

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 14TH, 1889

NUMBER 2

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
RAUL GERALD PERRY,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hunayá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBUX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'En, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre N. 34.
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 12 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 83, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Salles free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 9 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 2 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirity 7:22, Entre Rios 9:30 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m., and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, trains leave Itaboraí at 5:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m.; Porto Novo at 12:25. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25. Entre Rios at 2:25 and Marinão Procopio (terminus) at 6:28 p. m. S. Paulo train leaves Barra at 1:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Marinão Procopio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m., 2:15 and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:20 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 9:20 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m.; arriving in Rio at 2:15 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m.
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:10 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Barra at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (São Anna) 7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53. Cordão (1 hour per trainway from Cantagalo) 11:03. Return train leaves Cordão 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:03. Arriving at Niterói 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo station train leaves Niterói at 3 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at 5:10 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat runs between Rio and São Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6:38, 8:30 and 9:10 a. m. and 4, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays, and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. and at 4 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 7:10 a. m. and 4:35 p. m. week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 10:13 a. m. and 7:45 on Sundays and holidays leaving at 6:30 a. m. arrive at Petropolis at 9:15. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Services for Petropolis leave the Largo da Princesa at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:40 and 7:30 a. m., and at 2:30 p. m. week days and at 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Marquez d'Abrautes; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone 1025.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18, Botafogo.

Hotels.

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Information kindly given by Messrs. Crabbey & Co., 69, Rua do Ouvidor.
Mr. J. C. V. Mendes, No. 1, Praça D. Pedro II.
Telephone No. 2049.

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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 table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily office reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.
154 Nassau Street, New York.
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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 14th, 1889.

THERE is no disputing the circumstance that the intense heat of the past six or eight weeks has caused much fever in this city. There has not been a very large number of fatal cases, but at the same time there is now enough fever of a mild character to warrant a word of caution. Fortunately the heat has been accompanied by a dry atmosphere, and this has helped to keep many causes of infection well under control. The summer thus far closely resembles that of 1877-78, when yellow fever became epidemic in February and March. We then had a long spell of hot dry weather, and as the city had only the Carioca supply to depend upon there was much suffering for want of water. The city is now better supplied with water and is perhaps in a much better sanitary condition. There is danger enough, however, to make it necessary to use every precaution. It will cost but the slightest effort to avoid extremes of temperature, excess in eating and drinking, and exposure to the sun. Great care should be taken in matters of diet, and to avoid exposure after becoming heated. It may be that the danger is more imaginary than real, but at the same time these simple precautions will do no harm. There is a great deal of bilious fever in the city, and there is also more yellow fever, of a mild character, than the board of health cares to admit.

The manner in which the law of 1887, for the protection of trade-marks, has been executed in this city, particularly by Dr. Macedo Soares, judge of the 8th criminal district, is worthy of the heartiest congratulation. The license enjoyed heretofore by counterfeiters and parasites, who prefer to live on the reputation gained by others rather than on their own honest labor, has been a frequent source of bitter complaint. It has been difficult, if not impossible, to punish these counterfeiters and stop their illicit traffic, even when caught in *flagrante delicto*. Under the new law, however, and under the rigid interpretation given it by Dr. Macedo Soares, not only has adequate protection been given to articles covered by duly registered trade-marks, but also to the trade-name under which any business has been built up. Not only is this just, but it is a question of necessity in every commercial country. Nothing can be more clearly just than that a merchant or manufacturer has an exclusive right to the use of the name and reputation established by his own effort. A well known illustration of this is to be found in the efforts made by the Singer Manufacturing Co. to protect their trade-name. The patents having expired on the original inventions connected

with their celebrated sewing machines, the manufacture of these machines is of course open to the world. Certain unscrupulous manufacturers and merchants, however, have not been content with the free use of the trade-name which the Singer Co. is still using and which is a guarantee of the excellence of the article turned out. The number of these spurious "Singer" machines, particularly of German manufacture, has been very large, and their sale has thus far been protected by the failure of legislators to make a clear distinction between the invention and the trade-name of the manufacturer. Recently, however, the tribunals of Great Britain have made this distinction and the Singer Company is now fully protected in the use of its trade-name. The new Brazilian law also makes this distinction and the prospects are that full protection will hereafter be given under its provisions.

As might have been anticipated, the government has done nothing to relieve taxpayers from the operations of the increased taxes levied on industries and professions. After all the protests and petitions in regard to these increased taxes, and after the promise given by the cabinet to attend to the matter, it was generally expected that some decision would have been rendered before this. The recent budget gave all necessary authority for making the revision, and time enough has elapsed for carrying it into execution. We do not know what the business houses of Porto-Alegre, Campinas, Campos and many other places will do, but their resolutions not to pay the new tax are still on record. It would be a matter for regret if the offices and business houses of these cities should be closed because of fiscal exactions, but the step must be taken and this is just as good a time as any other. It must be apparent to the government that these excessive taxes can not easily be borne, and that some measure of relief is urgently necessary. It may be that the revenue is insufficient, but it is better to cut down expenses than to enforce burdensome taxes. Then, too, it is full time that the landholders were called upon to pay their just share. Instead of permitting them to hold enormous tracts of lands absolutely free from taxation, except the export and consumption taxes levied upon marketed products, let them pay a proper percentage upon the value of their property. There is vacant untaxed land enough in the hands of capitalists about this city to add largely to the revenues of the national and municipal treasuries, and strict justice requires that it be taxed. Why should one man be permitted to grow rich through the increase in value of unoccupied lands through the labor and enterprise of others who pay taxes? Why should *decimas* be levied upon the small house-holders of this city, while the Mesquitas and others are permitted to hold desirable lands, unoccupied and uncultivated, without paying a single *vintem* on them? It is a gross injustice. If the government will not shift some of these burdens from the shoulders of the business classes to those of these land-holding parasites, then the new exactions ought to be resolutely resisted. No one will object to a sacrifice when the government is in need, but when extraordinary expenditures are made for the benefit of a specially favored class, then let that same class be called upon to pay its share of the cost.

