

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 3RD, 1889

NUMBER 22

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 Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede 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. FILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m.; preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays. J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial, No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Boreira. 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'Eu, No. 192. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and 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, No. 34.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday, and at 7 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. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 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, and 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 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí at 7:30. Entre Rios 322 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. Entre Rios train leaves Barra at 12:10 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 1:45. Downward, trains leave Itaboraí at 5:15 a.m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p.m.; Porto Novo at 1:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The 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 12:25 and Maricani Pocopoco (terminus) at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:00 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Maricani Pocopoco at 5:00 a.m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:55, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m., 3:15 and 5:00 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 3:30 a.m., arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:30 p.m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m.; arriving in Rio at 7:30 and 1:15 p.m., and leave Belem at 5:10 a.m., arriving in Rio at 7:30.
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m., every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 1:30. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo 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., and returns to Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m., where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a.m., and 12:35 p.m., arriving at 10:45 a.m., and 6:12 p.m. Downward, leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m., and 3:05 p.m., arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m., and 6:12 p.m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:05 a.m., arriving at 12:21 and 7:53 p.m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m., arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m., and 6:12 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m., and 2, and 4, and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m., and at 2 and 5:30 p.m., on week-days.
RIO DE JANEIRO AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a.m., and 5 p.m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. STEAMERS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Princesa at 4 p.m., on week days, and 7:00 p.m. on Sundays, and holidays, arriving at 6:05 and 5:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a.m., and at 3:30 p.m., week days and at 6 a.m., and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

Librarias, Muecos, &c.

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

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Marquez d'Almeida; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p.m. Telephone 1025.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua de Março, No. 92 from 11 to 1 p.m., and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Marimã, N. 18, Botafogo.

Hotels.

ALLEN'S HOTEL.
No. 6 Rua Humaitá (Largo dos Leões)
ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor,
Good accommodation for families.
Telephone 1531.

CARSON'S HOTEL.
160, RUA DO CATTETE.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
This establishment is quite ready for the coming season; first-class attendance, good Baths and moderate prices.
WILLIAM D. CARSON, Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.
E. de F. D. P. II.
This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhoea, intermittent fevers, etc. Bath and baths 18 per diem. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7800. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at No. 1 Largo do Paço.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.
NOVA FRIBURGO,
(Province of Rio de Janeiro)
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.
This first class Hotel, established 20 years ago, opposite the railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths, the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility and gentry of the Capital of the Empire, is magnificently situated 3200 feet above the sea-level, at 3 1/2 hours distance from the city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogueira & D'Almeida, Rua d'Onofrio 46, Rio de Janeiro.

MURRAY'S FAMILY HOTEL,
ALTO DA BOA VISTA, TIJUCA.
Closé to Cascatinha (Waterfall).
Excellent eat and lodging. First-class table, wines and attendance. Fine beach and other baths. Charming climate, walks, rides, drives, and views, 12 1/2 feet above the sea level. Trains every 20 minutes from Largo de S. Francisco de Paula. Carriages and saddle horses on short notice.
JOHN F. MURRAY, Proprietor.
Information kindly given by Messrs. Crashley & Co. 67, Rua do Ourvidor. Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1, Praça D. Pedro II. Telephone No. 2349.

TIJUCA.
WHYTE'S HOTEL.
This old and well known establishment—originally known as "BENNETT'S"—situated amidst magnificent mountain scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner, JOHN WHYTE.
Comfortable apartments, good table, moderate charges. Swimming baths and douches free to visitors.
Telephone No. 2021.

HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.
58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.
P. O. Box 265.
Rio de Janeiro.
Importer and manufacturer's agent. Correspondence solicited.

WILSON, SONS & CO., (LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazilian Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, etc.
The Imperial Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Condeição Island.
Tray Boats always ready for service.
Ballast supplied.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Paralyha do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

JOHN MILLER & Co.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.,
13 Rua Príncipe de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.,
36 & 38, Calle Maipú,
BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

FRANK & Co.,
Ex-Manager of GEORGE JANSON.
ENGLISH HARNESS AND SADDLES.
Complete assortment of traveller's outfits, harness, saddles, waterproof clothing, perfumery, cutlery, tea, trunks, handbags, carpets, and all other articles comprised in this branch of business.

ALSO A LARGE ENGLISH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 48, Rua do Rosário.
WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.
Sole Agents for
A. ZIBRO GONCALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PIRELLI & Co., Bordeaux;
E. REYER & Co., Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
G. FERRY 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.

CRASHLEY & Co.,
Newsdealers and Booksellers.
Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The English Mail.
A large assortment of English novels, of the Trenchard 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.
Agents for Longwell's Rubber Stamps.
Dealers in Atkinson's, Pesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Post's Soap.
No. 67, Rua do Ourvidor.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1785.
Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1856.
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,
DEBITS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL APPLIANCE 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.
Blank Books, Labels, Calendars.
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, Secy-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON,
HEO. H. FREELAND, Secy & Treas.
W. E. CURRIER, Ass't Secy.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established 1831)
BURNHAM, PARKY, 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, Marine and Canal Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.
Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co.,
No. 82, Rua 1ª de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

ANDREW STEELE & Co.,
Import and Commission Merchants,
have removed from 72 Rua Príncipe de Março
to
8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma 8,
Rio de Janeiro.
Telephone 678. P. O. Box 84.

HAUPT & Co.,
RIO DE JANEIRO.
50 & 53 Rua da Alfandega.
Imports and Commissions.
Railway Material.
Rolling Stock.
Machinery.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.,
General and Commission Merchants.
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.
AGENTS FOR
Several leading Manufacturers,
ALSO FOR THE
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.
Alliance Insurance Co.
P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.
LIMITED.
Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:
Watson, Ritchie & Co.,
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.
Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.
Rua da Gamboa No. 10 & 12.
Telephone Call, No. 39.

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 coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20:000 per annum for Brazil.

\$30.00 or £3 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

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.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. BATES, HENDY & CO.

37 Wallbrook LONDON, E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 3rd, 1889.

THE opposition to the João Alfredo cabinet has finally achieved its purpose, the ministry has resigned, and a new one is now in process of organization under the presidency of Visconde de Vieira da Silva, senator from Maranhão. Owing to the hostility of the Senate and the weakness of the government in the Chamber, a full meeting of the council of state was called for the 31st ult., to resolve upon the dissolution of parliament. As this body is largely composed of men in active opposition to the premier, the result was very easy to predict—only three out of the twelve men consulted voted in favor of dissolution. The sole alternative of the premier was to offer his resignation, which was, according to common report, accepted by the Emperor with some reluctance. The distance at which the Emperor is residing from the city has rendered the solution of the crisis somewhat difficult, and even yet nothing is definitely known of the new ministry, nor whether Vieira da Silva will be able to organize one. It appears that Senator Correia, of Paraná, was first called upon, but after consulting with the Emperor and his friends declined the responsibility. The task is not only difficult, but the future of a new ministry is decidedly uncertain. Nothing can be expected from the Chambers as they now stand, perhaps not even a budget law. Then, as the general elections are to take place about the end of the year, the liberals may win and thus compel another modification. In strict justice, the liberals and conservative dissidents should be compelled to take charge of the government and solve the crisis themselves which they have brought upon the country. There may be no honors to win, but the difficulties which they have created should be borne by no one but themselves.

