, making unauthorized use of the names of Gen. Pires Ferreira, commander of the military district, and Congressman Rivadavia Corrêa.

—The executive committee of the Federal Republican party (that to which President Prudente de Moraes belongs) presents the following candidates for filling vacancies in the S. Paulo delegation to congress: Senate, Moraes Barros and J. F. de Paula e Souza; Chamber of Deputies, Paula Queiroz and T. X. Paes de Barros for the 1st district, A. M. Bueno de Andrade for the 4th district and Manoel Antonio Furtado for the 7th district. The opposition newspaper *Democrata Federal* advises the members of its party not to vote at the election.

—In the city of S. Paulo, according to the statistics of the municipal chamber, there are 109 manufacturing establishments, employing 4,061 men, 877 women and 732 children. The machinery of these establishments is turned by engines aggregating 2,854 horse-power. The establishments are thus classified: wood working factories, 22; mechanical workshops, 15; establishments for roasting and grinding coffee and other grains, 13; breweries and distilleries, 11; printing offices and book binderies, 10; hat factories, 5; cotton factories, 4; railway workshops, 4; tanneries and boot and shoe factories, 3; cigar factories, 3; electric light plants, 2; soap and candle factories, 2; brick and tile yards, 2; match factory, 1; gas plant, 1; steam laundry, 1; carriage factory, 1; macaroni factory, 1; lithography, 1; chocolate factory, 1; almond confectionary, 1; biscuit factory, 1; bone grinding establishment, 1. The cotton factories employ 1,202 operatives.

BAHIA.

When Marshal Floriano Peixoto, willingly or unwillingly, decided to deliver the administration of the country into the hands of the present head of the government, he certainly left him a situation bristling with difficulties and dangers. The war in Rio Grande and an empty treasury are not, unfortunately, the only disastrous legacies which President Prudente de Moraes was called upon to accept from his predecessor.

In many of the states political affairs are in a situation far from reassuring and in that of Bahia—one of the most important members of the Brazilian federation—they are in a condition bordering on anarchy. In some localities of the interior of the state sanguinary conflicts between partisans and opponents of the state government are of frequent occurrence and in others bands of armed men, who seem to have no political leanings, are tolerated by the authorities.

In the midst of this state of affairs an election was recently held for choosing a new chamber of deputies and for filling eight vacancies in the senate. In the first district the opposition, as usual, carried the election by a large majority. In the two other districts both sides claim to have won and two sets of representatives have presented themselves at the capital. At the first preparatory sitting of the chamber of deputies each of these sets (which met in the same hall) elected its temporary officers, and in this way they continued to hold preparatory sittings, which, as the duplicate assemblies met, as we have said, in the same hall, we imagine to have been somewhat confusing.

As for the senate, its president, on his arrival at the capital, publishes an article saying that, if he is killed, he holds responsible for his murder the governor of the state and Drs. Severino Vieira and Luiz Vianna.

Several attempts at a compromise were made, but they all proved fruitless and on the 7th inst., the day fixed for the formal opening of the legislature, the situation remained unchanged. On that day the senators and deputies belonging to the government party met at the building of the chamber of deputies, which was guarded by a large police force, and the message of the governor was read to them. At this meeting the 2nd secretary of the senate presided.

The opposition legislature, unable to obtain admittance, retired to the hall of the municipal chamber and there, with Barão de Geremoubo, president of the senate, in the chair, declared itself formally installed.

The chief of police telegraphs stating that during the day the opposition endeavored to promote disturbances, but that the government had succeeded in maintaining order.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Montevideo telegram of the 2nd inst. reports that additional bands of revolutionists have entered the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

Gen. Hyppolito at that date was said to be encamped with 1,200 men at Garupa, about 10 leagues from Alegrete, which, having been abandoned by the castilhistas, was occupied by the federalists. Gen. Hyppolito's movements are said to be hampered through the want of horses.

In the Uruguayan chamber of deputies the minister of war in reply to a question stated on the 3rd inst. that he had sold to a firm in Montevideo for 50,000\$000 500,000 unserviceable cartridges, which, it appears, had afterwards been resold to the Brazilian legation for a much larger sum.

To the north of Uruguayana there was said to be a castilhista force commanded by Col. Apparicio Mariense.

A telegram of the 5th states that Apparicio Saraiva and Juvencio have again effected a junction.

Learning that between 1,000 and 1,500 horses guarded by 50 men were on their way to the Castilhistas at Jaguarão, Apparicio sent in pursuit a force which captured four of the men and all the horses.

D. Pedrito, it is said, has been abandoned by the revolutionists and reoccupied by the castilhistas.

A number of soldiers, belonging to both parties, wounded in the engagement of the 21st ult. have reached the border. One of them is the cadet Armando Ribeiro, nephew of Gen. Solon.

Col. Sampaio has at last decided to ask for a court of enquiry and has consequently been relieved of his place on Gen. Moura's staff as assistant quartermaster-general.

A telegram of the 7th states that Gen. Hyppolito had countermarched to Serro Chato with a view, it is supposed, of protecting the communications in his rear.

Rumors of an engagement between Apparicio Saraiva and Menna Barreto have been circulated, but are contradicted, and in a recent telegram there is also a contradiction of the report that Saldanha da Gama has entered the state of Rio Grande. The Admiral's 49th birthday was celebrated on the 7th with much enthusiasm by revolutionary sympathisers residing in Montevideo.

The reports in regard to Col. Facundo Tavares are conflicting. According to one telegram his jailors will obey the order of the Supreme Court for presenting him to that court on the 17th inst., while another telegram asserts exactly the reverse.