(Continued from our last.)

THE PAST YEAR.

Although the new premier had made no definite declaration of opinion upon the emancipation question, it was understood that he was favorable to further concessions, one of which would be the fixing of a

definite date for the final extinction of slavery. The inclusion of Antonio Prado in the cabinet was a tacit assurance of such a purpose. The period between the organization of the new cabinet and the opening of the General Assembly on May 3rd, was full of agitation and anxious expectation. The prosecutions initiated against republican aldermen were discontinued, as was also the employment of the military as slave-hunters. The voluntary emancipation of slaves increased more rapidly than ever, especially in the month of April. Many large proprietors gave unconditional liberty to their slaves and inaugurated a new system of free, paid labor, and all this at a time when the coffee-picking season was just opening and the necessity for labor was more urgent than at any other time of the year. Chief among these were the Viscondes de Nova Friburgo and S. Clemente, who liberated 1,909 slaves by a word, and then re-engaged them all as paid laborers. These voluntary acts on the part of the most liberal and progressive planters were unquestionably a great encouragement to the government, and was perhaps the chief incentive to the cabinet in favor of an extreme measure. The illness of Antonio Prado at this critical moment created a brief feeling of uncertainty but he recovered sufficiently before the opening of parliament to draw up a project embodying his views, which were that the slaves should be emancipated at once and then be retained upon the plantations for a period of two years. That this was the intention of the cabinet up to the last moment was evident from the communications at this time sent to Brazilian ministers abroad as to the probable course of legislation on this question.

The regular sessions of the General Assembly were opened on May 3rd, and in the speech from the throne the attention of that body was called to the progress which the emancipation movement was making, and to the necessity of taking all necessary steps to aid it and provide for the impending transformation of labor. The conservative majority being divided on this question, some of the liberal minority advised a policy of opposition in order to defeat the ministry, and a caucus was called to secure united action; but this reactionary proposition was successfully resisted by Joaquim Nabuco who announced his intention to support emancipation at all times and under all conditions. This secured for the government all the liberal votes favorable to abolition, and thus gave the new ministry its first guarantee of a majority. Up to this time the government had decided nothing further than the conditional emancipation project before referred to. On the 7th Senator Affonso Celso announced in the Senate that the cabinet could not count upon the support of the liberals, who were in a majority in that chamber, if its project did not proclaim immediate and unconditional emancipation. This, apparently, determined the character of the proposed bill, which was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th and contained two paragraphs only: one declaring slavery extinct, and the other repealing all acts to the contrary. The bill was a genuine surprise, and to none more than to the abolitionists themselves. The friends of the bill, however, seized the opportunity to carry it through on the flood tide of enthusiasm which it evoked, and before an effective opposition could be organized. They paraded the streets with music and banners, they attended the sessions of parliament where they cheered the abolition speakers and threw flowers over those who voted for the measure, and they created a popular enthusiasm which nothing could resist. The bill was advanced a step every day, until on Sunday the 13th the Senate passed it in

3rd reading and the Princess Regent, who had come down from Petropolis for that purpose, signed it the same day. An immense crowd stood outside the old city palace while this last formality took place, and then hailed this tardy act of justice and humanity with an enthusiasm which made one wonder who had been the friends and supporters of the overthrown institution. The week which followed was one great holiday throughout the city, and also throughout a great part of Brazil. The streets were illuminated every night, bands of music and processions paraded the streets at all hours, and a mighty stream of congratulatory oratory flowed incessantly. The last four days of this week of rejoicing embraced an extended programme organized on a grand scale by the newspaper press of the city, ending with a monster procession which thus far stands unequalled in the history of Brazil.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL BANKS.

Decree No. 10,144, dated on January 5th and published in the *Diario Official* of the 8th, approves the regulations of the law establishing banks of issue. The decree is too lengthy for literal translation but the principal features are:

The total amount of government stock deposited can not exceed 200,000,000\$, which is divided as follows:

100,000,000\$	for the city of Rio de Janeiro;
48,000,000	for the provinces of Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul—8,000,000\$ for each province;
36,000,000	for the provinces of Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Paraná and Santa Catharina—6,000,000\$ for each province;
16,000,000	for the provinces of Amazonas, Piahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Goyaz and Matto Grosso—2,000,000\$ for each province.

200,000,000\$

The capital of the proposed institutions may not be less than 5,000,000\$ in the city of Rio de Janeiro, 2,000,000\$ in the capitals of provinces and 1,000,000\$ in other localities.

No company can deposit more than two-thirds of its capital, nor an amount exceeding 20,000,000\$.

Once the maximum of 200,000,000\$ is reached no new licenses will be granted, but lapsed concessions may be granted to other institutions, and bankrupt banks substituted by new companies, after their notes are redeemed.

The government may also authorize the issue of notes payable to bearer at sight, convertible into metallic money, to banking companies organized, or re-organized, with a metallic capital. These companies are relieved of the clause referring to the deposit of stock, but the other clauses relative to the maximum and minimum of capital, etc., remain in force. The issue can not exceed the triple of 200,000,000\$.

To obtain the privilege of issue the companies must apply to the minister of finance for the approval of their statutes and accompany the application by the following documents:

A certificate that 10 per cent. of the capital has been paid in;

The statutes of the company, or its reforms, to show:

The name, nationality, profession and residence of the shareholders;

The seat of the company, its name and duration;

The capital, number of shares and their value, and the dates for paying installments;

The number and duties of the directors and auditors;

Reserved rights of shareholders met in general assembly and the date of such assembly, which must be held at least once annually;

The formation of the reserve fund, and that part of it which must be converted into specie, or domestic funded stock payable interest and capital in gold;

The reservation for the company, in case of a "ran," to pay depositors in account current by bills payable fortnightly;

Authority to loan on chattel mortgages for from one to three years, or on an obligation signed by the debtor and two witnesses duly registered;

The approved statutes and all other documents in accordance with Law No. 8,321 of Dec. 30th, 1882, will be deposited with the Junta Commercial of the district.