As might have been anticipated, the grand scheme for filling Brazil with immigrant laborers is proving a failure. Instead of removing restrictive laws and then opening the country to voluntary immigration on a basis of equal civil rights and free choice of land and occupation, the government resolved upon the jobbing method of encouraging the acquisition of plantation laborers established on contracts, whose passages should be paid, and whose emigration should be secured through the employment of paid agents. It is a villainous old practice, full of intrigue, deception and wrong, but there were jobs in it dear to the official heart and an exercise of paternal

authority precious to the official mind. It is a system, moreover, which has failed miserably times without number, and which has caused a waste of money sufficient to pension all the government-protected planters in the country, but it was treated like a bran new scheme by those in power and was carried into operation in spite of experience and of reason. And now, after so much money has been expended, after all the suffering and difficulties experienced, and in view of the hundreds of discontented, homesick, suffering people who are returning, or seeking to return, to their old homes, what have those in power to offer as an excuse? Do they still insist that the labor market of Brazil can be filled by poor people lured away from their homes—humble though they may be—by these false promises regarding Brazil? Do they still believe that employing irresponsible, heartless agents and offering cash premiums to speculative steamship owners for the transportation of laborers, is likely to result in a steady, industrious class of immigrants? And do they still believe that the best and most valuable class of immigrants are content to settle down in a new country as life-long laborers, without hope of acquiring lands and social advantages for themselves? If they do, then it may be considered a hopeless case for Brazil! The conditions of success, or failure, in this question are sufficiently clear, even were it not that the problem has been solved elsewhere. Where a few men of tact have been able to reap benefit from the system, it may be affirmed that the majority have signally failed. Even in São Paulo, where the success of plantation immigrant colonies are most marked, troubles are constantly arising, and the planters are already turning again to the discarded freedmen. Too much was expected from immigration, and too little care was exercised in securing immigrants. The idea that any creature speaking Italian can take up the rude implements used by the slave and force profit from the fickle operations of soil and sunshine, has proved to be a delusion; and it will continue a delusion until the planter learns the difference between a laborer from the country and a vagabond from the back streets of a city.

If the Congress of American nations soon to meet at Washington is to prove a success and result in mutual advantage to all, the representatives of the United States must not only be prepared to meet the smaller and poorer nations of South and Central America with generous concessions and an intelligent interest in their natural development, but the people through their representatives at Washington must also render willing and generous co-operation. As we have repeatedly urged, it will be worse than useless to ask for closer commercial and political relations, at the same time that greater restrictions are placed upon foreign trade. And if political influence as well as increased trade is sought, then there must be shown such a spirit of concession and friendly interest that the natural suspicion of these less fortunate Latin countries will find nothing upon which to feed. That there is such a suspicion, a feeling that the United States is seeking some purely selfish advantage in this conference, no well informed person will deny. And that they go to Washington with but little love for their prosperous neighbor, and without any anxious desire to transfer their trade to the United States, is equally patent to those who have lived among them. The under-current of motive which will actuate the majority of these South American representatives will be that of watchfulness, a purpose to hear first what the Americans have to offer and then to

commit themselves to just as little as possible. In not a few cases they will go to Washington more in the way of courtesy than in that of negotiation, but they will all carry with them the feeling—be it just, or not—that the United States is seeking some kind of aggrandizement and is actuated more by a spirit of domination and gain than of neighborly co-operation and sympathy. And, after all, is there not more than sufficient basis for such a feeling? The foreign trade of all these countries is principally with Europe, and for the reason that blood, religion, education, laws, political institutions, financial obligations and recreation all unite to draw their attention thither. The European merchant settles and marries among them, gives them credit, conforms to their prejudices and panders to their tastes. The European capitalist lends them money, builds their railways, establishes their industries and maintains steamship communication with them for their convenience and profit. And the European engineer builds their railways while the European mechanic presides over the mechanical processes out of which they derive profit and dream of industrial independence. A few Americans have settled down among them in this manner, but they have been so few and so scattered that their influence has never gone beyond personal limits. If he is ever classified at all, it is as an "ingles," very rarely as an "americano." They know that the Englishman is ready to do anything to extend his trade—to run steamship lines, build railways, loan money, establish business houses and depôts for his merchandise and send out young men to study the language, customs, wants and tastes of the people; while as to the Americans, they know them as hurrying drummers who offer their goods with an air of "take it, or let it alone," and as hard-fisted business men who are unwilling to run steamship lines without subsidies and who want cash down "on delivery" in every transaction. With but few isolated exceptions the Americans have never attempted to cultivate neighborly relations with these countries; they are generally so absorbed in their own home affairs as not even to notice their poorer neighbors. If, now, this policy is to be changed, it must be approached in a just and proper way. There must be more liberality, more courtesy, more intelligent interest in the neighbor's affairs, a willingness to assist as well as advise, an ignoring of superior wealth and strength, and a disposition to trade on a reciprocal basis. To sell machinery, dry goods, drugs, hardware, furniture and the infinite variety of American productions, must mean a willingness to buy coffee, copper, wool, fruits, hides, tobacco, anything and everything they can produce. And even then, were the United States to remove every restriction upon such an exchange, the greater advantage would still be with that country. The United States has nothing to lose and everything to gain in this trade; and if there is a genuine desire to extend commercial relations in this part of the world it must be through a reversal of the policy which seeks to limit purchases for fear of opening competition with home productions. Liberal professions coupled with illiberal practices are not likely to lead to a reputation for consistency, nor yield anything in the character of satisfactory results.

SINGER vs NOTHMANN.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th May, 1889.

Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir,—In your Number 20 of the 20th May, you brought an editorial article, regarding an important decision given in a suit brought against our firm by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The article contains certain insinuations against our house, and as we presume that you did not write those lines with the especial purpose of offense, and that you have only been wrongly informed, we take the liberty of giving you the history of our lawsuits with the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The Singer Manufacturing Company in 1880, through the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, their agents at the time, opened a suit against us for using and for imitating their trade-mark. This lawsuit was decided in our favor in the last instance and the chief points of the decision ran as follows:

"That the register of the trade-mark of the Singer Manufacturing Company, not having been made in conformity with the law of the country, this company cannot have the exclusive use of this trade-mark.

"That it is further proved during the whole suit that the marks encountered in the machines are neither imitations nor counterfeits, so as to be confounded with the mark which the Singer Manufacturing Company claims as their property. By a simple inspection anybody can easily see that the emblems and sayings are entirely different.

"Consequently we judge that they had no right for action and condemn them to pay the costs. Ouro Preto, 11th February, 1887."

After gaining the case we naturally brought on a suit for damages against the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company and the Singer Manufacturing Company, and the damages are pretty heavy as the Singer M. Co. did sequester at the time very nearly our whole stock in store and in the custom house, many hundred machines.

Those machines after a storage of eight years have been sold and being old and rusty, produced very little. Those stored in the custom house did not produce even a sufficient sum to pay the custom house storage of eight years.

In the course of last year, the Singer Manufacturing Company sent to Rio their lawyer, Gilbert D. Wansbrough, Esq., of 39, Foster Lane, Cheapside, London, to come to an arrangement with us regarding those damages, but this gentleman offered a very small sum and declared that, if we would not accept this, he would spend the sum offered to us on this as well as on a new lawsuit, which they had taken in view. This is the new suit in question.

A decision as you mean it has not yet been given, as you in your article declared, but the Judge through his decision simply accepted the case.

Regarding the mark, we enclose you a photograph of the well known Singer mark, and another of the one used by us, and you will see that they are entirely different.

As regards the names, our machines bear the following inscription:

"Nothmann's Patent
Singer aperfeiçoada."

In our advertisement we declare to sell machines of the Singer system manufactured by Nothmann Irmãos, of Berlin. We always claim the superiority of the machines we sell, over those manufactured by the Singer Company. Any house doing this cannot be accused of seeking to live upon the established reputation of others.

We are trading already since 1870, say for 19 years, in sewing machines, and if the goods sold by our firm would not give entire satisfaction to our customers, we would have been obliged long ago to close our premises, but we can proudly say that the reputation and sales of our machines are daily increasing.

We hope you will do us the justice to insert this letter in your much valued paper, in order to establish the true state of the case, and oblige, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

MAX: NOTHMANN & Co.

