

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 17TH, 1889

NUMBER 24

## 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 Exaristo 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 Café. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays. E. A. TILLY, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. J. W. TARBUX, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. 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. R. BAGDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 2.  
IGRJA EVANGELICA LUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 39, 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, 2nd floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROUSSEY, Caixa do Correto, 75.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m. arrives at Barra do Rio de Janeiro at 7:30 a. m. Entre Rios 9:30 and Itabora (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 change, at 12:10. From Barra train leaves Barra at 6:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo at Cunha at 12:42. Downward, trains leave Itabora at 5:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:05; Entre Rios 1:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:30 and Marinho Arroio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 12:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Barra train leaves Barra at 3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Marinho Arroio at 3:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m. 3:15 and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and third to Itabora arriving at 7:52. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. and leave Itabora at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50. Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:50 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:28 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
LEOPOLDINA R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. arriving at 10:41 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 11:25 a. m. arriving at 12:22 and 7:08 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 12:20 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, Ipanema, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 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 & 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 Penha at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 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, Muzeo, &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 Acclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 71, Rua Marquez d'Abrantes; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone 1025.

## Hotels.

ALLEN'S HOTEL.  
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COAL.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio.  
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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 17th, 1889.

The political situation is at last assuming a definite and definable state, and the crisis is for the present at an end. The immediate effect has been a serious loss to the Crown and the ultimate result will unquestionably be a radical change in the form of government, but how soon this will occur can not easily be foreseen. Were the Brazilian republicans as resolute and courageous as they are declamatory, the republic would be declared before the year closes; but as they are not, the course of events depends largely upon accident. It is entirely within the bounds of possibility that the apathy and temporizing policy thus far dominant in imperial circles will lose the empire almost without a struggle and at a moment when least expected, while on the contrary a prompt change from this negative policy to one of vigorous repression, attended by a generous grant of political privileges and reforms, would postpone the inevitable change for many years to come. If the Crown and the dominant political class would recognize this fact and the wisdom of this policy of repression and reform, and then seek to prepare the way for the future republic by educating the people for self-government, the future of Brazil would be assured; but instead of this the current of national life will be diverted by temporizing obstructions and makeshifts until the revolutionary force breaks through every barrier and overwhelms all. The future Brazilian republic will be an anarchy, a despotism of ignorant mobs and unscrupulous chiefs.

The new liberal cabinet announced in our last issue was formally presented to the Emperor on the 8th instant and the ministers at once took charge of their portfolios. The death of a senator prevented their meeting the chambers on the following Monday, but on Tuesday the 11th an expectant, hostile parliament was ready for the formal announcement of the political changes wrought during the preceding week. A perusal of the proceedings in either house will show how ineffectual these explanations were. The conservatives led by the late premier were irritated by the overthrow of their ministry and the transfer of power to the liberal minority, while the dissident conservatives were furious over the miscarriage of their scheme to defeat João Alfredo without disturbing the supremacy of the party. The liberals were of course in too small a minority to control events, and even in their own ranks there were antagonisms

which the new premier could not avoid stirring up. The result of all this was a motion of want of confidence from one of the dissident conservative leaders—a man who has contributed largely to create the situation—and this was carried by a vote of 79 to 20, notwithstanding the statement of the government that nothing beyond the budgets was desired this session. What the majority expected to accomplish by this vote no one can imagine, for the conservatives had signally failed to organize a ministry after three distinct attempts. Their action on the 11th was clearly that of the "dog in the manger,"—for they could not carry on the government, and were unwilling that any one else should try. Of course only one measure was possible after this vote—dissolution. The Emperor could not be expected to recall the conservatives, nor to call in another liberal who would have received similar treatment. A visit to Petropolis on the following day resulted in another convocation of the full council of state for Saturday, and the result of that meeting was a resolution to dissolve the chambers, leaving the government in the hands of the present ministry. The announcement of dissolution will probably occur to-day. It is decided that the elections shall be held at an early date so that the new Chamber may be convened before the present appropriations expire.