Among the papers captured by Apparicio from Col. Sampaio on Feb. 28, there are said to be many documents showing that a want of harmony prevails among the castilhistas, whose communications to each other are sometimes couched in angry and even insulting language. Telles, for instance, accuses Sampaio of being insatiable in his demands for money and horses and of limiting his activity to cheers for the republic.

It is reported that the government of Uruguay has offered its mediation for the purpose of bringing the war to a close.

Reports of the Brazilian government's intention to remove Dr. Fernando Abbot, its minister at Buenos Aires, are persistently circulated and a Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th asserts that Abbot has received a communication from the government calling him to Rio.

Many names are mentioned in connection with the legation at Montevideo, among them that of Councillor Affonso Penna who, however, is said to have declined the appointment offered him.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The committee appointed by the government to examine the books of the Central railway began work on the 4th inst.

—The minister of industry has decided that employees of the Brazil Great Southern Railway Co. are not subject to the payment of the 2% tax on salaries, since they are not appointed or paid by the government.

—As the public is supposed to be interested in all that relates to the celebrated car 136 V, it is perhaps worth the while to state that on last Thursday it was said to be at the S. Diogo station receiving freight for the interior.

—The chief engineer of the Estrada de Ferro Central de Macahé gets 750\$ a month; a station-master of the 1st class, 250\$; a conductor, 120\$; an engine-driver of the 2nd class, 180\$; the resident engineer, 600\$; the book-keeper, 400\$ and the assistant book-keeper, 180\$.

—A classified table has been prepared, containing the aggregate earnings, both gross and net, of 138 American railway companies. The gross total of these lines, in the twelve months ending 31st December, 1894, was \$867,628,623 as compared with \$976,900,022 for the same concerns in the year 1893, the decrease being \$109,326,299, or 11.1 per cent. In 1894 the same companies had total net earnings to the amount of \$267,073,872, as against \$302,011,721 in 1893, a loss of no less than \$34,937,849 or 11.5 per cent.

Don't be a skeptic! Look at our collars.—S. Stanley Jacobs—73, Rua Sete de Setembro.

—On the 5th inst., a son of Congressman Ponce de Leon was run over and killed by an electric tramcar.

—The *Cidade de Diamantina*, a newspaper published in Minas Geraes, makes a vigorous protest against the name of Vespasiano given to one of the stations on the Central railway. It says that to give the name of one of the most despicable agents of tyranny to a station on Minas soil is an insult to the people of the state.

—A curious dispute has arisen between the Commissioners and the Railway Companies in New York State regarding the issue of passes on the railways. It seems that the Board and its employés have travelled on passes issued and signed by the Secretary of State; but the railways have held that such passes cannot be issued or honored under the new constitutional amendment, prohibiting the acceptance or use of free passes by public officers of the State, and making it a misdemeanor to ask, give, accept, or use such passes.

The Commissioners instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of the State, and applied for a mandamus requiring the Secretary of State to issue such passes as he had formerly issued to them and their employés. Construing the statute in the light of existing laws, the judge ruled that the constitutional provision prohibited public officers from accepting free passes for their own use or benefit, but did not prohibit them from accepting passes from the Secretary of State providing for their transportation while engaged in public business. He ordered, therefore, a peremptory writ of mandamus, and the Commissioners will get their passes. The decision has given rise to some surprise, and so has the attitude assumed by the Commissioners.

LOCAL NOTES

—There are at present 568 inmates in the lunatic asylum.

—Gen. Ourique Jacques has been appointed member of the Supreme Military Court.

—Architect Antonio Januzzi gave a dinner on the 5th inst. to the officers of the *Liguria*.

—In Botafogo there is much complaint of burglaries which are said to have become of daily occurrence in that part of the city.

—According to the bulletin of the board of health there were 92 marriages, 669 births and 627 deaths in this city in the first fortnight of the month of March.

—Brevet-Marshal Conrado de Niemeyer has been promoted to the rank of marshal, and General of Division Ourique Jacques has been made brevet-marshal.

—It is said that the members of the municipal council of this city are drawing pay at the rate of 1,000\$ per month, although the budget provides for paying them only 500\$000.

—The epidemic at the lunatic asylum seems to be extinguished now, as during the last ten days no new cases appeared. During the epidemic 42 persons died there from cholera.

—The Supreme Military Court on the 3rd inst. confirmed the decision of the court-martial acquitting four officers and 25 men charged with having joined the revolutionists in Paraná.

—The daily papers state that the police is looking for José Joaquim da Rocha, cashier (*fiel de thesoureiro*) of the Banco da Republica, who, it is stated, has disappeared with 69,000\$.

—The Brazilian masons have sent a message to the masons of other countries congratulating them on the peaceful settlement of the boundary question between Brazil and the Argentine republic.

—Early on Sunday morning a policeman, while walking his beat on Travessa do Torres, suddenly became insane and began to discharge his revolver. After firing four shots he was taken into custody.

—At 8:30 p.m. on the 3rd inst., in the Gamboa tunnel a quarrel arose among some men who were gambling, and one of them, a brakeman on the Central railway, drew a knife and killed one of his companions.

—The papers of the 6th inst. contained a long list of names of postoffice employés who have been dismissed from the service. The public was very much disappointed at not finding in the list the name of Col. Demosthenes Lobo.

—According to the report of the board of health there were 34 deaths from yellow fever in this city in the first fortnight in March. The number of deaths from this cause from Jan. 1 to March 16 was 101 against 2,829 in the corresponding period of 1894.