With respect to the foregoing we can only repeat what we have so often written in these columns, that we have no personal animus in the matter and that we always stand ready to publish the corrections of any mistakes made. We have always understood that the above-named firm was manufacturing and selling "Singer" sewing machines, and when a prominent judge declared this same firm to be guilty of the offense specified and imposed a sentence of imprisonment and costs, we very naturally accepted this as a decision and commented on it accordingly. We were aware from the appeal taken by the Judge himself that the decision rendered was not final, but as it is the first decision rendered since the Singer company has registered its trademark under the new law, it must of course carry with it much weight.

As to the merits of the controversy, we can not decide. The principle involved is a new one, elsewhere as well as here, and these recent decisions in the Brazilian courts upholding the right of a company, firm, or person to the exclusive use of a name and trade-mark are so just and noteworthy that we have felt it a duty to give them the fullest publicity. It is to be regretted that the names of such well-known firms as Monteiro, Hime & Co., Max: Nothmann & Co., Walter, Hime & Co., and others are involved, but the legal bearings of the new law must be tested, and the results, affect whom they may, must be made public. In doing this we must again beg our readers to bear in mind that the editor has no personal animus in the matter and seeks to be strictly impartial. When he criticises, or condemns, it is because of the principles and results involved, and not through personal animosity which is generally considered in Rio de Janeiro as the only possible motive for an adverse criticism.

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th May, 1889.

To the Editor :

As you have on several occasions called attention to the delays and annoyances caused to importers and exporters of foreign goods here, perhaps I am not asking too much in submitting a personal experience with the manner of doing coastwise trade.

We had two small boxes for two southern ports, upon neither of which was due any duty, or custom house charges, and we wished to send them as express matter (*encomendas*) by one of the subsidized steamers of the southern ports line. First it was necessary to obtain a custom house dispatch, or permit, to ship the boxes. We filled them out, four in number, duly stamped them and presented them to the custom house officer charged with placing the magic *confere a bordo*, or *confere* somewhere else, and started our porter down to the warehouse with the documents and cases.

I may here mention that it requires no less than three customs officials to place the *confere* on the permit. One reads the document with evident suspicion of the shipper's intentions, and called our attention to an important discrepancy in our permits; *no weight was declared*, although the value was. This lacuna filled, the head official placed his signature on the document, and the third man bundled the duplicates together. It was tedious work to No. 1, who, while we were waiting, had to get up and stretch his legs and exchange a few words with No. 3 at least on two occasions.

To continue the narrative. The porter comes back and states that the agent had refused to receipt for the cases as the steamer was no longer alongside the wharf. It was too late to do anything more that

day, so early in the morning of the following day we presented ourselves at the agency and were informed that the only party that could receipt for our two cases had not yet arrived, nor was he expected before 10 o'clock, and the steamer was to sail at mid-day.

There was no help for it, so a boat was called, the confounded boxes placed therein, and we went to try our diplomacy with the first officer. He also was inclined to show some suspicion at first, and we commenced to doubt ourselves if we were not meditating some very dark attempt against the Brazilian customs and the steamer company. After, as near as possible, an hour's figuring over the matter and examining the wretched boxes as if their stowage might interfere with the sailing of his ship, he finally consented to accept them, and gave the receipts with which we came joyfully ashore.

This is a personal experience, and if any larger-sized mountains could have been constructed out of a mole-hill, I for one would like to know how it can be done.

The southern ports steamers charge excessively for *encomendas*, are subsidized liberally by the Brazilian taxpayers, and the *empregados* show about as much attention to the public needs as a high Treasury official could; and any one who has had to do with one of these, knows that if he is of an excitable temper, he should in advance do a good deal of "cussing" to relieve the strain sure to be placed upon him.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A new census of Buenos Aires has been ordered.

—The Argentine Republic received 20,479 immigrants in April, per 74 ocean steamers, making 95,745 since the beginning of the year.

—The Argentine banks have been allowed three months from May 11th for withdrawing their notes, after which they will cease to be legal tender.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 31st says that the revolution in Paraguay has terminated. The extreme scarcity of news warrants the reception of this item with some suspicion.

—Forty boxes (*palcos*) in the new municipal theatre at Buenos Aires were recently sold by Ferrari for \$50,000 each. They are sold for 40 years, and the money is to be used in the work of construction.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 1st inst. states that news had been received from Asuncion of a combat between the government troops and the insurgents at S. Pedro, resulting in a defeat of the latter.

—The *Buenos Aires Standard* of the 18th ult. states that the Italian steamer *Tasso*, 4,000 tons, had entered the new port at La Plata with the greatest ease, even running alongside the wharves where she discharged her cargo.

—A vessel has recently arrived at Buenos Aires with a case of *beriberi* on board, whereupon the port authorities at once imposed quarantine. But what do these medical idiots propose to do? Disinfect? and if so—what? A later telegram says that the case is not of *beriberi*.

—Paraguay is fast losing the shreds of law and liberty that remained to her. We are told this week that the judges of the Supreme Court have been dismissed from office for contempt by the Senate, because said judicial functionaries ordered a reporter to be released who was imprisoned by order of the Senate.—*Southern Cross*.

—According to the President's recent message, the Argentine Republic now owns 22,859,380 head of cattle, 4,398,283 horses, and 79,453,665 sheep. The total area of the country is stated to be 289,429,841 hectares, which shows that there is now one animal to every 7 acres, good, bad, or indifferent, cultivated, uncultivated or uncultivable. We are inclined to think the figures somewhat inflated.

—We hear on the best authority that an extradition treaty has been signed by the British and the Argentine governments which will be at once placed before Congress for ratification. This will be a new arrangement that may not suit every Britisher who has come over to the Argentine Republic, so, in future, parties who have made a mistake with the property of other people will probably avoid these shores.—*Montevideo Express*, May 25.

—There was a great commotion in the Buenos Aires "Bolsa" on the 17th ult. occasioned by the reading of a paper signed by 59 Italians denouncing a member of that body for having committed a crime in Italy for which he was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, and for having incurred a second similar sentence which he managed to escape. A great uproar followed, during which the denounced party made his escape.

—On Tuesday the steamer *Cragside* of the New York and Cuba steamship company reached this port having made the passage direct from New York in thirty days. This is the first of a new line of steamers that will trade directly with North America without calling at any Brazilian port. The *Hampton* of the same line left New York on the 15th inst. The owners of these steamers are Messrs. James E. Ward & Co. of New York.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, May 24.

—We have been favored with the prospectus of a new English daily to be published in Montevideo by Messrs. H. B. Greenwood and W. H. Denton under the title of *The Montevideo Independent*. Two dailies and one weekly in English show an enterprise and spirit among the Anglo-Saxons of Montevideo that can not be hidden under a bushel. We trust the revival of commercial enterprise which this indicates is sound and permanent, and that our new colleague will wax fat on the results.

—Fifteen hundred passengers arrived by the Buenos Aires train on Wednesday evening (May 22) the great majority of them being en route for Cordova to celebrate the inauguration of Governor Juarez, and to take part in the \$70,000 m/n feed with which H. E. is to be regaled by an admiring and expectant constituency. At San Nicolas, where the trains usually make a halt to allow the passengers to get dinner, there were soldiers at the door of the restaurant to prevent the entrance of any but the official party. The consequence was that many merchants, ladies, and other private travellers were compelled to come on to Rosario dinnerless, and to remain so till they reached their lodgings after ten o'clock at night. It should be remembered by future travellers by rail between Buenos Aires and Rosario that the conveniences of the restaurant at the San Nicolas station are only accessible to the public when there are no official meals to satisfy.—Rosario correspondence of *The Southern Cross*.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean government has called for tenders for a cable from Melipulli to Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.