The cause of republicanism in Brazil is likely to derive very little credit from the campaign in which its apostle, Silva Jardim, is now engaged. If the republic is to be established in a sound and enduring basis, it must rest on a popular respect for law and public order, and also on a decent observance of the common proprieties of life. And still further, it must be built upon a solid foundation of popular intelligence and self-control, or the superstructure will never stand. So far as we can see, none of these conditions have as yet been created in Brazil. From eighty to ninety per cent. of the population can not read and write, the laws are neither understood nor respected, public order is being constantly disturbed, and the agitation for a change in the form of government is being carried on by exciting the lowest and least intelligent elements of society into acts of disturbance. It is possible to overthrow the existing government by such means, but at the same time it will be impossible to create a stable republic to take its place. If these so-called republicans prefer anarchy to monarchy, then they may continue the agitation begun, but it is important that they undeceive themselves in the matter of creating a great republic from the elements now at their disposal. As to the means employed for carrying on the propaganda, there is certainly much to be desired. One of the agitators, Silva Jardim, has undertaken to accompany the Conde d'Eu on his trip to the northern provinces, notwithstanding the certainty that such a course can not fail to occasion conflicts at every city visited. If he proposes to head a revolution, then let him go on and take the consequences; but if his object is merely to counteract the influence of the Conde d'Eu's visit and to organize his party in the north, then it would have been not only in better taste but more orderly and politic for him to wait for a succeeding steamer. It must have been apparent to him that the friends of the crown and those of the republic could not come down to meet the steamer without having a fight. The conflict in Bahia proves this, and if he is permitted to continue his trip, as begun more serious trouble may be expected from Pernambuco and Pará. In the interests of good order, the government should quietly and effectively invite the agitator to postpone his trip until some future time.

In further proof of our assertion that Rio de Janeiro has too many banks, we may reproduce figures extracted from the New York *Journal of Commerce* showing the position of the banks in that city. If it be considered that the city of New York annually does more business than the whole empire of Brazil, it is clear that the commerce of the American metropolis would immediately secure additional credit facilities were these proved to be a necessity. The *Journal of Commerce* on April 27th last reports the paid-up capital of 62 banks in the city of New York as amounting to \$60,762,700; including the S. Paulo banks and the Juiz de Fora bank, we publish the balance sheets of 22 banks, of which the paid-up capital is 114,905,000\$, or as nearly as possible that of the New York institutions. The American banks showed loans and discounts of \$415,914,200; the Brazilian banks show about 150,000,000\$, or about a fifth of the first named. The deposits in the New York banks reached \$440,681,800; those in the Brazilian banks were about 121,000,000\$, or nearly a seventh. The New York banks held \$86,922,000 in specie and \$36,675,400 in legal tenders, which are equivalent to specie; the Rio banks showed cash on hand of about 27,000,000\$. Can it be denied from such a contrast that the city of Rio has too many banks? Every observer in Rio must have become convinced that envy of neighbors is a prominent characteristic of the Brazilian. If it be seen that a party is making even a modest living in any branch of business, competing enterprises are at once organized to reduce his profits; and it frequently results that loss is incurred by the originator of the idea, and also by the competitors who have made war upon him. Profits were large upon the manufacture of domestic cotton goods; at once a multitude of mills were started. The Brazilian insurance companies were earning good dividends; dozens of companies were at once organized to compete. And now it appears that every class of business, as well as the general capitalist, proposes to organize banks, when a moment of reflection would suffice to show that Rio already is amply supplied with banks of discount and deposit. Under such a condition of affairs the establishment of banks of issue would be an extremely dangerous experiment, for we have doubts of the capabilities of the local bank managers to properly direct financial affairs.

The complaints of delays in the landing of merchandise at the custom-house still continue, notwithstanding the fact that these delays have now been going on for fully six months. It may be that improving and extending the facilities for handling merchandise in the custom-house is not so important a matter as the organization of a new cabinet, still it is important enough to deserve the prompt attention of the minister of finance. The same complaint comes from Santos, but there the officials take special pains to shift all responsibility to the minister. If it be strictly true that these two important offices are using all the means and facilities allowed them by the government, then the minister ought at once to authorize every needed increase of staff and improvement in facilities for handling and storing merchandise. We are inclined to believe, however, that this is not the case. The large staff of officials and employés now on the pay roll is not worked up to its full capacity; in fact there are few men who do more than an honest half day's work. The amount of sheer loafing done in these public departments is something incredible, while the time consumed over the pettiest detail has already given the Brazilian official an unsavory reputation

throughout the whole world. It may, perhaps, be a matter of supreme indifference to the custom-house official whether the foreigner thinks well of him, or not, as long as his salary is paid, but it is possible that the Brazilian merchant and tax-payer will some day wake up to the injury which the country is suffering, and then there will be trouble. The recent delays and annoyances in the discharge of cargoes in this port has already resulted in an increase of freights, which will of course be charged to the consumer. It may be an annoyance to the foreigner and to the importer, but in the end the Brazilian consumer pays the cost, at the same time that he pays salaries to these negligent officials for protecting his interests. The inspector of the custom-house will of course consult his own pleasure in the matter of these complaints, but he will never be able to avoid the responsibility of making his official position an obstruction to commerce and a check upon the progress of the country he has sworn to serve.

Buenos Aires Herald, June 1.

### AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION.

The proposal to tax the deposits of certain banks and exempt others from taxation is grossly unconstitutional. The organic law empowers Congress to levy taxes, which shall be uniform and equal. The proposed tax is neither, but applies to certain banks and not to all.