—We learn that it is proposed to send to Admiral Augusto de Castilho a message expressing approval of his conduct during the revolutionary movement in this port. We are informed that preparations will shortly be made for receiving signatures to the message.

—The Santa Catharina *habeas corpus* cases were tried on Saturday by the Supreme Court, which gave orders for the release of the three political prisoners who were brought before it and for the removal of the restraint upon the liberty of the citizens threatened with arrest.

—The director-general of telegraphs has requested the Western and Brazilian telegraph company to repair the telephone cables between the arsenal and the fortresses of Santa Cruz and S. João. He states that the telegraph bureau has no vessel suitable for this work.

—Cel. Floriano Florambel, director of the Santa Cruz abattoir, was arrested on the 2nd inst. when about to take the train. The cause of his arrest was his failure to deliver within the legal term 1,184 beeves for which he had made himself responsible by order of Prefect Barata in 1892.

Don't be a skeptic! Look at our Silk neckties 2\$500.—S. Stanley Jacobs—73, Rua Sete de Setembro.

—On the 4th inst. one of the members of the firm of Avila & Silva, which has a butcher shop on Praça do Gen. Ozorio, complained to the police that its safe had been robbed of a package of notes containing 20,000\$000. The safe showed no signs of violence and three packages of notes of 10,000\$000 each were left untouched.

—It is now stated that the petition which the Congresso de Beneficencia Prudente de Moraes at the instance of the Associação Promotora da Libertação da Patria, is to present to the President of the republic asking for peace in Rio Grande do Sul is to be delivered to him on the 14th inst., when a grand demonstration in his honor will be made by the Congresso.

—Dr. Serzedello Correa, congressman-elect for the first district of this city, has issued an address to his electors, promising to combat tyranny in every shape, to demand the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul and to work for a policy of financial retrenchment. This is a good programme and it is to be hoped that Dr. Serzedello will prove indefatigable in promoting its realization.

—The Vice-President seems just now to be the favorite with the correspondents of the Buenos Aires papers. First they announced a visit to Argentina, and countless conjectures were wasted on the object. Now they announce that he is going to Rio Grande to obtain the resignation of Castilhos. If the President wishes Castilhos to go, he will not need to send any one to argue the matter with him.

—Does any one here in Brazil know of Elijah Buffenberger? His heirs in the United States are much exercised over a belief that Elijah left an estate of \$8,000,000 somewhere in Brazil, which is waiting for them to come after it. He is said to have amassed this fortune in sugar and coffee planting, and that he died about eight years ago. We have but little faith in these reported fortunes, but at the same time it might be well to look after them sharply.

—The *Journal do Brazil* says that D. Georgina de Cerqueira Lima de Barros, widow of Capt. Romualdo de Carvalho Barros, is, with her family, composed of three helpless children, in destitute and very distressing circumstances on account of being unable to obtain a certificate of the death of her husband, who was summarily shot in Santa Catharina by order of Col. Moreira Cesar. The *Journal do Brazil* has opened a subscription for this unfortunate family, which is certainly worthy of the assistance of all charitable persons.

—Capt. José Carlos de Carvalho, manager of the Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos, has furnished the *Journal do Commercio* a copy of the correspondence between him and the inspector of customs at this port in regard to charges for storage and handling at bonded warehouses. From this correspondence it appears that those warehouses may legally collect 1½% per month on the official value of the merchandise so stored and in cases specified in decree No. 7,553, of Nov. 26, 1879, double that rate. For handling they may collect 150 reis per package not weighing over 150 kilos and 75 reis for every additional 10 kilos.

—We see that the analytical laboratory made 30 analyses during the month of March, but the result is not announced. We fail to find any mention, also, of the adulterated milk and falsified mineral waters in the list of articles analysed. There is no disputing the fact that much harm is done by these two articles of daily consumption, and more particularly so as they are used by children and invalids who are more susceptible to their harmful influences. Even the boasted Minas milk will not stand the test, for we have seen it turn into a dark paste when boiled, showing a strong starchy solution. If the health board will stop counting bad potatoes and attend to these other more dangerous abuses, they will confer a great benefit upon us.

—Many old South Americans will regret to hear of the death on the 23rd February last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Saxonhurst, Rockferry, Cheshire, of Mr. Henry Fortescue Whittle. Born in Liverpool in 1810, Mr. Whittle went out at an early age to Pernambuco, removing afterwards to Rio de Janeiro, and was engaged in business 25 years in Brazil, when, on the loss of his wife, and under medical advice, he returned to England with his five small children. Advised of the danger to his health in returning to Rio, he, leaving his children to be educated at home, went out to Uruguay, and was engaged, first as a sheep-farmer and afterward in business, for another quarter of a century, finally leaving Montevideo in 1878. In both Brazil and Uruguay his genial manners, sterling upright character, and high literary attainments caused him to be held in the highest esteem by natives and foreigners. He returned home in feeble health, and owes his reaching his 85th year with unimpaired faculties, to the affectionate care and devotion of his only surviving daughter, the wife of Mr. F. H. Kendall, solicitor of Liverpool. One son also survives him, Mr. J. Henry Whittle, M. Inst. C. E., of Dashwood House, in this city. —*South American Journal*.

BUSINESS NOTES

—A Reuter telegram published in *The Hague* on March 18th says that "in consequence of the heavy fall in the price of sugar the Netherlands government has presented to the chamber a bill providing for the suspension for one year, from June 1 next, of the export duties on sugar grown in the Dutch East Indies."