—The gross receipts of the Chilean state railways in March were \$859,828.17 against \$793,970.23 in the same month of last year.

—On May 6 a memorial signed by 100 immigrants was presented to the President of Chili, complaining of extortion on the part of the Chilean agent in Madrid, and of the bad treatment received on the South American S.S. Co's. steamer *Imperial*.

—Speculation and gambling seem to be making sad havoc among the Chilians, as well as among their neighbors on this coast. On May 4th a Santiago banker committed suicide because of having lost the bank's money in speculation, and a broker was placed under arrest as an accessory.

—Telegrams published here on the 3rd state that the Chilean congress was opened on the 1st inst. President Balmaceda referred to the extradition treaty with the Argentine Republic, to negotiations with the same republic for the settlement of boundary questions and for a commercial treaty, to a memorial by Peru of the Dominican contract thus rendered acceptable to Chili, announced that the budget showed a balance of \$4,000,000 and showed the necessity for improving the army and navy.

—It is stated that at the end of the present month the Emperor of Brazil will visit Chili and Peru. We feel convinced that, should D. Pedro II visit Peru, he will continue on to Panama. A man of talent and of wonderful spirit, and a warm seeker of knowledge, the Emperor, it is almost certain, would not remain within ten days of our port without taking a run up this way to see what has been so far achieved towards the completion of the Great Inter-oceanic Highway.—*Panama Star and Herald*, April 13.

—Since the termination of the war with Chile no such misfortune has happened to Peru as the recent and unexpected destruction of the Verrugas viaduct on the Moya railway, at a point forty miles from Lima, and connecting the coast with the vastly wealthy interior. On Saturday afternoon last (March 23) a water cloud suspended over one of the lofty mountains covering the bridge, broke and an immense column of water was precipitated on the hill, carrying with it, in its downward course huge boulders and granite rocks which were hurled against the centre column of the viaduct, destroying it completely, and causing the remainder of the structure to fall owing to the surrender of the base. The ruin was complete, and the whole work of destruction did not occupy ten minutes. The Verrugas viaduct was built at Baltimore in 1874, at a cost of \$500,000, and put in position the same year. It measured 575 feet in length and 260 feet in height, making it the largest structure of the kind known save one since erected in the United States. Its lines were graceful, and engineers and scientific men from all parts of the world came to admire and acknowledge it as an engineering triumph.—Lima correspondence of *Panama Star and Herald*.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

May 27.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins' motion for information as to the dismissal of the president of Rio Grande do Sul came up, and the premier and Senator Correia spoke. Visconde de Ouro Preto and the minister of marine spoke on the credit for the navy department. The debate was closed but no vote was taken for want of a quorum. In the Chamber there was no session.

May 28.—In the Senate, the president and Senators Simiúbi and Correia made feeling remarks as to the death of Senator Octaviano and the house adjourned. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 29.—In the Senate Visconde de S. Luiz do Maranhão presented, and it was ordered to be printed, a demand from planters for indemnity for the abolition of slavery. Senators Lima Duarte and Visconde de Ouro Preto complained of the delay in presenting the *relatorios* of the department of empire and others; only three of the seven *relatorios* have been distributed. Senator Belisario's motion for information regarding Ceará and the credit for the navy department were passed. The motions of Senator Avila relative to the Matto Grosso expedition and of Senator Silveira Martins in reference to Rio Grande do Sul affairs were carried over. There was no session at the Chamber.

May 31.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira da Motta proposed to present a motion to the Emperor as to the crisis, but the president pointed out that the imposing position occupied by the senator made his remarks noticeable by the whole nation and suggested that the motion was unnecessary. Senator Taunay spoke on immigration and asked for information as to the number of immigrants that were leaving the Blumenau colony for the River Plate, and the reason for the exodus. Senator Silveira Martins proposed to withdraw his request for information regarding Rio Grande do Sul matters, but there was no quorum and the proposal was carried over. In the Chamber there was no session.

June 1.—No session in either Senate, or Chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The second session of the Alagoas provincial assembly was opened on the 16th ult.

—The epidemic of small-pox which has been raging in Maceió, Alagoas, is said to be declining.

—The town of Lincera, São Paulo, has been suffering severely from an epidemic of fevers.

—Uberaba, the residence of the *Jornal's* correspondent, proudly refused to celebrate abolition day.

—The Pernambuco provincial assembly closed its arduous labors on the 23rd, but without voting the budget for next year. An extraordinary session for this purpose is to be convened on Aug. 1st.

—Four propositions to introduce immigrants into the province of Rio de Janeiro were declined by the president on the 27th ulto. The proposals covered no less than 75,000 head of European laborers.

—Work on the Santos port improvements is to be prosecuted with great activity. The trouble of the contractors with the municipal chamber as to the place where earth could be taken has been settled.

—Newspaper advices from Rio Grande do Sul show that smuggling across the Uruguayan frontier continues, and that the special tariff has not served to put a stop to it. No sensible person ever supposed it would.

—Bagagem, Minas Geraes, is a place worthy of note. The police delegate has to call out a guard of civilians to capture the police guard and to effect this several persons are wounded, and not a policeman killed! The civilians of Bagagem do not shoot well.

—A curious story from Minas Geraes. At a place called Barreiros a wagoner fell on the road and his vehicle, loaded with charcoal, caught on his foot, propped up his leg and body and finished up by dislocating his shoulder. There is no abatement on this story.

—O *Pais* professes to extract from a S. Paulo journal a curious item. The wife of a planter somewhere in the interior died, and the bereaved widower boxed up the corpse and consigned it by rail to a commercial house in Campinas for interment. A novel consignment this, surely.

—At a place called Monte Alegre, province of Minas Geraes, on the 13th ulto. the local paper published two well elaborated articles on the abolition law—and then noticed that a man had tried to shoot a woman. The connection of ideas is not clear, but the Uberaba correspondent of the *Jornal* seems to have considered there was some.

-A local paper of Pomba, Minas Geraes, notes the recent discovery of a runaway slave in that neighbourhood, coming from Montes Claros, who knew nothing of the abolition law of last year.

-The full text of Visconde de Ouro Preto's (Alfonso Celso) speech on the Loyo contracts was published in the *Liberal Mineiro* of the 29th ult. It is interesting reading, when one remembers Souza Carvalho, Fragozo, and other personages connected with half-forgotten events.

-The *juiz de direito* of the 1st criminal district of São Paulo has held James King and Edward Barlow, said to be Americans, for trial for the murder of Charles Lacombe, a Frenchman, in São Paulo on January 5th. The accusation is in part based on an alleged confession to a fellow prisoner.

-A little, clinging woman is said to have died at S. José do Paranaipama on the 10th ult. at the age of 89 years, whose weight was estimated at 726 pounds (330 kilos). She was known by the name of Ignacia Grande ("Big Ignacia"), and her sorrowing friends wept over a grave 5 feet 9 inches wide.

-A contract was signed in Santos on the 30th ult. between the municipal council and Silvino Correia for the construction of a system of sewers of the most approved system. The bases of the contract were furnished by the "illustrious professional" Dr. Vieira Souto, who has doubtless prepared for ample flushing.

-According to a S. Paulo exchange, Dr. James Warne, who was one of the party which killed a police *delegado* in Penha do Rio do Peixe for his abolition sympathies nearly 18 months ago, has recently distinguished himself again by trying to shoot an old man named Antonio Fernandes. The gun missing fire, Warne used it to beat the old man over the head.

-We do not exactly know where Arrozal do Pirajy may be situated, but the local press show that something is radically wrong there. The grave-diggers charge extravagant prices for burying a citizen, and the parish priest will not marry one for less than 20\$ or 30\$. The matter should be brought before the Senate, for it is infinitely worse than the Loyo contracts.