Still further, the constitution declares in Art. 14, that all the inhabitants of the nation have the right "to work and exercise all legitimate business." The project seeks in an indirect manner to drive certain banks off the field for the greater advantage of others.

The constitution also declares in Art. 67 that Congress shall not destroy or annul the intent of the bill of rights by laws ostensibly for their regulation. The project does this in that while not daring to shut up private banks it is proposed to effect the same end by special legislation and discriminating taxation. This project in its application to the private banks, then stands accused of a deliberate intent to circumvent the intent and meaning of the constitutional guarantees and should therefore be opposed and resisted at every turn, by every lawful means while before Congress and, if it passes, the banks concerned should still resist and carry the case to the Supreme Court.

### THE MARITIME CONGRESS.

The programme adopted for the approaching international maritime congress, which is to assemble in Washington in October next, will comprise the following general subjects:

I. Marine signals and other means of plainly indicating the direction in which vessels are moving in fog, mist, thick weather, at night, etc., and rules for the prevention of collisions. The topics under this division are arranged as follows: 1. Visibility, number and position of lights to be carried by vessels. 2. Sound signals, their character, number, range and position of instruments. 3. Steering and sailing rules.

II. Regulations for determining the seaworthiness of vessels; construction of vessels, equipment of vessels, discipline of crew, sufficiency of crew, inspection of vessels, and uniform certificates of inspection.

III. The uniform maximum loadmark to which the vessel should be restricted.

IV. Uniform regulations respecting the designation and marking of vessels, including the position of the name on vessels, name of the port of entry, size of the lettering, and a uniform system of draft marks.

V. The saving of life and property: from shipwreck at sea, from shipwreck by operations from shore, and official inquiries into causes and circumstances of shipwrecks and other casualties.

VI. Qualifications for officers and seamen, including tests for sight and color blindness.

VII. Lanes for steamships on frequented routes, with regard both to the avoidance of steamer collisions and the safety of fishermen.

VIII. Night signals for communication at sea; a code to be used in connection with the International code signal book, or a supplementary code of limited scope to convey information of special importance to passing vessels and distress signals.

IX. Transmission of warnings and uniformity of signals.

X. Reporting, marking and removing dangerous wrecks or obstructions to navigation.

XI. Notice of dangers to navigation and of changes in lights, buoys and other day and night marks.

XII. A uniform system of buoys and beacons.

XIII. The establishment of a permanent International Maritime Commission, its composition, power and authority.

Buenos Aires Herald, June 1.

IMMIGRATION.

The unwise action of the government in sending abroad emigration agents is bearing its legitimate fruit in the slanders, falsehoods, loud eussions and universal complaints which immigrants pour forth which have come here on the representation of these imaginative agents, who, in order to magnify their office, paint this republic in colours so bright that El Dorado is nowhere and Paradise is a slow place. We have seen this, perhaps, most clearly in the case of the steamship *Dresden's* load of British immigrants, who were received, looked after, helped and sympathized with by their countrymen as no equal number of immigrants have been, but, despite all this, their complaints have risen heavenward or have gone in the other direction, "like the sound of many waters," so long and loud and incessant have they been. We ourselves met some of them who expected that on arrival they would be "welcomed" and sent immediately to a first rate hotel and there treated as honored guests until some situation should suit tastes and ideas of pay, and they were immeasurably severe on the country which failed to do all this. We have seen those who declare they were assured that tradesmen or mechanics had a swift and sure fortune within reach if they would only do this republic the favor of coming to it, and they seem not to have had common sense enough to know that they were being beguiled with transparent lies and flagrant cheating. There were some exceptions to the rule, and some of them were reasonable intelligent patient people who will get on despite disappointments and hard beginnings, but a good part of the company procured by falsehood and cheating are rubbish, people who are of no good to their own or any other country, people who can not be satisfied or assisted, because they will not work and want none offered to them. We repeat that the agent policy of the government is working out in such instances to a logical and inevitable result. The class of immigration which can be reached only by such representations as we have named is one that we do not want, one that we can not satisfy, one that is useless to any community. The government should not hesitate or delay a day in calling home every agent and stop what has become nothing less than a scandal. Immigration will take care of itself without interference of the authorities, the latter providing simple land laws which shall put a firm within the reach of every bona-fide settler who wants to build himself a home. No other aid is necessary, advisable or even useful.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

June 10.—At the session in the Senate the death of Admiral Delamare, senator from Matto Grosso, was announced and the house adjourned. In the Chamber the session was also adjourned out of respect for the deaths of Senators Octaviano and Delamare, after votes of condolence had been passed relative to the deaths of Srs. Prado and Moscoso, late presidents of Ceará and Espirito Santo.