Within three months, under penalty of cancelling the charter, the companies are obliged to pay into the Treasury:

A sum in current funds equal to two-thirds of the paid-up capital in exchange for which there will be delivered at par domestic government stock in certificates of 1,000\$ each and interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, to be deposited at the Caixa da Amortização in the name of the company; or

A sum in current funds equal to one-third of the capital and another third in stock of the nominal value of 1,000\$ per certificate and interest at 5 per cent. which will be immediately reduced to 4½ per cent.

The deposit in stock may be substituted in part or entirely by metallic money, paid into the coffers of the company to which the proportional sum of stock will be delivered upon proof that the realized specie reserve is complete.

The same deposit may be reduced in proportion to a reduction of issue, but must be increased if it be reduced through fines or a decline in the value of deposited stock of over 20 per cent.

The companies who propose to guarantee their issue with a metallic fund must under specified penalties prove at the Treasury the realization of their capital entirely, or in part.

This proof will be a statement of examination of its books made by order of the commercial court at the seat of the company.

Once preceding formalities are satisfied, the Caixa de Amortização will deliver to the companies, in notes, the amount equivalent to the deposit of stock, or the triple of the capital realized in metallic money, all expenses to be paid by the companies.

Notes will be for 10\$, 20\$, 30\$, 50\$, 100\$ and 500\$, each value to be of a different type, but all of each value to be similar for all of the banks.

The regulations as to the circulation of the notes are the same as fixed in the law; interest on domestic funded debt must be paid in government money. The circulation of the notes may be suspended by advertisement of the substitution of a series, or the liquidation of the company issuing.

The issuing companies must keep in cash 20 per cent. of their outstanding notes, in currency or specie, according to the character of the issue;

They must mutually receive each other's notes; They must redeem their issue at sight in current funds;

They must redeem their notes one-half in current funds and one-half in specie, when one-half of the currency in circulation at the date of these regulations has been burnt;

To pay specie for notes when they enjoy the privilege of a three-fold issue;

The Treasury upon receipt of money and 5 per cent. stock will issue 4½ per cent. stock to be registered and forwarded to the Caixa de Amortização. Together with this stock will be sent the government money to be burnt; the authority for the drawing of bonds to be paid at par if the market price is above this; the 5 per cent. stock converted and such as has been purchased in the market.

If liquidation is decided upon, voluntarily or legally, the company will immediately deliver to the Caixa, duly intitled, its notes on hand, and within six months from the decision of liquidation, a sufficient sum in current funds to meet the outstanding circulation. Upon conferring these payments, the stock deposited will be returned to the company. If the amount necessary for redemption is not paid in, the authorities of the Caixa may order the sale of the stock at the market price. With the amounts paid in by the company, the proceeds of the sale of stock and of deposits in the Treasury, the Caixa will redeem the notes issued. If the company is established in one of the provinces the Caixa must furnish the Treasury agency there with the funds necessary for redemption.

The dissolution or liquidation of the companies may be voluntary or obligatory:

The former when any of the conditions of Arts. 77 to 82 of Decree No. 8,821, dated on October 30th, 1882, are verified;

The latter when the companies do not redeem their notes at sight in current funds, or specie, when this refusal is proved by a protest made by a note-holder before a notary public; when they refuse to receive in payment the notes of banks organized with identical guarantees; when they exceed the limits of the respective issue; when they do not increase within the specified time the deposit of stock or current funds before referred to; when they do not have in cash 20 per cent. in current funds, or specie, of their issue; and when any of the conditions of Art. 97 of the said Decree No. 8,821 are verified.

Dissolution or liquidation may be demanded by the directors, by the shareholders, by the creditors, by note-holders, or the fiscal of the government. The last two under clauses of this law, the others under clauses of Decree No. 8,821.

The government will appoint inspectors, to be paid by the banks, at a salary of 6,000\$ in the city of Rio de Janeiro, 4,000\$ in the capitals of provinces and 3,000\$ in municipalities, who may serve at more than one institution, without increase of pay. Their special duties will be:

To verify if the deposit of stock exceeds two-thirds of the realized capital;

If the capital is maintained within the limits of the law;

If the issue is guaranteed by the deposit, or requires an increase of the same;

If the company holds in cash 20 per cent. of its issue in current funds or specie, and maintains the fund in metal for the guarantee of the three-fold issue;

If the company converts into gold, or stock, capital and interest payable in gold, that part of the reserve fund thus destined by the statutes;

If it receives notes of other companies enjoying equal guarantees;

If in time of crisis the company has observed the clause as to deferred payments;

If the time of charter has been exceeded;

If after one-half the present amount of currency in circulation has been burnt, the company makes payments of its notes half in specie and half in current funds;

If the average quotation for the six months of stock shows a variation sufficient to demand an increase of deposit to guarantee the issue.

The inspector has the right to demand and keep one of the keys of the safe, wherein are deposited the specie belonging to the reserve funds against issue and capital;

To examine the books and papers of the company; Verify the condition of the cash and the coffers; Demand information from the directors and employés;

Request information and reports from the Treasury, its agencies and the Caixa de Amortização.

The inspector will report to the minister of finance in January and July as to the institutions under his charge.

To meet the requirements of the law the government will issue 4½ per cent. stock in certificates of 1,000\$, of which one-half the proceeds will be used to retire 5 per cent. stock and one-half employed in the withdrawal and destruction of government currency. The sums in currency paid in by companies who complete their deposits with 5 per cent. stock will also be burnt.