-We hear that the fever in Campinas is making fatal work among those returning to that unfortunate city. The place is full of poison, and will continue so until thorough drainage and cleaning is accomplished. This, however, will only be effected through outside help, by donations, or by loans for the enjoyment of future generations. The men who are chiefly responsible for the pestilence and threatened ruin of the city, the rich planters, will do absolutely nothing.

-D. Pedrito, Rio Grande do Sul, is worthy of the attention of train robbers. Three brothers named Horacio, Francisco and José Garcia went to a store there and carried off a safe with 8,000\$ in money therein. They were captured and "jugged", but their friends tried a rescue and a regular battle ensued between them and the police guard. Horacio hit the police delegate on the head with a teakettle, and during the row the prisoners escaped, were fired upon, Horacio and José mortally wounded and it is hoped that Francisco may confess where the money is hid. The son of an important family becomes implicated, and altogether if Tom Sawyer could invent a better bandit story than the one published in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 25th we venture to doubt it.

RAILROAD NOTES

-A Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, journal states that a company had been organized in London to build the railway from Pelotas to S. Lourenço.

-A telegram from S. Paulo on the 31st says that the S. Carlos do Pinhal (Rio Claro) company has authorized the sale of their line to an English syndicate for 8,000,000\$.

-It seems almost certain that the Corcovado railway has been sold to an English syndicate for 200,000\$. The *Journal* publishes the report, and this suffices to guarantee its authenticity.

-Legal experts have declared that it is illegal for the Leopoldina railway to have two classes of shares, and that it is necessary to convert the preferred shares into debentures. If this is decided by the shareholders a further issue of capital is necessary.

-The thirst for dividends seems to have suddenly brought the Mogyana directors face to face with a serious difficulty in the shape of insufficient rolling stock to cover the whole line and carry the freight. The complaints of delays are loud and incessant.

-Shippers of cargo by and receivers of cargo from the Leopoldina railway continue to publish columns of complaints against the service of the company. If the directors are pondering over an increase of capital what do the shippers expect, save that their goods will get to their destination one of these days?

-The S. Paulo railway seems to have been successful in the commencement of the arbitration on various questions with the government. Of 17 questions submitted, 14 were decided in favor of the company, 2 were modified and one, a donation to the Santos Misericordia hospital, was given against the company.

-The *Moniteur des Intérêts Matérielles* of May 5th says that the Antwerp syndicate, concessionaires of the Santa Luiza and Benevente, Espírito Santo, railway had just ceded to the *Disconto* the 5 per cent. obligations to be issued to capitalize the guarantee. Price of cession, 93 1/2 per cent. So far as we know no surveys of this line have yet been made.

-The São Paulo company recently announced that no freights for stations on the Mogyana line would be received until further notice, because of the delays in receiving and transporting it by that company. The Mogyana company accedes to the arrangement and explains that the delays are due to the transfer at Campinas which is effected by the Paulista company.

-At the meeting of the shareholders of the Sapucahy railway held on the 31st ulto, it was decided to build a connecting branch from the Rio Eleuterio, on the boundary between Minas Geraes and S. Paulo, to the Penha do Rio do Peixe branch of the Mogyana railway; the branch to be constructed promptly, even without government assistance, and if an arrangement with the Mogyana company is not arrived at, the Sapucahy branch to be extended to Mogy-mirim, neither goods nor passengers to be accepted in the zone held by the Mogyana company.

-The "Viação Central do Brazil" company for which subscription lists have been opened, proposes to establish navigation from Sabará, the terminus of the D. Pedro II railway on the Rio das Velhas, to Jabotá the terminus of the Paulo Alfonso line on the Rio S. Francisco, and on the branches of these rivers, and also to build a railway from a convenient point on the Rio das Velhas to Diamantina with a branch to Serro. The capital will be 4,000,000\$, of which 3,000,000\$ for the railway has 7 per cent. per annum guaranteed by the Minas Geraes provincial government and 50 years privilege, and 1,000,000\$ has 90,000\$ per annum subvention from the same provincial and general governments.

COFFEE NOTES

-We know there are some fair coffee crops to be gathered this year in Ceylon. One lucky proprietor in a high district expects 4,000 bushels, a crop which will fully justify his reluctance to supplement the coffee with tea.—*Ceylon Observer*, April 10th.

-According to the *Ceylon Observer* the comparative consumption of tea and coffee in the world for 1888-89 was estimated to be:

	lbs.
Coffee.....	1,917,440,000
Tea.....	1,357,500,000

which are said to include that of each article in producing countries. Coffee is therefore as yet a favorite of those who choose the cup "that cheers."

-The cultivation of coffee under shade is, we believe, an experiment well worth trying at a suitable elevation and under judicious management in Ceylon. We have already referred to the subject and urged that there are some reserves of good soil in Uva which might well be devoted to such coffee clearings. If there are no individual proprietors prepared to take the risk, in this era of companies might not a limited company be organized to give coffee a fair trial?

We refer to the matter again, in view of the receipt of the following communication from Mr. Alex. Primrose of Mercara, Coorg, who will be remembered in Ceylon when he held a respectable post in the offices of Messrs. Alstons, Scott & Co. By the use of carefully selected seed from Mysore, and the cultivation of the proper shade trees, we do not see why Ceylon—the Uva districts especially—should not have clearings of coffee as free from disease as the fields referred to by Mr. Primrose as follows:

Chickmaglur, 20th March, 1889.—In the Coorg and Mysore districts [the latter I am now going through] shade is universal, and by it the coffee and the planter have been saved from ruin. In Wynnad where it was not adopted the coffee has gone to the bad just as in Ceylon. The article is selling at unheard-of prices here. Ungarbled native R68 per cwt. Parchment R80. The season is just closing. There is little jungle in these districts that has not been taken up, and the yield has been greatly increased by the introduction of new plants. There can be no doubt that coffee is to be one of the scarcest and dearest of tropical products within the next five years.—*Ceylon Observer*, 1st April.

LOCAL NOTES

-Up to the present moment the three republican candidates are ahead in the returns from the last senatorial election in Minas Geraes.

-The medical examiner of the New York Life Insurance Company at Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, died on the 31st. He was insured for \$5,000 and the question is: did he examine himself?

-An employé in the telegraph department is also to have his little trip to Europe. He is to study the latest improvements in "verification"—and will naturally visit the Paris exposition.

-A local journal says a young naval officer has discovered that great desideratum, a machine to prevent the tramways from dissecting unwary people. The news is entirely too good to be true.

-The *Gazeta de Noticias* says the 430 immigrants, Italians, that returned home by the str. *Beam* paid their own passage money. The government refused to do this, and the immigrants were obliged to.

-On the 29th ult. the *Journal do Commercio* informed its readers that the Panamá canal lottery had not been drawn, and that the staff of the Nicaragua canal had arrived at Greytown. The inference is clear.

-The Collatinos Marques de Souza, father and son, who are indefatigable in their attempts to introduce improvements into Brazil, are now proposing to build a tubular bridge from the navy yard to the Ilha das Cobras.

-It is said that the Emperor and Empress will leave Petropolis this month and again occupy the *palacet* of the Marquiza de Itamaray at Tjineca. The S. Christovão palace is declared unsuitable for His Majesty by the medical men.

-A telegram from Fortaleza, capital of Ceará, published here on the 2nd, states that from the 12th to the 31st May rains had been abundant throughout the province. Why this news should have been so long delayed is a mystery.

-Why does not the government appoint a special police force, with Sr. Montoro at the head, to have each and every immigrant accompanied by a dry nurse from the time he reaches the shores of Brazil until he is initiated in his duties as a producer?

-The government has authorized the payment of the first installment (20,000\$) to Henrique Irenou de Souza for the creation of two nuclei of immigrants from his Italiaia plantations. Twenty-one families, consisting of 105 individuals, are now established there.