June 11.—In the Senate Sr. João Alfredo, late premier, said that before the assembling of the legislature he had foreseen that the position of his cabinet was one of difficulty, and that he had suggested to the Emperor the necessity of resignation. On May and the suggestion was made a tender of resignation, but His Majesty advised him to await positive facts. On the 5th, after the election of the officers and principal committees of the Senate and in view of the scanty majority at the government in the Chamber, a second tender of resignation was made, but not decided. Consultations ensued with other conservative chiefs, but neither Visconde de Cruzeiro, nor Senator Correia, were decided upon accepting the task of forming a cabinet. On the 9th the tender of resignation was repeated, for, as the speaker said, "I at once declared that even if the situation of 1872 should be reproduced, it seemed to me that circumstances did not counsel the extraordinary measure of dissolution." The Emperor declared that time and positive manifestations from the Chamber of Deputies were requisite, and in no case would the resignation be accepted prior to May 13th. Authorized to reorganize the cabinet, consultations were again held with political friends, but on the 18th, for the fourth time, the resignation of the ministry was tendered, as the responsibility of a sterile session was not to be assumed by it. In view of the persistency of the Emperor, the meeting of the government supporters was held on the 23rd and it was explained that if an absolute, working majority could be counted upon in the Chamber the cabinet would continue at the head of the government. The necessary majority was not secured. Thereupon the fifth tender of resignation was made. To the Emperor's refusal, it was respectfully pointed out that the government could not remain in an unsustainable parliamentary position. Resignation

once refused, only dissolution remained, a matter that had not been proposed to the Crown, nor even discussed at cabinet meetings. On the 26th and 27th a peaceful solution was sought without success, and on the 28th it was declared to the Emperor that the cabinet preferred to resign, but would not, as a last resource, refuse its services under difficulties that were loyally explained. His Majesty desirous of further enlightenment ordered the convocation of the Council of State for the 31st. On the 29th, in a consultation with Senator Correia the speaker declared that, if he could obtain any solution of a peaceful character, the order to convocate the Council would not be given, without a further reference to the Emperor. But, this hope being frustrated, it was urgent that the ministry should emerge from the situation described, by preparing, in the manner deemed best by His Majesty, the final solution of the crisis. It was therefore ordered that notices for the convocation of the Council of State should be issued for the 31st, when the Emperor heard his report. After this consultation His Majesty declared he would not dissolve the Chamber, and in this manner it was learned that the tender of resignation, so frequently made, would at last be accepted. Then the ex-premier only awaited the appointment of his successor; but he had offered for himself and his friends all support to the two conservative leaders who had consulted him as to the formation of a new cabinet.

Senators Correia, Visconde do Cruzeiro, Visconde de Vieira da Silva and Saraiva explained why they had declined, or had been unable to form cabinets. The first was not explicit; the second declined on the plea of ill-health; the third from the impossibility of organizing a reconciliation in the conservative party; and the last because he thought he was rather too old. Sr. Saraiva, however, said he had been outspoken with the Emperor and had declared that his ideas were advanced on the subjects of federation, etc., although he had not directly referred to federation, for this was included in the liberal programme. His views were that the presidents of provinces and the senators should be elected without interference of the general government. The Emperor declared that he had never opposed the will of the nation expressly manifested, to which he replied, "I know that the patriotism of Your Majesty is such that it only seeks the national interests, without consideration for any other." Upon hearing these words the Emperor was affected and said, "I think everyone who thinks in this manner, for they do me justice." Sr. Saraiva therefore concluded that the Emperor would offer no obstacles to his ideas, but he felt unable to undertake the organization of a ministry and suggested the name of Visconde de Ouro Preto. Visconde de Ouro Preto, the premier, said that on the 6th inst. he had received a telegram from Sr. Saraiva informing him that the Emperor had ordered his attendance at the Petropolis palace. At his reception the Emperor informed him that Sr. Saraiva, having declined to form a ministry, it had been decided to call him, but in anticipation His Majesty desired to hear his opinion as to the situation of the country. In thanking the Emperor for this high proof of confidence, he had replied: "Your Majesty has certainly noticed that there is in some provinces an active propaganda agitated, having in view a change in the form of government. This propaganda is the precursor of great evils, for it aims at exposing the country to the serious difficulties of institutions for which it is not prepared, which do not agree with its conditions and cannot produce its happiness (*general cheers*)." In my humble opinion it is necessary not to disparage this torrent of false and imprudent ideas, but to weaken, to intellectualize them, in preventing their expansion. The means for securing this are not those of violence, or repression; they simply consist of the practical demonstration that the present government possesses the necessary elasticity to permit a dedication to the most advanced principles, to satisfy every demand of enlightened public opinion, to consolidate freedom and to realize the prosperity and greatness of the country, without disturbance of that peace in which we have lived for so many years (*general cheers*). We shall arrive at this result, Senhor, not through means of violence, or of restraint, but through the employment of audacity and firmness in a wide reformation of political, social and economical order as inspired by the democratic school; reforms that should not be adjourned, unless to render them unprofitable. What will suffice for to-day, to-morrow may become too little. Therefore, I concluded, the situation of the country to my mind may be defined in a phrase—an urgent and unavoidable necessity for liberal reforms. His Majesty ordered me to positively outline what measures I would propose to realize, to meet this situation. I replied that they were included in the programme approved by the congress of the liberal party, recently held in this capital, and of which I was one of the promoters; a programme having as its chief ideas those I had just enumerated, viz:

*An extension of the ballot; the present registry remaining, and the proof of legal income to be considered the fact that the voter can read and write; with the restrictions only that he must prove his employment in some licit trade and his enjoyment of civil and political rights;*

*An increased number of electoral districts; Full autonomy for municipalities and provinces; municipal administrations and the nomination of presidents and vice-presidents of provinces from lists organized by the ballot of registered citizens, a law to prescribe the period of office for these functionaries, the reasons for suspension or dismissal, the interference of the central government where national interests may be imperilled;*

*The guarantee of the right of meetings to be rendered effective;*

*Freedom of religious worship and its accompaniments, measures that are inspired by the necessity of assimilating in the Brazilian family those foreign elements introduced by foreign immigration which should be stimulated to the greatest extent;*

*Temporality of the Senate; Reform of the Council of State, through which it may become merely administrative, by removing all political character;*

*Freedom of education and its improvement; The greatest possible reduction in export duties; A land law to facilitate its acquisition, the right of property once respected;*

*Retained tariffs and the development of rapid communication, in accordance with a previously organized plan;*

*Finally, to animate and promote the formation of credit establishments which can afford to commerce, industry, and especially to agriculture the needful pecuniary resources.*

Very respectfully, and with all frankness, I declared to the Emperor, that, a partizan, I was a prisoner to party commitments and would be unable to well serve him without the support of the majority of my fellow-partizans, unless I were permitted to execute this programme, and failing this permission, I could not accept office. I added that as it was impossible to initiate so many measures simultaneously, and as it had been reserved, by decision of the congress, that full liberty of action was granted that member of the party called upon to carry the programme into effect, as to the preference and opportunity of the ideas to be adopted, upon my part I considered indispensable and most urgent an extension of the ballot and the autonomy of the provinces, with a concession to the neutral municipality of a special government and representation, demanded by its population and wealth. To secure these measures I would employ all my powers, while directing also, in another order of interests, the following propositions:

- The elaboration of a civil code;
- The conversion of the foreign debt;
- The withdrawal of paper currency;
- The equilibrium of the public revenue, at least with the ordinary expenses; and
- The organization of establishments of issue and credit, especially to favor the increase of production.

I further observed to His Majesty that as I could not expect the approval of such a programme from a Chamber composed in a great majority of my adversaries, I would limit myself to asking of it the budget laws, counting that the next elections, where the greatest liberty will prevail for all parties, will bring to me the necessary elements, which the nation will not refuse to him who in this manner proposes to satisfy its deepest aspirations." The premier made the usual declaration that he, and he alone, was responsible for the organization of the government.

Senator Paulino de Souza said that immediately upon the opening of the legislature it was apparent that the João Alfredo cabinet was in difficulties, and as it was generally believed that the cabinet would soon succumb in the struggle, all were generally agreed, conservatives and liberals, as to the normal manner of solving the crisis, which appeared to be the formation of another ministry organized from the files of the party having a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies. He had voluntarily offered his support and that of his followers to Sr. Correia, who was supposed to be the organizer of the new cabinet. The same support was promised Visconde do Cruzeiro. The refusal of Sr. Correia to form a ministry had been a disappointment to him, for he had firmly expected he would be charged with its organization. He had devoted hours of the night to taking notes of the occurrences in which he has interfered, not only to serve as reminiscences, but to serve as the basis of a memoir on the constitutional government of Brazil during the period of his life. These notes were shown Visconde de Vieira da Silva, who had no objections to make, after his unsuccessful attempts at an organization. These notes were read to the Senate, and tend to show that Sr. Paulino showed all efforts to avoid the change in the dominant parties. Sr. João Alfredo, for a personal explanation, declared

he had neither indicated, nor objected to names proposed by Sr. Vieira da Silva. Any insinuation to the contrary—should it appear, and this was not to be expected—had no foundation.

In the Chamber the officers were re-elected. Sr. Ferreira Vianna, late minister of empire, read the declaration made by Sr. João Alfredo in the Senate. Visconde de Ouro Preto explained that he expected nothing from the present Chamber but the budget laws. Deputy Gomes de Castro made a bitter speech and proposed a motion of want of confidence. Deputy Cesario Alvim declared that the electors of his province had sent his name five times to the Emperor in the senatorial tickets, and that two great men of the empire had consigned him to political ostracism; he would hereafter fight in the ranks of the republicans. The deputy was very severe on the new ministry. Deputy João Manoel, a priest and conservative, was also decidedly violent. Everything is convulsed, all is confusion and anarchy, all is in a terrible chaos where the dying monarchy is struggling. The change of government is not the result of a change of opinion on the part of the nation; and the reverend deputy concluded his speech by crying: "Down with the monarchy! long live the republic!" He also has gone over to the republican ranks.