—A TRADE MARK CASE. An important judgment was given recently by Mr. Justice North, who granted an injunction against the lessee of a certain West-End Restaurant, restraining him from supplying in Lea and Perrins' bottles any sauce not made by that firm. The practice of refilling the bottles of well-known makers with other than the genuine article is too common in restaurants, and the public will have to protect itself by asking for the article by name, and informing the manufacturer in case an inferior article is substituted.

Don't be a skeptic! Look at our English Perfumery.—S. Stanley Jacobs—73, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Rubber in the the Cameroons. The reports from the Cameroons, the German Colony in the Bay of Bifra, South Africa, states that India-rubber is found in all parts of the Colony, but chiefly in the Highlands. Experiments are being made under Dr. Preuss, the Director of the Botanical Garden, at Victoria, with the Brazilian Rubber Tree (Hevea Brasiliensis). Some of the imported trees are already 4 to 5 metres high, and if they continue to thrive in the Cameroons, they will prove of great advantage to the Colony.—Kuhlow's, March 13.

The imports of fresh meat into the United Kingdom in the years 1886, 1887, and 1888 amounted to 260,000 tons, of which no less than 224,700 tons had been subjected to some method of artificial refrigeration, while in 1893 the total imports exceeded 218,500 tons, or nearly as much as the amount for the whole of the three years quoted. The rapid advance of the industry is shown from the fact that, while in the year 1880 only 400 carcasses of frozen mutton were imported, more than 1,993,000 were received in 1888, and this in 1893 had increased to over 2,500,000 carcasses, of which nearly two-thirds were landed in London.

A South American newspaper states that the Brazilian Government has cancelled all orders for war material placed in Europe by the Government of Marshal Peixoto, to the great alarm of the merchants in Brazil who had accepted these orders from the Government and placed them with European factories. Whatever may be said of Marshal Peixoto's Administration, its position as a de facto Government was undoubted, and any orders which it gave would certainly seem to be binding on its successors. This does not appear to be the view of the present Brazilian Administration; but it is pretty certain that the European factories which have commenced work on the orders given will not quietly submit to repudiation. They will seek redress from the merchants who gave the orders, and the merchants will have to look for redress to the Government from which the orders came.—Financial News, March 16.

COFFEE NOTES

The municipal chamber of Valença has protested against the plan of the president of the state of Rio de Janeiro for the free shipment of coffee. Copies of the protest will be sent to the other municipal chambers of the state.

A very interesting circular has recently been published on the position of coffee by Messrs. Schöffer and Co., of Rotterdam, a firm which for many years past has enjoyed a high reputation in coffee circles. Want of space prevents me from quoting this circular in extenso, but I am able to furnish extracts sufficiently full to give a fair and correct idea of its contents, and I have no doubt that many readers of The Statist will be glad of the opportunity to become acquainted with it.

They first give their attention to the production of coffee, and adopt the figures given by the four leading brokers of Rotterdam in their annual circular, dated 25th February last.

These figures are as follows:— World's Production of Coffee—in bags of 60 kilos. 1893-94. 1894-95. 1895-96. 9,202,000 11,129,000 10,270,000

The figures for 1893-4 represent actual production, while those for 1894-5 and 1895-6, of course, are estimates. When on this subject, they take the opportunity to point out, and with much truth, that in most recent years it has been the custom at an early period to publish larger estimates of the crops in Brazil than subsequently have been realised. If they, at the same time, had added that it also had been the custom to over-estimate consumption, the statement would have been equally correct and more complete. This, however, was scarcely to be expected, inasmuch as the main part of the circular is devoted to show the contrary. Indeed, the chief interest of the circular centres round their views of the world's consumption of coffee. They inform us that they have taken very great pains of late to ascertain what that really is, and they have come to the conclusion that in the year 1894 it amounted to 13,628,710 cwt., or 21,357,250 bags.—The Statist, 16th March.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The customs receipts at Rio Grande do Sul amounted in March to 945,422\$476 against 438,205\$752 in the corresponding month of 1894.

The Pernambuco custom 5 receipts during the month of March were 1,528,070\$927 against 1,741,932\$417 in 1894; 1,306,428\$411 in 1893; 899,902\$961 in 1892 and 733,762\$477 in 1891. The receipts of the state recebedoria during the same months were 481,604\$802 against 482,042\$508 in 1894; 423,973\$153 in 1893; 344,480\$148 in 1892 and 226,553\$794 in 1891.

The Berlin correspondent of the Economist describes the amalgamation of the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg with the Disconto-Gesellschaft as the event of the week. After the amalgamation the Disconto-Gesellschaft will represent a capital of 115,000,000 marks, and shares and reserves to the amount of about 58,000,000 marks. The two concerns have always worked together, particularly in regard to the foundation of the Brazil Bank for Germany in Rio de Janeiro and the Venezuelan railways, which latter, so far, have been a losing business. It is expected that the new amalgamated undertaking will give special attention to foreign enterprise in the East.—Financial News, 18 March.

One hundred pounds reward has been offered by the Union Bank for the recovery of the notes stolen on Saturday, or the capture of the thief; but at present there is little or no hope of a capture. The City Police saw at once that the theft was the work of experts. Men who practise the art of stealing Bank of England notes never cash them in England. They take them to the Continent or America, where they find a ready market for them among unprincipled money-changers. Recognising this fact, the City Police on Saturday telegraphed the numbers of the stolen notes to all the chief police centres of Europe and America, and asked that special watch might be kept on Monte Carlo and other gambling resorts.—Financial News, 20th March.