-There was a meeting of the full council of state on the 31st ult. to consider the present crisis. As the majority of this body is hostile to the João Alfredo cabinet, no occasion was found for dissolving the Chamber, which was an indirect way for advising the Emperor to accept the resignation of the cabinet.

-Some of the local journals complain that the government telegraph lines refused to receive telegrams on the 1st and very properly object to this action. The press should have every night to inform its correspondents in the provinces of rumors and reports when a ministerial change is imminent.

-The republican antocracy represented in the person of Quintino Bocayuva seems to have caused a split in the republican party. Silva Jardim does not approve of that kind of republicanism, and refuses to submit. It is a queer kind of a combination—an antocratic chief at the head of a republican party!

-The S. Joaquim church which has been abandoned for 45 years and has for the same time prevented the opening of a decent street from the Campo de Sant'Anna to the Prainha, was turned over to the *padres* again on the 31st ult., and now the new street scheme is blocked, for a good Catholic could not consent to pull down a temple.

-We are in doubt. Who is to be the dictator of the Brazilian republic? Bocayuva, Silva Jardim, Lopes Trovão, Príncipe Olá, who? We should prefer to cast our vote—if we had one—for Sr. João Penido, who has shown a capability of producing laughter in the Chamber worthy of *Circenses*, and can probably furnish the necessary *patron* when he assumes control of the country.

-The year which Ferreira Vianna has spent in the ministry has been of great value to the Church. The S. Joaquim church, abandoned for half a century, has been restored and reopened, the Imperial Chapel is under repairs which will cost not less than 100,000\$, the usefulness of the Sisters and of the brotherhoods has been extended, and the anxious priest has found a haven of refuge behind the cabinet curtains at the department of empire. The Church will mourn his untimely departure.

-It appears that the image of the Holy Virgin had a *passetio* around the island of Paqueta, on the 2nd inst.

-The French claim to have discovered a remedy for *ataxia locomotora*. Can not a Brazilian find one for *ataxia locouratoria*?

-When the *La Plata* left Lisbon the last nun at the Albertas convent was at the point of death. The Portuguese government is heir-at-law.

-We rejoice to see that the *Journal* was as strongly impressed with the absurdity of the case of the deceased Italian, his sewing-machine and his 18\$, as we were.

-It appears that it is necessary to accompany immigrants to Brazil with vigilance and care from the ship to their destination. Why, the *Journal* does not say.

-A new race-course has been inaugurated. It will be known as the "Hippodromo Fluminense." Race courses and banks seem the "touch" now. A few years ago, every body was going in for insurance.

-Sr. José Carlos de Carvalho, who has been for many months government inspector of immigration to Minas Geraes, will give a lecture on this subject on the 5th inst. It will probably be a case of inconvenient explanations.

-The Brazilian politicians and newspapers are so occupied with putting out the João Alfredo cabinet, that neither have any time to refer to the Paraguayan revolution, which appears to be rather more serious than is good to divulge.

-The Brazilian legations in London, Paris and Washington have been instructed to publish the conditions for the laying of a cable between the United States and Brazil. It more than probable that the conditions will not be acceptable.

-A foot race, unique in Rio, is announced to come off shortly. A Brazilian runner will give from one to 12 kilometres to his opponents and the course is to be 30 kilometres, or nearly 20 miles. We will believe the report, after it is verified.

-Among the recent arrivals from the northern ports we take pleasure in recording that of Mr. Wm. M. Ivis, of the widely known house of W. R. Grace & Co., of New York, who is visiting Brazil partly for his health and partly on business.

-It is amusing to see that the journals loudest in declaring that the Emperor was more or less affected in his mind, are now persuaded that he is capable of even kicking João Alfredo out and of calling Ruy Barboza, Guanabara and Co. into the cosiest nests offered by government.

-The *Journal do Commercio* on the 1st is informed that the water supply works have arrived at a point where the quantity furnished this city will be doubled. It will be good news for the dwellers on Sta. Thereza to hear that their supply is also contemplated in this increase.

-On the 31st ult. Senator Ignacio Martins suggested to the Senate that it might be just as well to be prepared for the appearance of a republican senator from Minas Geraes, and that an amendment to the by-laws, to avoid trouble as to the oaths, should be at once discussed.

-On the 29th ult. the minister of empire informed the Chamber of Deputies that the "works" at the Imperial Chapel consisted of repairs, and that an estimate was not possible as to their cost. The engineer in charge had, however, been authorized to spend 100,000\$ during the present fiscal year.

-A Chilean has recently crossed the Andes twice in a carriage, by two different passes. Travellers who wish to enjoy the rigors and dangers of the old-time rides through snow and wind, skirting giddy precipices and crossing mountain torrents on bark rope bridges, will have to hurry up, for the opportunity is quickly passing.

-It is to be noted that 506 immigrants returned to Europe on the French packets *Eguatecu* and *Béarn*, 437 of which went on the last named steamer. They paid their own passage money and were glad to get away. Some of them, according to their own story, had been in the country several years, but had been treated so badly and found the opportunities for getting on in the world so few, that they preferred to return to over-crowded Europe.

-A local journal states that one of the parties charged by the police with a share of the crime of passing counterfeit money, was a conductor on a Botanical Garden tram a few years ago, and is now a capitalist and a *commendador* of the Holy Sepulchre. This is the gentleman who addressed heart-stirring letters to his family, and determined to commit suicide just where a friend was certain to find him. The police have some four or five of the persons implicated in this business, every one of whom—we venture to prophesy—will be acquitted by the soft-headed jury of Rio de Janeiro.

The Comte d'Eu will leave for the northern provinces of the empire by the *Algodon* on the 10th. He will visit the drought-stricken districts, and will be accompanied by Barão de Corumbá and a very modest staff, said to be only one valet.

A club, or something similar, has been organized here to be known as the "Sportive Centre" (*Centro Sportivo*). It has something to do with horse racing, of course; and the "sport" will consist in "tricking" other people out of their money.

A belief that the Senate is about to withdraw the publication of its acts from the *Diario Official* and contract with another journal produced some very sensible remarks in *O Paiz* of the 29th ult. If there is an official paper, then the parliamentary business should certainly be published in it.

The minister of finance declines to permit the *Ajuda* convent to spend in repairs the 50,000\$ obtained for the ground taken from it. He says the money must be paid into the Treasury to be employed in *aplicas*, which after registry will be handed over to the convent and will be inalienable.

Burglars entered a ready-made clothing shop on the Rua dos Andradas on the 26th and finding a clerk asleep in the shop they threatened to kill him and while two were watching him two others made a large collection of clothing. The police were *non est inventus* and the thieves escaped with their plunder.

The Brazilian government declines to furnish the Italian government, in the way of exchange, a certified copy of the registry of births, deaths and marriages of Italians in this country. The reason is not stated as frankly as might be desired, but we can very easily supply the deficiency—the Brazilian government can't do it!

On the 27th with all the ceremonial requisite on such occasions Srs. Coelho Netto and Castro Soromenho crossed swords in combat. The seconds were Srs. Almeida, Hasslocher, Mallet and Carneiro, and two doctors were also present. Swordsmanship gave the victory to Sr. Soromenho who wounded his antagonist in the "superior region of the sternum," and honor is satisfied.

Sr. Francisco Octoviano da Rosa, senator for Rio de Janeiro and a prominent figure in Brazilian politics and literature, died in this city on the 28th ult. in his 64th year. Sr. Octaviano was a special envoy from Brazil to the River Plate countries upon the breaking out of the war with Paraguay and was the negotiator of the tripartite treaty of Brazil with the Argentine and Oriental republics.

On the 28th ult. the *Jornal* publishes the text of a telegram from the minister of empire to the late Dr. Caio Prado, president of Ceará. It must be read to be appreciated, and its publication can only increase the conviction that Sr. Ferreira Vianna is a martyr to his services in the cabinet. A reference to St. Stephen is very happy; but those who live in stone houses should not throw glasses.