Visconde de Ouro Preto was much applauded in his reply to the preceding speakers. The premier denied any undue Court influence; the minister of war had earned his post in the army by service, the minister of marine was a recognized liberal leader, and the minister of empire had been president of the Chamber and a minister with Sr. Saraiva. "If," he exclaimed, "the Brazilian monarchy possesses such courtiers it is the best of monarchies, for the household is not composed of mere figure-heads, covered with embroidery, but distinguished servants of the state." He refuted the objection to the selection of military and naval officers as ministers; "Is there, perchance, any privilege that prohibits the choice of ministers from other classes than those of bachelors of laws, doctors in medicine, bankers and priests?" The motion of want of confidence was unnecessary, as it was inevitable, and the premier repeated that all he expected was the passage of the budget laws. Deputy Nabuco declared that he had very little hope that the idea he had advocated—federation—would have any chance with the new government. His remarks show his intention of retiring from active political life. Deputy Gomes de Castro's motion was passed by 79 to 20 votes.

June 12 to 15.—No sessions in either Chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The corner-stone of a mechanics school (*Lycée de Artes e Officinas*) was formally laid at Campos on the 16th inst.

—It cost \$2840 to paint the Vassours jail. The provincial government of Rio de Janeiro is growing extravagant.

—There were 159 deaths from small-pox in Maccói during the month of May. This is still a very serious death rate for so small a place.

—A large number of students and clerks paraded the streets of S. Paulo on the 9th, cheering for the "republic" and complimenting various republican leaders.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has decided that national guard officers on the retired list are not obliged to furnish themselves with uniforms.

—The Campinas epidemic has not yet entirely disappeared, new cases being reported from day to day. There were still 52 cases under treatment on the 16th inst.

—The regular annual epidemics of fevers and measles are reported from the upper Parús. It is a mystery how it is that there is any human being left in those regions.

—The *Correio*, of Campinas, says that the actual number of deaths caused by the epidemic up to the 14th inst., not including those from ordinary diseases, was 1,112.

—A telegram from Victoria on the 9th announced the death of Dr. Henrique Moscoso, president of Espirito Santo, from *ber-beri galopante*. He was ill only two days with this terrible disease.

—The liberal ticket for the vacancy in the Senate in the Rio de Janeiro delegation is composed of Srs. Eduardo de Andrade Pinto, Manoel Rodrigues Peixoto and Adolpho Bezerra de Menezes.

—It is said that the first act of Gen. Couto Magalhães as president of S. Paulo was to take the revolvers away from the police. The lives of riotous soldiers and criminals must not be endangered.

—A man left 2,000\$ for repairing the old parish church of St. Anna de Cebolas. The president of Rio de Janeiro decides that the money must be contributed to hospitals, for the old church is *non esse*. A new one is built, or being built, hence the legacy lapses.

—The sanitary state in Ceará is reported to be very bad. An epidemic of measles is now to the fore, and the people are expecting the arrival of either fever, or small-pox, almost any day.

—According to a telegram from Fortaleza on the 16th the Canaistula artesian well had reached a depth of 550 feet, in which the water had risen 535 feet. The strata had become softer and more easily perforated.

—The *Eco do Sul* of Rio Grande says that there is great need of buoys to mark the channels between that city and Porto Alegre. Many of the channels formerly marked are now unrecognizable through the disappearance of the buoys.

—On 31st December last the debt of the province of Alagoas was 416,994\$889, including a loan for 80,000\$ from a private person upon which 8 per cent. per annum was payable, and which was to be paid in three payments—6, 12 and 18 months.

—The chief of police of the province of Rio de Janeiro was authorized on the 6th to purchase an electrical machine to be employed on prisoners at the penitentiary. We were under the impression that capital punishment had been abolished in Brazil.

—O *Paiz* on the 10th publishes an extract from a *Matto Grosso* paper in which it is stated that the president of the municipal chamber of Corumbá had been indicted for having embezzled 70,000\$ belonging to a commercial house of which he was manager. The vice-president is also under legal process charged with seriously wounding another citizen.

—It is highly pleasing to note that the faculty and students of the Bahia medical school, with the laudable desire to avoid further conflict, held a "permanent session" on the 15th and resolved to petition the Emperor to stop the further progress of the Conde d'Eu. It does not seem to have occurred to this learned body that a suspension of Silva Jardim's journey might accomplish the same desirable result.