The specie referred to in this law may be coins of the Empire, 10 and 20 franc French coins, sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

The companies will be chartered for 20 years, which period may be extended by the government.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the above Club was held on the 7th inst., the following members being present:

- Mr. H. G. Fitz Hugh, president,
- Geo. E. Cox, treasurer,
- Thos. Geo. Cross, secretary,
- J. A. Cross, member of the committee,

Messrs. A. M. Gull, S. Massey, T. H. Okell, E. E. Wadbrook, J. Ridgway, E. Jones, J. Smith, K. S. Quayle, C. Bull, C. E. M. Taylor, W. Ashbrook, G. Browne and E. Bramley-Moore.

The President explained that the object of the meeting was to pass the accounts for the year just closed and to elect the committee for the ensuing season.

Mr. A. M. Gull said that before the business was proceeded with he desired to say a few words with regard to the small attendance of members. He reminded those present that in former years the general excuse for not attending was that the advertisements convening the meetings had not been noticed; but on the present occasion such an excuse could not be resorted to, the secretary having addressed circulars to each member. He considered it a great shame that out of the hundred and odd members belonging to the Club, so few had seen their way to attend the meeting and concluded by moving that his remarks be entered in the minutes. Mr. R. S. Quayle seconded the motion and it was unanimously agreed to.

The Treasurer's statement of accounts was then submitted for examination and duly passed, the balance in hand being Rs. 612\$400.

The President addressing the meeting said that the 1888 season might be looked upon as one of the best the Club had seen. All the outside matches played on their ground had been won. Numerous matches had been arranged with the officers of the British navy; an eleven of the Campinas Club had travelled all the way to Rio to play; Athletic Sports and a Lawn Tennis Tournament had been held, and, to crown all, a very fair cricket team had been sent down to the River Plate to represent the Club in matches against Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. He regretted that the result of these matches fell short of anticipations, but was glad to say the players had on more than one occasion acquitted themselves very creditably. On behalf of the Club he begged to thank Mr. Cox and the other River Plate gentlemen who were good enough to extend civilities to the Rio eleven. They would notice from the Treasurer's statement that over Rs. 600\$ had been carried forward, which showed the financial state of the Club

to be in a most satisfactory condition. He then referred in kindly terms to the many services rendered to the Club by Mr. S. B. H. Oliver, who had recently left Rio. In calling upon the members to vote for officers to serve on the Committee during the current year he desired to state that he had been requested by Messrs. Geo. E. Cox, J. A. Cross and Thos. Geo. Cross to say that they declined to stand for re-election, and to these names he begged to add his own.

All the members present endeavoured to induce Messrs. Fitz Hugh and Cox to reconsider their decisions but without success, after which Mr. C. E. M. Taylor proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President and Committee, which was unanimously carried.

The President having replied, the voting was proceeded with, the result being as follows:

- President, Mr. E. A. Benn.
- Treasurer, Mr. W. Maude.
- Secretary, Mr. E. E. Wadbrook.
- Committee {
 - Mr. A. M. Edmondson.
 - Mr. J. W. Elworthy.
 - Mr. J. Smith.
 - Mr. H. G. Estill.

On the motion of Mr. E. E. Wadbrook, Mr. Geo. E. Cox was unanimously elected Captain of the Club.

A vote of thanks, to Mr. H. G. Fitz Hugh for presiding brought the meeting to a close.

From the *Tribuna Liberal*, Jan. 11.

IMMIGRATION.

The *Garibaldi*, an Italian journal published in S. Paulo, in its issue of the 5th inst. prints a petition to H. M. the King of Italy, signed by more than 500 heads of families, requesting their restoration to the fatherland and alleging great ill-treatment. The document reads:

To H. M. Humbert I., King of Italy, Rome.

We the undersigned, chiefs of families, at present in the asylum of immigrants at S. Paulo, Brazil, abandoned to misery and hunger, treated as a horde of animals, perhaps to be delivered to a fatal destiny, slaves of inhuman speculators who for vile prices sell us to the planters, who, beyond not meeting stipulated conditions, make us suffer hunger, and for protection give us the trees of the forest—beg and implore, prostrate before your Majesty, pity, compassion and a prompt return to our country, to the end that we may save the lives of our wives and children, for frequently has it happened that in this asylum of affliction they have died without medical assistance or medicines.

Order, your Majesty, that we be permitted to return to our Italy, our great mother-country. Order that we be restored to the liberty of which we are deprived by ravenous speculators and vile liars.

Confiding in the magnanimity of your character, always generous and compassionate as regards your subjects, we reverently hope for some decision from your Majesty, and in proof of what is above described, we have signed this document.

Immigrant Station at S. Paulo, 2nd Jan., 1889.

It is always well to let Brazilians speak for themselves, and a man who has not the time to ride 3,000 miles through Brazil will occasionally have such a document as the foregoing shown him. We may say it was an Italian who called our attention to the petition and that it is his opinion that the Italian government ought to prohibit this traffic in emigrants.—Eds. RIO NEWS.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The River Plate authorities have imposed a rigorous quarantine of 10 days on Rio arrivals, the same including the time occupied in the voyage. Steamer passengers who take 4 days to go to Montevideo, will therefore have the pleasure of spending 6 days on Flores island.

The pilot convention between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic opens the River Plate to the pilots of both countries fully and freely, with the one exception that vessels clearing must employ a pilot of the nationality of the port from which her departure is taken.

The North American company which, up to the present, have been running their steamers to Brazil, intend placing the steamers *Alliance*, *Finance*, *Advance* and *Mississippi* on the River Plate route. They come consigned to the well known firm of Williams & Co. in this city, and to Samuel B. Hale in Buenos Aires.—Montevideo *Express*, Dec. 27.

It is estimated that the population of Buenos Aires at the end of November was 476,166. In that month there were 1680 births, of which 224 were illegitimate and 88 children were born dead. There were 347 marriages and 1,130 deaths, of which 149 were from infectious, contagious or miasmatic diseases. The increase of population was 2,074.—Montevideo *Express*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The S. Paulo provincial assembly was formally opened on the 11th inst.