Apart from the political disturbances, which, of course, have had a very great influence, the low Brazilian exchange is mainly due to the magnitude of the imports. People have often asked how it happens that the exchange should be so low when the coffee crop has been so good and prices so high. The explanation is that apart from the political distrust, which is now rapidly coming to an end, the main cause is the large imports. But the imports for some time have been falling off. Evidently they had been overdone. The market is over-supplied, not because the country is impoverished, but simply because more has been imported than was really required. But if the imports were now to be materially checked while the exports continue large, it is reasonable to conclude that the exchange will improve.—Statist, March 16.

A daring theft of bank notes was committed on Saturday afternoon at the premises of the Union Bank of London, Princes-street, City, the perpetrator getting clear away with his booty. Shortly before two o'clock one of the cashiers at the paying-in counter was making up his books for balancing, and had just commenced the counting of his notes when his attention was distracted for a moment. He turned round to reply to some question, and on resuming his counting he at once missed a bundle of notes of the value of £1,800. At the time there were very few people besides the officials in the bank, and, from all accounts, there was no suspicious-looking stranger present. It is supposed that while the teller's attention was taken away someone reached over and took up the bundle. The counter is an ordinary one, and has no rail protection, as is customary in some banks. As soon as the robbery was discovered the notes (the numbers being known) were stopped, and information was given to the City Police. The cashier is one of the oldest and most experienced officials in the Union Bank, having been in their service for over thirty years. It is stated that the stolen notes were for various amounts, some being large, and were all Bank of England notes.—Financial News, 16th March.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 8th, 1895.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Brazilian milreis, U.S. dollars, and London to-day rates.

EXCHANGE.

April 1. — The banks posted 9 1/16 on London, 9 5/8 on Paris and 1 2/15 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 5 2/200—5 2/236 on New York, at sight, and the market opened firm. Shortly after mid-day one of the banks posted 9 3/4 but soon retired this rate, and there was always money for commercial sterling at 9 1/16 d. The moderate business done during the day was in bank sterling at 9 1/16—9 3/4 and in other paper at 9 3/4—9 1/2, with 9 3/4 also reported for May and June. The market closed steady with some of the banks still drawing at 9 3/4 d, and other paper quoted at the extremes of 9 3/4 x 13/16. Sovereigns were quoted at 24 3/8, on the street, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 24 3/8, sellers at 24 3/8.

April 2. — The market opened steady in the morning, with 9 1/16 d. posted at the banks, and other paper quoted at 9 3/4—9 1/2, but about mid-day there was an increased demand for bills and the Brasilianische Bank posted 9 3/8, upon which other paper found money at 9 1/16. At the close there was rather more steadiness, but the banks were not anxious drawers at 9 1/16 d., at which there appeared to be still some money in the market for commercial sterling. The extremes of the day were 9 3/8—9 3/4 for bank and 9 1/16—9 1/2 for other sterling, the business done being largely between the banks. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 24 3/8, and closed with buyers at 24 3/8, sellers at 24 3/8; on the street the quotation was 24 3/8 and for 20\$ gold pieces 55 3/8.

April 3. — The banks opened at 9 3/8 on London, and business was reported at 9 1/16 in bank and 9 3/4 in other sterling, but a sharp demand appeared at 9 1/16, and in the forenoon the London & River Plate Bank posted 9 1/16, and some anxious operators bought commercial sterling at 9 3/8. In the afternoon there was a better tone and the market closed with bank sterling to be had at 9 3/8 and other bills quoted at 9 1/16—9 3/8, with money at the higher rate. The business done comprised bank sterling at 9 1/16—9 1/2 and other paper at 9 3/8—9 3/4. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 24 3/8, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 24 3/8, sellers at 24 3/8.

April 4. — The market opened with 9 3/8 posted in the English banks and 9 1/16 in the others, and a sharp, but limited, demand caused a decline before mid-day, when 9 1/16 was the rate every where. The market was irregular; at one time bills and money were both offer-

ing at 9 3/8, through different brokers, and the foreign banks generally showed very little desire to purchase, the market hardening in the afternoon and closing with bank sterling to be had at 9 3/8 again. There was said to have been a fair amount of business doing in bank sterling at 9 1/16—9 3/8 d. with other bills reported at 9 3/8—9 1/16 d.; the higher rate was considered difficult at the close. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 24 3/8—950, and closed with buyers at the lower price, sellers at 24 3/8; business was reported on the street at 24 3/8.

April 5. — The market was rather quiet, and steady, and the report was that yesterday's business smartly reduced the liquidations due this month. The London and River Plate Bank posted 9 3/8 at opening, and the other banks 9 1/16 d., all drawing at the higher rate; with some conditions during the morning, but freely before the close, and the market was firm at the last, with still some money at 9 1/16 for legitimate commercial sterling, although the banks were not takers at this rate. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 24 3/8, sellers at 24 3/8, and were quoted on the street at 24 3/8.

April 6. — The Brasilianische Bank posted 9 1/16, and refused money above 9 1/16, and the other posted, and drew freely, at 9 3/8, all refusing to buy at 9 1/16, at which which rate however, business was reported on the street. There was a moderate business doing in bank sterling at 9 1/16—9 2/16, with other paper reported at 9 1/16 for ready bills, and 9 3/4 for May. There was business done also for the far months, but at rates that did transpire. The market closed steady, with bank sterling still quoted at 9 3/8, and other paper, ready bills, at 9 1/16. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 24 3/8, sellers at 24 3/8; on the street the quotation was 24 3/8.