—The plans and estimates for the drainage of Juiz de Fora were presented to the citizens' commission on the 11th inst. We regret to note that the residents of that city now propose to present the project to the provincial assembly and ask for an appropriation to carry out the works. Why can not the people of Juiz de Fora execute this enterprise, which is purely local in character, at their own cost and on their own responsibility?

—An importer at S. Paulo named Otto Schloenbach writes to the *Diario Popular* of the 10th inst. complaining of thefts in merchandise. In a recent importation of beer, which came by the German steamer *Montevideo*, it was verified that the boxes, which should have contained 48 bottles each, were all 5 to 11 bottles short. This, however, is nothing new. There is probably not an importer in Brazil who has not the same complaint to make. On the steamers, in the custom house and even in the open streets these thefts are going on without the slightest efforts at repression from the authorities.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—Mail advices from Rio Grande state that a company has been organized in London for the construction of railway from Pelotas to S. Lourenço.

—A telegram from Pará on the 10th inst. says that the cost per kilometre of the Alcoaça line has been fixed at 26,000\$, and the guaranteed capital at 2,672,800\$000.

—A party of engineers from the Mogyana company arrived at the capital of Goyaz on the 24th ult., being engaged in a reconnaissance for an extension of that company's line.

—A decree dated on the 31st May grants a privilege for 80 years and an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on a cost not to exceed 30,000\$ per kilometre to the Barão de Araruaia railway, Rio de Janeiro, for its extension to a junction with the Leopoldina line.

—An idea to prevent the annoyance of dust on railway carriages was proposed at a recent meeting of the Polytechnic institute here. Dr. Tisserandot proposes to introduce air from in front of the locomotive into the cars and expel it through the ventilators, in this manner avoiding the entry of dust from the road.

—A general meeting of shareholders of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company was held on the 9th inst., at which a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared. The sums of 22,789\$384, 39,994\$400 and 4,443\$000 were carried respectively to the sinking funds for redemption of debt due shareholders, on the loan raised in London, and for the general reserve fund.

—The Southern Brazilian company, which is operating the line from Rio Grande to Bagé, has recently sent a circular to Germany giving detailed information in regard to the lands situated within its zone and calling attention to their advantages for colonists. This is perhaps the very best way to go about it. The line wishes more traffic, and as this can be procured only through increased population and production, the company very wisely seeks to have the uncultivated lands within its zone settled by industrious colonists.

—By a decree of the 31st ult. the Sorocabana company is granted two months more for the presentation of surveys for the extension from Botucatu to Santa Cruz do Rio Paró.

—The government has resolved to have the surveys made at once for the extension of the Ouro Preto branch of the Dom Pedro II line from that city to Itabira, passing through Marianna and Santa Barbara.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The May receipts of the Rosario custom house amounted to \$641,811.

—The provincial authorities of Buenos Ayres are preparing to take a census of the province.

—Seventeen proposals have been received for the construction of the new port works at Montevideo.

—A model lazaretto is spoken of for Flores Island, but we see no mention of model quarantine officials.

—The cases of *beri-beri* on the Brazilian man-of-war *Bahia* at Montevideo are said not to be of an epidemic character.

—A national company in Uruguay is proposing to introduce 10,000 German immigrants into that country.

—There were 20,889 immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in May, making a total of 106,018 since 1st January.

—The Paraguayan legislature has adopted the Argentine civil code, the revised edition of 1887 (F. Lajouane, Buenos Aires) being designated.

—The vital statistics of the city of Montevideo for May show a record of 610 births (of which 53 were illegitimate), 141 marriages and 414 deaths.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in the department of Cerro Largo, Uruguay, which is said to have been introduced by immigrants crossing into the republic from Rio Grande.

—A Mendoza telegram of the 31st ult. says that the professors in the national college and normal schools of that province have not been paid in four months. Another indication of Argentine progress!

—The new civil marriage act in the Argentine Republic has been made extremely obstructive by requiring the presentation of the certificates of birth, which for immigrants and foreign residents is either difficult, or impossible. One couple recently had to go to Paraguay to get the ceremony performed.

—The Uruguayan youth is getting to be something dangerous. The *Independent* relates that one was recently spoken to by a police officer on a tram-car for using bad language, whereupon the young scamp drew a revolver and fired twice at the officer, one of the bullets lodging in his pocket book. There is only one way to tame these young desperadoes, hang them for murder and flog them publicly for these brutal assaults.

### LOCAL NOTES

—The Royal Mail packet *Tagus* brought out 245 immigrants from Vigo and Lisbon.

—The Academy of Fine Arts has bought a picture of Francisca di Rimini (minimpy-piminy) for 5,000\$.

—It would appear from the columns of the *Journal* during the last few days that the Brazilian propaganda has been resumed in Italy.

—The sessions on the 10th at the Senate and Chamber were funeral to an extreme. It is a bad omen when a new government is thus received.

—The *Novidades* of the 11th says two negroes were arrested on the morning of that day for hurrahing for the republic and distributing republican circulars.