The United States transport *Gedney* arrived at Bahia on the 8th, en route for Rio and the south.

The provincial elections in Rio Grande do Sul on the 31st ult. resulted in favor of the liberals.

The Campinas water works and drainage company has been authorized to contract a loan of 1,800,000\$.

Barra Mansa is having an aldermanic squabble, two councils, protests, telegrams, great indignation and plenty of fun.

An immigrants' station is under construction at Pinheiros, near Barra do Pirahy, for use during the hot season.

One of the Italian immigrants in S. Paulo has challenged the director of the *hospedaria* there to fight a duel with him.

The Santos custom house collected 11,973,022\$999 in 1888, of which 7,378,746\$396 were from imports and 3,594,450\$592 from exports.

The colonists on the plantation of Sr. Pedroso do Amaral, at Belem do Descalvado, São Paulo, recently struck and left the place. The police were called upon to protect the proprietor.

Legislation in Pernambuco appears to run in rusty grooves. The president of the province has had to prorogue the budget law of April 30, 1887, until a new law is adopted.

The *Gazeta*, of Valença, thinks that the government ought to draw upon the vagabonds of Rio for recruits, instead of taking plantation laborers. And the *Gazeta* is quite right!

The December receipts of the Victoria custom house were 20,339\$276, against 19,665\$334 in the same month of 1887. The receipts from imports were 3,259\$641 and from exports 14,053\$725.

The naval transport *Paris* received 202 refugee families, consisting of 1,009 individuals, at Fortaleza, Ceará, on the 4th inst. They are destined for Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

The election in the 14th assembly district in São Paulo on the 4th inst. resulted in a plurality for the liberal candidate, the republican coming in third. A second election will be necessary.

There were 250 deaths in the city of São Paulo last month. Estimating the population of São Paulo at 60,000—and no one claims more—this is equivalent to an annual average of 49 per thousand! It seems incredible!

The December receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to 12,900\$780 for the city and 34,408\$780 for the rest of the province, against 12,133\$690 and 29,028\$850 respectively in the same month of last year.

An interest guarantee of 6 per cent on 1,000,000\$ has been granted for a central sugar factory in the municipality of Agua-Preta, in Pernambuco, and an equal guarantee on 550,000\$ for a factory at Gamelleira, in the same province.

During the past year there were 8,493 head of cattle killed in the municipal slaughter house of Santos. The business was handled by a monopoly of 4 cattle dealers (*marchantes*), who have recently raised the price of fresh beef to 500 reis per kilo.

The new inspector of immigration in Minas Geraes sent five infirm immigrants down to Sr. Angelo Fioria on the 8th, and at the same time advised the Rio chief of police of the consignment. Sr. Fioria will be expected, of course, to return these individuals to Europe.

The Santos municipal council has resolved to open butcher shops in that city where beef will be sold at 250 reis per kilo. The cattle dealers have brought this about by raising their prices to 500 reis. Would not open competition be better than municipal interference?

A conflict occurred at Mariana, Minas Geraes, on the 31st ult., between the police and populace over the arbitrary authority exercised by the former in recruiting. The people held a meeting to formulate a protest, and were fired upon by the police. One man was killed and several wounded.

In addition to the 200 rs. government stamps the province of Rio de Janeiro has issued 13 stamps to be affixed to all applications to provincial authorities. This appears to be an attempt to reduce the number of *requerimentos*, and relieve provincial clerks of a part of their excessive service.

At a place called Aracatia, Espírito Santo, a man recently used his pen-handle to examine a dynamite bomb, and then he put it in his mouth. The result was a doctor's bill and a near approach to a voyage to a better world. Dynamite is only to be used externally; it is dangerous taken internally.

The good people residing at the Caldas hot springs, Minas, held a meeting on the 6th inst. and resolved that the one great need of the place, the one thing lacking to make them happy, is a jail. They at once subscribed 7,800\$ for the needed edifice, and appointed committees to solicit further contributions.

The December receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 1,108,772\$531 for the national treasury and 163,865\$061 for the province. The 5% surtax produced 49,971\$166. The receipts of the provincial *recolatoria* for the half year were 546,578\$202, against 511,500\$014 in the same period of last year.

It is said that the drouth has been so severe about Joazeiro, Bahia, that work on the extension of the Bahia and S. Francisco extension has become completely paralyzed. The heat has been intense throughout the interior of the province, particularly in the desert region through which this railway runs. In the town of Villa Nova water is so scarce that it sells for 500 reis to 1\$000 per "carga."

The province of Minas Geraes appears to have recognized the fact that the government and provincial inspector of immigration had best be one and the same individual; but our dear old conservative province of Rio de Janeiro does not see it in the same light and has just appointed an inspector, his adjutant and two assistant adjutants. The expense of these officials will be 1,200\$ per month.

RAILROAD NOTES

The *Jornal* on the 8th says the government has approved the plans of the new station at Braz, on the S. Paulo railway.

The government has granted a credit of 12,000\$060 for the completion of the Paulo Afonso railway round-house at Jatobá.

It is announced that the Botucatu station on the Sorocobana line will be inaugurated about the end of the month.

The department of agriculture has contracted for the construction of a railway from Pelotas to the S. Lourenço colony, in Rio Grande do Sul.

The December traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 478,552\$698, of which 86,211\$810 from passengers, and 356,479\$788 from goods.

The minister of agriculture has resolved to authorize the construction of a freight-house at the maritime station of the Itaipu railway, Ceará, at a cost of 11,232\$446.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Sorocobana railway is called for the 26th inst. in this city to consider a reform of the statutes and an increase of capital, and to decide as to shares issued as dividends, not claimed, that a dividend list may be organized.

On the 29th ulto. the minister of agriculture gave the *Compagnie Générale de Chemins de Fer* of Paraná 90 days for deciding whether, or not, it would accept the conditions for its extension. The guarantee proposed is 5 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre for 30 years.