April 8. — There was no change in the market, until the afternoon, when it became rather flat. The banks, except the Brasilianische, posted 9 3/8 and drew with more or less freedom at this rate, but an increased demand not only speculative, but also from market takers, induced the London and Brasilianische Bank to post 9 1/16 also, and the last rates for bank sterling were 9 1/16—9 1/16. A moderate business was reported in bank sterling at 9 1/16—9 2/16 and in other paper at 9 3/8—9 1/16. With the latter rate also done for May, and there was money at 9 2/16 for commercial and repassed sterling when the market closed. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 24 3/8, sellers at 25 3/8; on the street the quotation was 24 3/8.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH MARCH, 1895.

Balance sheet for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, showing assets and liabilities.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for The British Bank of South America, Limited, showing assets and liabilities.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, showing assets and liabilities.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, showing assets and liabilities.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th April, 1895.

Coffee - There has been a very fair movement in the market during the week, with sales amounting to nearly 70,000 bags, and Santos reports sales of about 50,000 bags. As the Rio purchases are being promptly shipped the inference is that they were the necessary replenishing of reduced stocks, but the effect of this has been largely counteracted by the very good supply during the week, which amounts to about 80,000 bags, while the daily reports show that coffees continue to arrive at the stations on the Central railway. The increase of receipts was generally expected, and the delay in its realization was caused by the interruption of traffic on the railway, but it is evident the "bears" on the foreign markets are availing of this increase for their own purposes, and as we are now likely to have a week of very little business, if the receipts continue to average nearly 11,000 bags per day, another decline in the market here seems almost inevitable: even with the general opinion that the statistical position is virtually unchanged.

The movement in coffee had a favourable effect on the gins market, we hear, and this was even reported to have reduced the quantity of coffee sold during the last days of the week; officially so far as we can learn the position of the various State governments is unchanged.

The shipments during the week have been:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity (bags) and Destination (United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, Coastwise).

The vessels sailed with coffee were:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Vessel Name, Destination.

Receipts during the week were 80,925 bags, against 52,556 bags for the preceding week and 54,866 bags for the week before.

Official quotations, per 10 kilos, on the 6th were:

Table with 2 columns: Type of coffee (Regular 1st, Ordinary 1st, Good 2nd, Ordinary 2nd, Triage) and Price.

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

Table with 3 columns: No. of arrobas, Price per arroba, and Price per 100 arrobas.

Stocks in all hands this morning were estimated to be 186,295 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns: Date, Receipts (Shipments U. States, Europe, Cape, River Plate, Coastwise), Shipments (Stock, Total), Average price No. 7.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1895.

Table with 2 columns: Shipper Name and Quantity (bags).

Table with 2 columns: Shipper Name and Quantity (bags).

Imports.

Receipts of most articles have been very small during the week, and retail quotations are nearly all unchanged. Foreign flour is higher and steady, but the movement appears to have been insignificant. There have been no receipts of pine, nor of lard, nor of kerosene, and the markets are unchanged. The steamer cargo of rice referred to in our last report went on to Santos, but another steamer, from Rangoon, has arrived during the week. There are no receipts of pork, nor of turpentine, nor of rosin, nor of cement. Indian corn is quoted rather lower, possibly under reports of very favourable weather; large shipments of River Plate corn have been made to Para, which formerly drew its supply from Maranhão and other northern coast ports. A small shipment of hay has arrived. Two steamer shipments of Norwegian codfish arrived at the end of the week; there is no change in quotations, for stocks are not very heavy, but Lent is over, and the local demand is therefore reduced.

Flour. - Receipts during the week have been: Moorish Prince, from New York, 500 brls. Tagus, from River Plate, 2,000 bags, 1,000 "

Sales and withdrawals from stock during the week are only about 3,500 brls, and stocks in all hands are estimated to be 29,000 brls. American and 11,000 brls. River Plate flour. Prices are higher for foreign, and brokers report the market steady at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Location (Trieste, Richmond 1st, 2nd, Baltimore 1st, 2nd, Western and Interior, River Plate, Local Mills) and Price.

Pitch Pine. - Receipts nil, and the market unchanged at 66000-67000 per doz.

White Pine. - We may continue to quote at 200 rs. per foot, and there have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine. - There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine. - Nothing new.

Lard. - Receipts nil, and quotations, at retail, are unchanged, viz: 700-780 rs. per lb. for George's and 740-760 rs. for other marks.

Codfish. - The Argentinia and Curituba bring about 3,000 cases Norwegian fish. Quotations of 45000 for Canadian tubs, and 42000 for Norwegian cases are unchanged.

Rice. - The cargo per Vala, referred to in our last, went not to Santos, but the Cabral, from Rangoon has arrived with 62,100 bags, and dealers still quote at 13000-14000 per bag.

Kerosene. - Receipts nil and brokers still quote at 90000-95000 per case, at retail.

Turpentine. - Quotations of 780-820 rs. per kilogramme may be continued, and there have been no receipts.

Rosin. - No receipts, and 14000-22000 per brl, according to marks, are retail quotations.

Cement. - Brokers quote British at 9000-14000, according to marks, German 10000-12000 and French nominal at 14000-15000.

Indian Corn. - Receipts nil and dealers quote River Plate at 7800-8000 per bag. Native corn is quoted at 6800-7000 per bag, according to quality.

Bran. - Quotations are about 2000-2400 per bag, and there have been no receipts.

Hay. - Receipts are 1,135 bales, from the River Plate, per Bratsberg. Last quotations of 95-105 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged.

Coal. - Receipts are: 2,162 tons per Re Alton, from Cardiff. 1,209 " Rob ryfoss, do. 2,617 " Velled, do. from Newport. 2,638 " do. do. do. 2,146 " Prince Louis, from Leith. 1,853 " T. E. Mar hall, from Greenock.

All to dealers and companies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Vessel Name, Origin.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Vessel Name, Destination.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned To.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, Where To, Cargo.