On the 28th a prisoner, from Victoria, Espirito Santo, was before the Court of Appeals on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but was refused discharge. The local press state that this man, a negro, was condemned to a year's imprisonment, and that he has been two [] years in confinement through the carelessness, or something worse, of the authorities. Law, both criminal and civil, in Brazil is a thing no fellow can understand.

The experts of the Caixa da Amortização have decided that the counterfeited 200\$ notes that are causing so much noise are of foreign manufacture. Is there no possibility of their being legitimate notes, illegitimately placed in circulation? We were shown a 500 rs. note on which the signature was a disgusting phrase, and the note was evidently genuine. If 500 rs. notes can be issued with bawdy expressions in place of signatures, then it appears possible that 200\$ may get out irregularly also.

On the 18th of last February the minister of foreign affairs sent his colleague at the department of empire a communication from the Italian minister asking for certain information as to civil registry. On May 27th, three months after the communication was sent, the minister of empire explains that the *aviso* from the foreign office had been lost and he refers the Italian minister to the 1889 decree, of which he sends some copies to the minister of foreign affairs, for particulars of the duties of registry officers.

The minister of justice has cashiered the national guard major commandant of the 3rd section of the reserve battalion of Boa Vista do Tocantins in Goyaz, because he has not applied for his commission; and the lieutenant-colonels of the 6th cavalry corps and of the 51st infantry, together with the major commandant of the 5th section of the reserve battalion of the national guard of Alagoas, Bahia, have also been dismissed because they have not reported in uniform as ready for service. It is to be hoped that the Senate will take this matter up, and promptly too.

The Br. str. *Enfield* brought 1,263 pipes to the government water department. It looks now as if the supply will be increased about Christmas next.

Sr. Amaral Valente, late minister of Brazil in Bolivia, and who is appointed to the legation in Washington, arrived from the West Coast on the 30th ult., and will shortly proceed to his new position.

An Italian died here in February, 1887, who had been employed in the war arsenal. He left there a sewing machine, and 18\$ which the government was owing him. On the 20th ult. the minister of war informs his colleague of foreign affairs that the Italian consulate may have the machine, but as to the 18\$ it is necessary that the consulate, or the heirs of the deceased, make application for the payment and to issue and examine the order to be given, so that the necessary credit may be asked from the legislature. Red tape to the most comical extent. How much of the 18\$ will be left when all these formalities are complied with? It ought to be driven into the heads of the department officials that these absurd formalities are nothing less than absolute confiscation.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Apelação Crime N. 2,459; José Augusto Laranja vs. Joaquim A. E. C. de Magalhães. The testimony and pleading in a case of libel growing out of a protested bill bearing Laranja's signature which the latter claims to be false. The case is one, taken with the former relations of these two men, which leads to a conclusion that both men ought to be declared guilty.

Specimens de tipos; Laemmett & Co. A new specimen book of type, borders, etc., cast and for sale at the type foundry established here by this old and widely-known firm.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A believer in Sorocabana shares paid on the 29th ult. 20\$ per share for the privilege of calling for 100 shares during all June.

The Banco Mercantil dos Varejistas has made another call of 10 per cent, or 20\$ per share payable on the 15th—19th inst.

Yet another bank is in process of organization. It is to be called the *Banco Intermediario* and the proposed capital is 2,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$.

A telegram received here on the 29th ult. states that the Amazon Steam Navigation company would pay a dividend next month to complete 17\$ 6d for the past twelve months.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Villa Isabel tram company is called for the 5th to consider a proposition from an English syndicate for the purchase of the company.

The S. Paulo provincial assembly has adopted the bill authorizing a loan of 1,200,000\$ to the Cantareira e Esgotos company [water and drainage] of the city of S. Paulo.

The department of agriculture has asked the Treasury for 28,500 to be expended in material for the D. Pedro II railway and 4,500 for that destined to the inspector general of public works. The credits are to be opened in London.

The S. Paulo provincial assembly has authorized a loan of 100,000\$ to the municipal councils of Botucatu, Tatuhy and Jundiahy, and 3,000,000\$ to those of Campinas and Santos. Extra taxes are to be imposed to cover the service of these loans.

A company has been organized to be known as the "D. Isabel" mill to conduct the business of weaving at Petropolis. The mill has been managed heretofore as a special partnership. The capital is 250,000\$ all paid up, and an equal amount may be raised on debentures.

On the 31st ult. the Banco Commercial opened lists for the subscription to shares in the *Piação Central do Brazil* company. The capital is to 4,000,000\$ in 200\$ shares, and the object is to build a railway from the Rio das Velhas to Diamantina and the navigation of the rivers.

The subscriptions to the *Saneamento* company were considerably in excess of the capital asked for. Subscriptions to and including 20 shares receive in full; above this the distribution is proportional. Would it not be good policy for this company, which is for building houses, to adopt a less pretentious title?

At the meeting of the members of the Associação Commercial held on the 28th ult. it was resolved to memorialize the government that powers should be obtained from the Chambers to convert the paper money, to amend the *regulamento* of January 5th last inasmuch as the capital of banks of issue is restricted to a maximum, and permitting the issue of three times the value of bullion held by these banks, and also to make foreign coins a legal tender, and as such available as the metallic stock against which currency will be issued.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 3rd, 1889.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including London, Paris, Hamburg, and New York. Includes bank rates and values of gold and silver.

EXCHANGE.

May 27—Official rates at the banks were 26 1/2, 26 1/2 and 27 on London, 35 1/2-35 on Paris and 43 1/2-44 on Hamburg at 30 dpc. \$870-887 on New York at sight. Business in bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2 and commercial was 27 1/2 at the extremes of 27 1/2-27 3/4. There were neither buyers for, nor sellers of sovereigns.

May 28.—The market opened at yesterday's rates, but in the afternoon the Brazilian banks would only give bills at 27 on London office, and over the counter. Bank sterling was reported at 26 1/2 and commercial was 27 1/2 at the extremes. Sovereigns sold at 8\$30, for the end of the month, at 8\$30-940 for June 15th, and closed with buyers at 8\$20, sellers at 8\$30 for cash, buyers at 8\$30, sellers at 8\$30 for June 15th.

May 29.—Rates at the banks were 26 1/2 on London, 35 1/2-35 on Paris and 43 1/2-44 on Hamburg at 30 dpc. \$870 on New York at sight. There was business done to a fair extent, with bank sterling reported from second hands at 27-27 1/2 and commercial quoted at the extremes of 27-27 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$30, sellers at 8\$30.

May 31.—No changes in official rates. Bank sterling was reported at 26 1/2 direct and at 27 to 27 1/2 from second hands and commercial was variously quoted at 27, 27 1/2, 27 1/2, 27 3/4 and 27 3/4. A fair amount of business was said to be doing. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 8\$20, 100 buyers, for cash, buyers at 8\$20, sellers at 8\$30 for June 15th.

June 1.—The reports of a change of ministry caused some flutters and rates at the banks were reduced to 26 1/2 on London, 3 1/2-3 1/2 on Paris and 41-41 on Hamburg at 30 dpc. \$870-887 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was reported at 26 1/2, 26 1/2 and 27. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$30, sellers at 8\$30.

June 2.—Official rates are still 26 1/2 on London, and equivalents on other markets. The market is reported firm and business quiet commercial sterling at the extremes of 27-27 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various companies like Banco Commercial, Sorocabana R.R., and others, with prices and quantities.

Table listing five per cent apolices and other financial instruments with their respective values and prices.

Table listing various stocks and shares including Banco Commercial, Sorocabana R.R., and others, with prices and quantities.