The minister of agriculture has signed a contract with Barão de Drummond and Dr. F. P. Passos for the construction of the Bagé and Uruguaiana railway. The line is 470 kilometres long and the contractors are to complete their work within two years. If this is done, it will be more than is generally expected.

LOCAL NOTES

The United States transport *Gothey* entered this port yesterday.

The late minister of marine, Senator Vieira da Silva, has been made Visconde de Vieira da Silva.

The eldest son of the ex-minister of justice, Dr. Antonio Ferreira Vianna Filho, has been appointed *int. promotor publico*.

The U. S. steamer *Kearsarge* is expected to arrive on this station in a short time. She will bring out officers and men to relieve those who have been on duty here for a considerable time.

Another "decoration" epidemic has recently made its appearance in this city. A colleague says that about 200 titles and orders were recently dispatched, and the lists appearing in the papers warrants the statement.

A man who had been discharged from the Misericórdia hospital, died in a cab on the 8th, and physicians stated the cause of death was yellow fever. A short time ago a lad who was under treatment at the Misericórdia for burns caused by the bursting of a rocket, also died from yellow fever. The matter is serious; for if fever has taken hold at the Misericórdia, every patient is threatened.

It appears that the Belgian immigrants who have been creating some little trouble recently, are not agricultural laborers, but artisans, and that for this latter class of immigrants there is no demand in Brazil. From what the local press says it is certain the government will have to pay the passages of these unhappy people back to their own country, but surely some one can be punished for such a *fiasco*.

On the 8th a few of the municipal councillors met at the invitation of the minister of empire — himself an old municipal councillor — to study the question of turning over the market to Sr. Lambert, who has obtained judgment against the chamber for a considerable sum. The minister objected to the alienation of the market, but the city fathers appear to have considered that this is the most favorable solution of an intricate question, and the chances are that Sr. Lambert will get the market.

One of the peculiar features of the Rio market, which seems to be strangely unconscious of conditions, is the circumstance that flour pays duty *per kilogramme* when imported, and *per litro* when exported coastwise.

Decree No. 10,145, dated on the 5th, fixes the fiscal year. It extends from January of one civil year to July of the next, or covers 18 calendar months. The extra six months are supposed to be necessary for the book-keeper.

The state telegraph line paid the Brazilian Submarine company 9,320\$186 for telegrams forwarded for account of various departments during the first half of the 1888 fiscal year. The *Diario Official* says fiscal year, and we repeat it.

The corpse of the woman who was murdered by her husband on the 7th was some 40 hours awaiting police examination. With the temperature as it is the state of the body, when sent to the cemetery, can be better imagined than described.

The *Diario do Commercio* of the 10th calls attention to the fact that the D. Pedro II railway is doing business as a dealer in coals, oils, grease, etc. A government railway paying no taxes, should be able to drive all rivals right out of the market.

When a bank clerk gives a customer a draft for 40 more than is paid for, and the customer has sense enough to discover the mistake, the clerk thanks the customer in the press; vide *Jornal do Commercio* of the 4th. Is honesty such a very rare quality in Rio?

Sr. Pedro Caldeira seriously alarmed our city editor the other day. Our good friend says that the children in Rio are threatened with intermittent fever, if this heat continues, and the inference was that we are threatened. Why will not the government plant mangues?

We hear that the new building on Ilha Fiscal will soon be formally inaugurated. The Western & Brazilian company has gratuitously laid a cable between the island and the mainland for telephone use, and an electric light will soon be in operation in the tower of the new building.

Official information gives the sanitary condition of the immigrant station at Ilha de Flores as perfectly satisfactory; there are neither grave diseases, nor contagious, nor epidemic. Nothing, in fact, but suicide, or violence, will cause a death on Ilha das Flores. This is *pari passu*.

Dr. João Carlos de Souza Ferreira, chief editor of the *Jornal do Commercio*, has been made a *maço fidalgoo* of the court of Portugal. We do not see that any immensum honor has been bestowed on Sr. Ferreira, who has always been a *mocoo fidalgoo* among his friends and acquaintances.

The notice of a general cable interruption, which appeared in our last issue, was a mistake. The statement published in the daily papers, supported by the non-arrival of any foreign news, led us to believe that interruptions had actually occurred, but it transpires that the only interruption was that between Buenos Aires and Montevideo. The Submarine and Western & Brazilian have both been working regularly, but as our enterprising journals now get their foreign news principally from Buenos Aires the break at the latter place affected us very much like a break between here and Europe.

An extraordinary case is reported here. On the 2nd a man claiming to be a second lieutenant in the navy presented himself at headquarters in this city who is said to have passed 24 years in the forests of Mato Grosso among the Indians. He was made chief of one of the tribes. The path of the matter is he will receive his pay for the time he chose to cause himself as a deserter among his savage friends, but why he did not choose to return to his duty is not explained. Certainly he has no claim to pay as a naval officer if he chose to be an Indian chief instead of a Brazilian citizen. The affair needs sharp investigation.

A contract was signed on the 31st ult. between the minister of agriculture and B. Dixon Armstrong, United States vice consul at this port, for the sinking of 10 artesian wells in the province of Ceará, each one to furnish a minimum of 300,000 litres of water per day. Operations are to be initiated within four months, and two wells are to be opened as quickly as possible. If they result satisfactorily, then the other eight are to be opened. The price agreed upon is \$50,000 per well. The minister is to be complimented on this undertaking as there are reasons for believing that artesian wells will be the salvation of Ceará—Révy to the contrary notwithstanding.