* Touching at intermediate ports.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO.

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Origin, Date.

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Date.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 8th, 1895.

Table with 5 columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, Where From, Consignees.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds - April 8th.

Large table with multiple columns: Category (Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Mills), Par, Last div., and Price.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.
ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,
Importers of all Kinds of Machinery
Railway Material,
Portable Railways,
Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31
SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

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

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

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

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1^a de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

G EPP, EDWARDS & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

64, Rua 1^a de Março.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

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

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland

POLMOUT, Stirlingshire } Scotland

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

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

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

TRY

NECTANDRA AMARA

CHALK & Co.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Telegraphic Address: DESPATCH.

P. O. Box 374.

No. 4, TRAVESSA DO COMMERCIO,

S. PAULO.

Agents for

Messrs. THOMAS FORD & Co.

SWANSEA (England)

Correspondence invited.

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY.

ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES CAN NOW VERY EASILY OBTAIN IT.

To all places where a postal-agency exists, the salutary NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS, which contain the exact doses of Nectandra, well packed in small and resistant tin boxes, can be forwarded with the greatest dispatch and thus serve instead of Wine, Elixir, or Tincture of Nectandra Amara, the Paulista remedy, as the latter, on account of being liquid, can not be sent by mail. The effect produced by the Nectandra Amara pills is exactly the same.

Here are some of the innumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

From a mother.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphans; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectandra Amara pills advertisements in the journal *O Pais*; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully ANNA EMILIA DE SOUZA MACHADO. Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.

From a sufferer.

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rua do Hospicio, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO PAZO.

A business man from the interior

writes us as follows: State of Minas Geraes, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of Sr. Antero Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith 4\$700 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., ANTONIO THEOPHILO DOS REIS.

From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

From a doctor.

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhoea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capivary, 14th March 1890. DR. JOSÉ VIEIRA DA COSTA VALENTE.

From a planter of the interior.

S. José do Bom Jardim, 8th February 1894.

Sr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda—Enclosed find the sum of 4\$600 for which please send me by registered mail two more boxes of Nectandra Amara pills; the result obtained by our patient with the last box received has been highly satisfactory. Yours etc., MANOEL TEIXEIRA DE PAIVA ARAUJO.

THE ABOVE transcribed letters and testimonials show the great efficacy of the Nectandra Amara pills in cases of complaints of the stomach or disarrangement of the bowels and the great facility to obtain them wherever a postal agency exists. It is a remedy with which every family, father, or chief of establishment in distant parts of the country, where no prompt medical assistance can be obtained, should be provided, because this remedy is just for those complaints which occur most frequently, and from which, when neglected, ensue very often fatal consequences.

N. B.—In cases of impoverishment of the blood, weakness in the legs, swollen feet on getting up, convalescence after serious illness, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of superior Port wine, and taken on rising from bed and at the meals.

For sea-sickness, three pills should be taken the evening before going on board. In case of sea-sickness on board, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of water or good Port wine and taken until the disposition to vomit has passed. For children, half the dose is sufficient.

All persons, who have no correspondents here and desire to provide themselves with these most useful pills, should write direct to the proprietor who will remit them by registered mail to any part of Brazil or foreign country, by enclosing with the order the amount of Rs. 2\$300 for one box, 12\$600 for 6 boxes and 20\$800 for one dozen boxes; the fractions represent the amount paid to the Post Office for registering.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA,

N.º 72, — RUA S. PEDRO, 1ST FLOOR.
RIO DE JANEIRO

To English High-Life in Brazil

we suggest the most delicate of english beers, the
EXPORT PILSENER

brewed by the

Wrexham Lager Beer Co. in Wrexham, England, imported by Messrs. Zenha Ramos & C., rua da Alfandega 33, Rio de Janeiro.

LOUIS BELLEZA, Gl. Agent.

RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO

AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co.

Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso.

Exporters and Commission Merchants.

Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté (Paraguay Tea.)

AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world, Respectable agents required.

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LD.
TELEGRAMS—INDBANCO.

Dr. Stevenson Macadam, Edinburgh, the leading Chemical specialist in Scotland, says:—"Robertson, Sanderson & Co's celebrated

"MOUNTAIN DEW"

is of full strength, thoroughly well matured, and exceptionally free from fusel oil or other hurtful ingredient. A very pure and most excellent spirit."

"MILD, MELLOW AND MATURED"

SCOTCH WHISKY
J. R. D.

SOLE AGENTS

HOGG & MURLY

8, Rua Visconde de Inhauma, 8

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

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

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library Constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

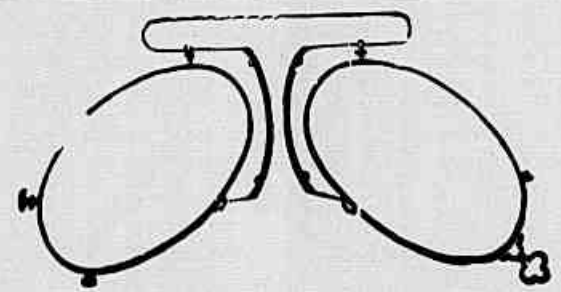
Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal

Perfumeries and Pear's Soa

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.



The very finest Spectacles and Eye Glass from the best European Factories. Eyes tested free of charge.

75, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO

between Ruas dos Ourives and Gonçalves Dias.

CHARLES HUE JUN. & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 5.

Caixa 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

HOGG & MURLY.

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIPPING AGENTS

No. 8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand. Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. São Paulo.