Table listing market prices for various goods and services, including apolices, Banco Commercial, and Sorocabana R.R.

Table listing market prices for various goods and services, including Banco Commercial, Sorocabana R.R., and others.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd June, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.—Sales reported for the week reach about 65,000 bags, and as shipments have continued on a fair scale, and receipts are again very much smaller, it is estimated that under 200,000 bags for sale. The decrease in receipts and in stock, together with a lower exchange market, have kept the market about steady, although there appears to have been very little new business done. The receipts by the D. Pedro II railway show the most bewildering variations. On the 1st inst. only about 1,450 bags were reported, but on the 2nd, the railway gave its receipts at about 4,000 bags. Receipts last week were 35,546 bags, against 45,022 bags for the preceding week and 51,876 bags for the week before. Stock shows a decrease of about 15,000 bags for the week, and the market is reported quiet to-day.

Shipments since our last report have been: 39,477 bags for the United States, 15,996 " " Europe, 4,777 " " Cape of Good Hope, 4,777 " " Elsewhere. 59,950 bags. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to 35,973 bags for the United States, 14,180 " " Europe, 4,777 " " Cape of Good Hope, 630 " " Elsewhere. 59,753 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: May 31 New York Amer str Advance, 5,350; 31 Bahianese Amer lug Francis, 14,500. Europe: May 18 Mediterranean Fr str Barru, 7,390; 27 Hamburg Ger str Olinda, 4,004; 28 Havre Fr str Ville de Montevideo, 4,000; 29 London Br str Costa Rican, 6,699; Antwerp, 1,270.

The clearances in May were divided as follows: United States: New York, 174,444; Baltimore, 39,790; New Orleans, 12,867; Galveston, 2,204. 229,285. Europe: Havre, 16,365; Antwerp, 19,248; Hamburg, 31,455; England, 36,943; Bordeaux, 1,527; Mediterranean, 25,745. 122,488. Elsewhere: River Plate, 4,974.

Quotations furnished by the brokers this morning show no change, viz: Washed, \$160-165; Superior, nominal; Good first, do; Regular first, 6 2/2-6 4/2; Ordinary first, 5 9/2-6 2/2; Good second, 5 5/2-5 8/2; Ordinary second, 4 7/2-5 2/2; Capitania, nominal; Escobina, do. Stocks were estimated this morning at 220,000-231,000 bags in all hands.

Table listing market prices for various goods and services, including Banco Commercial, Sorocabana R.R., and others.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types (Cape, European, etc.) for dates from May 27 to June 2.

Table showing Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for eleven months of crop years, with columns for destination and quantity.

Table showing Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months, with columns for destination and quantity.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Weekly Summary: Shipments for United States during the week, 39,000 bags; do for Europe etc do do, 21,000.

Imports: We have had a very quiet week. There have been no receipts of any articles but Coffee, Indian Corn, Hay and Rice...

Wheat - Receipts last month were 4,955 bags from River Plate 540 U.S. 5,495 bags.

Pitch Pine - Receipts nil since our last. For May receipts amounted to 28,178 tons, all British, against 31,907 tons of all kinds for the same month, 1888.

Hay - Receipts are 2,975 bales per Fred W. Carlson and 1,735 per Terzkyd from Russia. Quotations are unchanged at 100-105 rs. per kilogramme.

Coal - Receipts nil since our last. For May receipts amounted to 28,178 tons, all British, against 31,907 tons of all kinds for the same month, 1888.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 30. ROSARIO - Amer bk Fred W. Carlson; 505 tons; Reed; 14 ds; lay to J. de Souza & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 28. BATHURST - Russ bk Albat; 1,054 tons; Lindblom; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK - Br bk Lynnwood; ballast. PENSAOLA - Nor bk Southern Queen; do.

FRIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following are the charters reported for the week: Nor bk Guda, 6000 to Cape Town, 2,400 and thence to Macao and Rio, salt at 30/6.

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, agents, and dates.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and consigned to.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and consigned to.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 3rd, 1889.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, agents, and dates.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 1st, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1863, 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 provinces like Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURANCE.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Auxiliar, Caixa Credito Commercial, 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 e Minas, Campos and Carangola, etc.

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, Jardim Botânico, 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 Alliança, Benbery, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Associação Commercial, etc.

Insurance.

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

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

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1 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
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1782
Agents 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..... £6,000,000
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

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS
Nova Empresa de Bonds Maritimas a vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towing of Vessels.
For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 23 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Brancina). Telephone 4359, with Sr. Valente on the Caes Novo do Largo do Paço, or with
Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1868
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for June 2 (La Plata to Santos) and June 4 (Trent to Southampton and Antwerp).

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply to
Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16, Sobrado.
Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS
SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
ALLIANCE Captain Beers..... 18 July
ADVANCE " Griffiths..... 3 Aug.
FINANCE " Baker..... 24 "

FINANCE.

The fine packet
NEW YORK
calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO MARANHAM,
[entering the two last named ports]
PARÁ, BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

Table with columns: To, Cabin, Storage. Includes rates for Liverpool, New York, and back.

For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.
And for cargo to
W. C. Peck,
No. 6 Praça do Comercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN JUNE.

To New York:

Bellauna (loading in Santos also) June 4th
Sirius..... 8th
(Extra steamers as cargo may offer)

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)
Pleiades..... June 15th
Maskelyne..... 20th

For other ports:

Plato New Orleans..... June 8th
For Southern coast Ports:

Chatham..... Weekly
Canning..... Weekly
or Cabral..... Weekly

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office
For cargo apply to
Wm. R. McNiven,
73 Rua 1 de Março.
Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
82 Rua 1 de Março.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
Brazil
River Plate
China, Japan
Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Table with columns: Passage Rates, 1st-cl., 3rd-cl. Includes rates for Rio-Antwerp, New York via Bremen, and Lisbon.

For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.
Rua da Alfandega, No. 66. Rio de Janeiro.

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.

Table with columns: Capital, Ditto, paid up, Reserve Fund. Values in £.

Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
BRANCHES:
LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DOSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund. Values in £.

Draws on:
Messrs. G. VAN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. MALLET FREES & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22
Capital. . . . 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

- London and County Banking Company Limited..... London.
Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris.
Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main, Antwerp.
Banque d'Anvers..... Rome, Genoa, Naples, Milan, and other Italian cities.
Madrid, Barcelona, Cadix, Malaga.
Banco Hipotecario de España, and agencies..... Tarragona, Valencia, and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands.
Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese cities.
English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Buenos Ayres, Montevideo.
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York.

Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

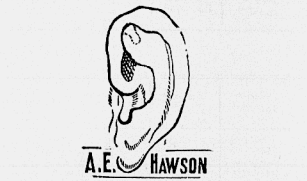
RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants
Rua do Mercado, No. 39.
RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
18, RUA DO RUSSELL,
Mrs. BRANDOLPH.
Large, airy, and with excellent sea view and baths.

VISITING CARDS
of all sizes and styles, executed with neatness and dispatch, at
No. 79, SETE DE SETEMBRO, 1st Floor.



A.E. HAWSON
TO THE DEAF.
"The Aurophone," specially adapted for ear complaints. It is infallible and immediate of action in propagating sound. This valuable instrument has never failed giving relief to all suffering with defective hearing. The most important part of the instrument is that it can be placed and withdrawn from the ear with the greatest ease, and that it is NOT VISIBLE when in the ear. Pamphlet posted free on application.
Call, or write to
A. E. HAWSON,
Rua Sete de Setembro, 64, Rio de Janeiro.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, 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 strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, 10 grocers, last of all.
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, 1876, 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 1888 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, 1889) 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 them 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 enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In 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 a 5¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 25% for additional space and time.

TERMS:
One year's subscription..... 20\$000
English and American subscriptions..... £2 or £10
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.
BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio A.
C/PT. ALBINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.