The *Diario Official* of the 6th inst. publishes the decree, which was dated on the 10th ult., granting Barão de Jacuany his transatlantic steamship lines. The voyages will be between Santos and Hamburg, touching at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Macaé, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Havre for the Brazil service, and at the above Brazilian ports, Lisbon optionally, and Marseilles for a Genoa service. Twelve voyages per annum are to be made. The steamers, four in number, are to be built of steel and so constructed that guns of a certain calibre and torpedoes may be mounted on them; velocity 12 miles minimum and 16 maximum. The steamers are to be ready for service within 2 1/2 years from January 1st, 1889, and the usual conditions allowing the government to use them in case of necessity are inserted; they will be under the Brazilian flag and officered and manned so far as possible by Brazilians. The favors granted are 25,000\$ subsidy per round trip 15,000\$ if the new tract ports of call; 25,000\$ per round trip made to each immigrant at ports out of the contract line; preference for the introduction of immigrants up to their carrying capacity; the right to bring in 20,000 European immigrants per annum at passage rates ruling, for which purpose chartered steamers may be employed. The contract will be for 15 years from the definite inauguration of the service.

Engineer Luiz de Castello is to proceed to Guadalupe under an engagement with the minister of agriculture to examine sugar manufacture. Let us hope the trip will be agreeable.

The exposition of sugars and wines, native and foreign, was opened by the minister of agriculture on the 5th. Previous engagements prevented the Imperial family from being present.

The minister of agriculture has appointed Dr. F. M. Draenert as technical adviser of that department in matters pertaining to the concession of guaranteed privileges to central sugar factories.

Sr. Antonio Prado, minister of agriculture, left on the 7th for a six weeks holiday in S. Paulo. He has overtaxed his strength in granting railway and other concessions, all tending to a *futuro* of Brazil.

Orders have been given for the delivery of a Brush electric light apparatus to the port authorities for use on Ilha Fiscal. An electric light is to be maintained in the tower of the new building on that island.

The present ministers of justice, marine and agriculture are all said to be very rich men. This is another point for the republicans to take up. Why should not poor men be called and allowed to become rich?

According to an exchange there were 1,205 deaths in this city last month, or an average of nearly 39 a day, which is equivalent to an annual average of about 41 per thousand. The yellow fever deaths numbered 68.

The premier is going to spend the summer at Petropolis, and will only come down twice a week. Ministers and brokers seem to be the only people that can live at Petropolis; but both of these classes need extra care as to health.

The minister of justice has appointed a special commissioner to visit European prisons and report upon their sanitary arrangements. The happy man is Dr. João Pires Farinha, and he will probably be able to visit Paris during the exposition.

The first fair at Irajá (Penha) near this city was held on Sunday, 6th inst., but appears to have been a failure. There were a good many visitors, but very few dealers. A fair quantity of horses and cattle are said to have been offered for sale.

A correspondent of the *Jornal* says the church on the Gloria hill needs large and expensive repairs. It would be a pity to allow this old landmark to fall into ruins. It appears that painting the steep-roofs is the only repairs so far deemed necessary.

Three more naval officers have been ordered to Europe to study specialties, such as electricity, torpedoes, etc. It would almost appear as if all Brazil will shortly be drawing pay as members of a government commissions in foreign parts.

It appears that the jury have not yet been able to grant general jail delivery to all the accused parties in the *uranium* case. On the 5th the minister of justice addressed a note to the judge of the 2nd criminal district asking him to hold extraordinary sessions in February.

On the 4th the minister of agriculture addressed a circular to Brazilian consuls abroad instructing them to forward statistics as to imports from and exports to Brazil for the last two years. The reports will, if not utterly useless, fill a void that has long been felt here.

Sr. Manoel Maria de Carvalho has been appointed commissioner-general of immigration in Italy. The staff will probably soon be nominated. If the representations of the Italians in S. Paulo are attended to, the position of the new commissioner will not be an enviable one.

Those Belgian immigrants who have been causing out in the street, are, according to the authorities, a bad lot who do not want to work. Why not send them back to Belgium and take the necessary precautions against the arrival of such undesirable additions to the population?

The minister of empire tells the municipal chamber that, without the permission of the government, the proposed statistical department can not be organized. The minister is quite right; so long as we have Sr. Favilla Nunes with us statistical departments are unnecessary luxuries.

On the 6th inst. another murder was committed here by a jealous husband. The couple had only been married about a year and the husband charges that the wife was unfaithful, and, disregarding his advice, he became furious and killed her. The testimony of witnesses is against the husband.

Telegrams were sent to Gen. Deodoro at Rio Grande on the 7th that the forces under his command should at once continue their voyage to Mato Grosso, as the Rio Paraguay had risen sufficiently to permit the steamers to go up to Assinção. Steps have also been taken to avoid the Flores island quarantine at Montevideo. The General is expected to leave Rio Grande to-day.

Dr. Dodsworth, who has already visited the province of S. Paulo for the same purpose, left by the *Adriatic* on the 6th to inaugurate animal vaccination in the provinces of Par. Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Sergipe, Bahia and Espírito Santo. The doctor took several calves with him, for which the United States and Brazil steamship company made no charge.

Will the board of health explain how it is that quack medicines of native production find no difficulty in obtaining a license, while a special treatment, like that of Dr. Alshome for consumption, which is accepted by prominent medical authorities elsewhere, is kept waiting for months for a similar license? And still further, why does this same board refuse to accept recognized foreign authorities on medical botany, and require live specimens of a plant which can not be analyzed here?

According to a decree dated on the 29th ulto. there will be 47 1/2 lotteries during 1889 destined to various charitable and religious services of this city. The half lottery is destined to improvements at the Pedro II insane asylum, though why the lunatics should only get half-lottery is not clear.

On the morning of the 4th inst. a soldier of the 10th battalion left the barracks on the Campo da Aclamação to take coffee at a kiosk close by. He was assisted by a well-dressed stranger, who presented him with a small box, saying that the contents should be divided among the comrades of the recipient. On opening the box the contents, so it is said, were found to be four dynamite bombs, the size of an egg and all duly capped. It may have been a hoax, but a very sorry one certainly.