SCOTT'S MIDLOTHIAN OAT FLOUR

A patent preparation of Oats in which the husk is entirely removed, thus differing from all other similar Foods. It possesses highly nourishing and digestible properties and is eminentiy suitable for Infants, Invalids and Convalescents.

OF ALL GROCERY IMPORTING HOUSES

Shipping.

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

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895**

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
April 10	Nile.....	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 11	Elbe.....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to 73, Rua Primeiro de Março, 1st floor. G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMFORT & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Euclid.....	3rd April.
Bessel.....	6th "
Maskelyne.....	13th "
Bellauna.....	20th "
Hevelius.....	27th "

* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For Santos:

Maskelyne.....	4th April
----------------	-----------

For New Orleans:

Dalton.....	12th April.
-------------	-------------

For Valparaiso, Callao and West-Coast Ports:

Chantrey.....	28th April.
---------------	-------------

Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Maskelyne.....	9th April.
Bellena.....	18th "
Hevelius.....	24th "

* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For New Orleans:

Dalton.....	9th April.
-------------	------------

Intended sailings from Victoria for New York:

Bellena.....	24th April.
--------------	-------------

Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information apply in Santos to Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,
57, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

25, Rua 1º de Março.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.**

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States	
" Brazil	
" River Plate	
" China, Japan	
" Australia	

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 5th and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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

Passage Rates:

	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	140\$000
" —Vigo.....	500 "	130\$000
" —Lisbon.....	500 "	120\$000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 63.

Rio de Janeiro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.**

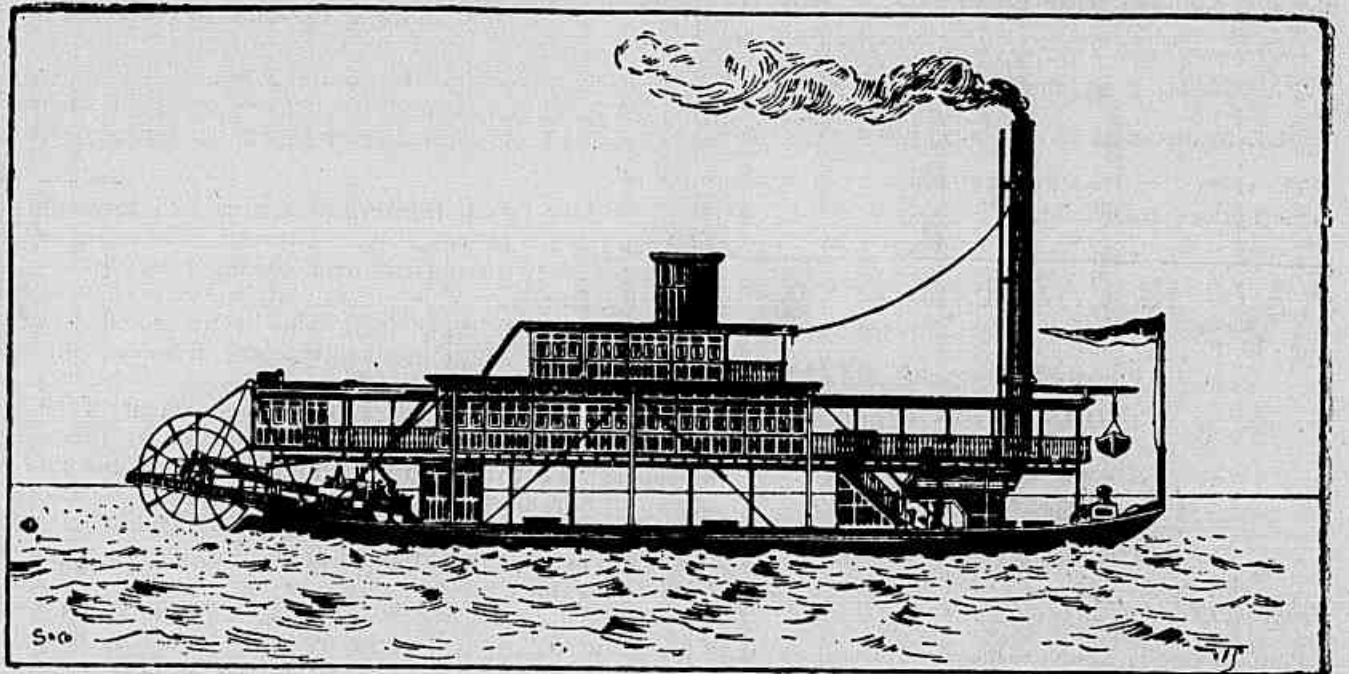
CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



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

For full particulars apply to—
**YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.**

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURE for LIVERPOOL.

Oropesa..... May 6th

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

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

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

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Iainui..... April 28th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENNERIFFA and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson, Sons & Co. L'd., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " " 905

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

Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " " 54

Cable Address.—SAMSON.

**NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., L'd.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARD—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tongariro..... Apr. 15th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TENNERIFFA and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment;

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES
from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

The Chandler & Price

× × **GORDON & PRESS** × ×

and the **Golding & Co.**

× × **PEARL & PRESS** × ×

are great favorites with all job printers. We have some of each for sale.

**V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.**

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines.

G. PRELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

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.

NECTANDRA AMARA

for the disarrangement of the bowels.

IZAL

The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant.

Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventative of **Cholera,** **Yellow fever** and contagious diseases. In bottles and gallon drums. For sale at all druggists and chemists.

Sole Agent for Brazil,

NESTOR SAMPAIO

Rua do Ouvidor 55

Rio de Janeiro.

Directions for use gratis on application.

Typ. ALDINA—Rua Sete de Setembro, 79.