On the 4th inst. the minister of justice asks the *procurador* [Barão de Cotegipe] of the Misericórdia hospital what had become of 65,932\$393 belonging to the foundlings. The foundlings are entitled to a share of fees paid at the court of appeals, but it almost appears that the clerical staff "collared" the fund, for so many foundlings die that it is hardly worth while looking after them. The clerk of the court has been relieved of further duty. Sr. Ferreira Vianna's crusade against "crookedness" in judicial affairs deserves credit, even if no one be punished.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, January 14th, 1889. Includes par value of Brazilian mil reis, bank rate of exchange on London, and value of sterling paper.

EXCHANGE.

January 7.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 34 1/2-34 3/4 on Paris and 42-43 on Hamburg at 90 days; 188 1/2-189 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2-27 3/4 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2-27 1/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 98 1/2, no buyers.

Mr. Walter Wright for some time a prominent broker of Santos has resigned his licence.

The *Corvalães* company has made its fourth call, 40\$ per share, which will be paid on the 15th inst.

The Banco Territorial and Mercantil de Minas has called for 10 per cent. 20\$ per share, on its capital, payable on the 5th proximo.

The Banco Commercial has called for 20\$ per share on the 50,000 shares recently issued, payable on the 28th-31st inst.

The Banco da Bahia declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the latter half of 1888, and the Banco Mercantil of the same city divided 6 per cent.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Pastoral, Agricola and Industrial company called for the 8th inst. was not held, for want of a quorum. Another meeting is called for to-day, 14th.

The *Progresso Industrial do Brazil* mill has made its first call of 1 per cent. or 10\$ per share, to complete the deposit necessary for the organization of the company. The call is payable on the 14th-18th inst.

A telegram published here by *O Pais* on the 13th states that the president of the province of Espírito Santo had negotiated a loan for 1,000,000\$ at 6 per cent. interest, to pay off the 7 per cent. funded loan, and various charges on the provincial treasury. The issue appears to have been made at par, but where the loan was placed is not explained.

The receipts at the Santos custom house for 1887 were: Importation 7,338,746\$69; Port dues 45,215 \$91; Exportation 3,591,450 \$92; Internal revenue 2,355,122 \$37; Sunalties 67,850 \$74.

Table with financial data for Santos custom house and special revenue. Includes Special revenue 11,433,383\$53 and Deposits 159,584 \$20.

The English River Plate banks have been doing a large amount of profitable business. The London and River Plate Bank not only pays 12 per cent. to the shareholders, but it adds 150,000 to the reserve, raising it to 2,500,000, and carries 4,500,000 old forward; while the English Bank of the River Plate pays 12 per cent. and carries 2,500,000 to reserve. So far as we are aware, the sum placed to reserve by the former bank is the largest contribution ever made to a bank reserve at one time. The prosperity of these two undertakings is not due to want of competition, for in four years the number of banks in Buenos Aires has increased from seven to twenty-one.—*Money*, Dec. 19th.

Exchange passed.

Table with exchange rates for London, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro. Includes London 268 1/2-27 3/16 d.

Fortnightly Bulletin of the Board of Brokers.

15th-15th December.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 12th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, and City of Rio de Janeiro.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debts for various provinces like Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks such as Rio de Janeiro, Auxilium, and various international banks.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from banks like Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia and Minas, Campos and Carangola, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debentures from various companies and institutions.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies like Carris Urbanos, Niteroi, etc.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Amazon Steam Navigation, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Aliança, Brazil Industrial, etc.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Argos Fluminense, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies and organizations.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swarwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE. Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Mariinhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 7 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 14 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Okell, Mourão & Wilson, 87, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma. Telephone No. 193.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797 Losses paid £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

MANNHEIM INSURANCE Co. (Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft) Capital £400,000 Agent in Rio de Janeiro T. Rombauer, No. 78, Rua do General Camara.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £5,000,000 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co. agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund £450,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co. Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889. Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Jan. 15 La Plata, Jan. 24 Elbe, etc.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co. CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: 1889 ALLIANÇA, Captain Beers, 23 Feb. ADVANCE, Griffiths, 16 Mar.

FINANCE, Captain BAKER on return from Santos, will sail 26th January at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS. Passage Rates: To Liverpool \$250, New York \$145, & back \$275.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS. INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN JANUARY. To New York: Strabo, Bessel, Halley.

For Antwerp calling at Southampton (for London) Maskelyne, Halley. For New Orleans: Halley. For Southern coast Ports: Cavour, Chatham, Canning, or Cabral.

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Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED) HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre. BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE: Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Capital £1,000,000 Ditto, paid up £500,000 Reserve fund £450,000

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK. Capital £1,250,000 Capital paid up £625,000 Reserve fund £325,000

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL. 22, Rua da Alfandega, 22 Capital 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE ALSO ON London and County Banking Company Limited, London. Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas, Paris. Deutsche Bank, Berlin. Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. Banca Generale, and agencies, Rome, Genoa, Naples, Milan, and other Italian cities. Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies, Madrid, Barcelona, Cadix, Malaga, Tarragona, Valencia, and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands. Banco de Portugal, and agencies, Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese cities. English Bank of the River Plate, Limited, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo. Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

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Apartments to let, with board, at No. 12 Rua do Russell. One of the healthiest localities in the city, and very convenient for sea bathing.

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Um Cavalheiro residente em Birmingham, deseja obter uma agencia como comprador de mercadorias proprias para os mercados da America do Sul. Dirigirse, dando todas as informacoes, a A. Johnson, Bond Street, Constitution Hill, Birmingham, Inglaterra. 1-3.

H. Mottet, 26 De Grey Street, York, England, has always in hand Racing and Hunting Thoroughbreds and Brood Mares of all classes. 1-6.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro. The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs. Price 2\$500: do. with photographs 5\$800. For sale at this office.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and assimilation, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until it is strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack any fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame." - Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pint tins by Grocers, labelled thus. JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE RIO NEWS Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use. With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from their will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its disquisitions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. Its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil. In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$8 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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