—The minister of agriculture has conceded six months more to Mr. Anthony Taaffe for the establishment of two nuclei of immigrants on certain lands in Paraná.

—The naval museum has recently received a valuable contribution. It is a hammer that has been in use in Pernambuco, at the navy yard here, since 1837.

—If those pictures in the *Gazeta de Noticias* resemble the present cabinet ministers they are a hard-looking crowd, and a change of ministry must be insisted upon.

—A tolerably calm contemplation of the local press forces upon us the belief that the Rua do Ovidor is the aorta of Brazil and the *Diario de Noticias* its heart.

—There are still some hopes for Brazil. A Lisbon telegram of the 12th says that the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies had voted to abolish the export duties on wine, from which it may be inferred that somewhere in the next century Brazil will do the same thing for some one of her products.

—Sr. Pedro Sudré has been appointed Brazilian consul at Cayenne.

—According to a local colleague St. Anthony had no reason to complain of his celebration.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 12th says the Italian colony here is to give a gold pen to Sr. Boconyua.

—If we read our esteemed colleague, *L'Etoile du Sud*, correctly, the advice given the Brazilian nation is worthy of acceptance. Plant coffee, and do not bother yourselves about politics and manufactures.

—The French steamer *Bourgoigne* added 178 immigrants to the population of the country, of which 169 were Turks. The latter may be expected to contribute very largely to the future development of the country.

—An importer, whose patience has at last given out, writes to the *Journal* of the 15th complaining of the delays in landing merchandise at the custom house. He says that goods from the *La Plata*, which arrived on the 31st ult., have not yet been landed.

—Visconde de Figueiredo is expected here on the 23rd inst. Sr. Manoel Salgado Zenha who has been directing the Banco Internacional during the Visconde's absence, will leave for Europe early in July, probably on the 10th by the French steamer.

—On the 8th the inspector of the marine arsenal here sent in his resignation. On the 10th the minister informs him "that on the first opportunity the resignation would be proposed and he had every assurance of its acceptance." Quite according to correct ideas this.

—The *Journal* on the 11th hears that Dr. Joaquim José da Costa de Medeiros e Albuquerque is to go on a commission to examine and copy documents in the Tower of Tombo, Portugal. With so many names it is not wonderful they call the man a commission.

—"Notwithstanding the hard things sometimes said of mothers-in-law, they are frequently very estimable persons, and not infrequently better suited to a man in point of age, than their daughters."—*London Times*. Perhaps the *Gazeta de Noticias* will ponder over this extract.

—The minister of empire has decided to establish a laboratory at Santa Cruz where aerial powder (*poeiros do ar*) and meteoric water may be microscopically examined. We were always under the impression that aerial powder and meteoric water were the causes of trouble at Santa Cruz, but the local press insists that the difficulties are all due to the municipal chamber not regularly paying the men at the slaughter house there.

—For the support of charitable institutions, vice is taxed. All alcoholic liquid on which duty is paid at the custom house contributes 30 per cent. on 3¼ rs. per litre—the rest belongs to the municipality. Botanical Garden and S. Christovão tram cars pay 30\$, and the other tram companies 15\$ per vehicle, and every race, horse or mule, must pay 500\$ for each day. Lotteries and gambling houses contribute to the state and municipality respectively.

—The Conde d'Eu, accompanied by Barão de Corumbá, left on his trip to the northern ports by the *Alagoas* on the 12th. He will go as far as Manaus. By the same steamer Sr. Silva Jardim, one of the heads of the Brazilian republican party, proceeded north, and proposes to hold meetings at all the ports at which Conde d'Eu is received. The republican leader does not seem to be aware that there is something of gross impertinence in his conduct.

—The three-ton boat *Liberdade*, in which Captain Joshua Slocum, with his wife and two children, left Pararangá, Brazil, on June 24 last, arrived at Staten Island on Saturday evening after a voyage of over 7,000 miles. Captain Slocum says the trip on the whole was a most enjoyable one. During the long voyage many severe storms were encountered, but the little boat, he says, "weathered them all like a dauntless sea bird."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, May 13th.

—On the 12th the *Diario de Noticias* pokes some fun at the new minister of marine. Our facetious colleague says that on the preceding day the minister had been visited by: the commandants of divisions, the commandants of marine corps, the commandants of ships, the personnel of the navy yard and naval school, the naval health corporation, the paymasters, the light-house men, etc., etc. The *Diario* is unnecessarily severe. Barão do Ladarão knew all his visitors, before they called.

—Admiral Delamare, a senator and councillor of state, died in this city on the 10th. The late admiral was born in 1811, entered the navy in 1826 as a cadet and passed through all the grades of the officer-war sent to Naples to bring the Empress to Brazil, and accompanied the Emperor on his voyage to the United States and Europe. The late admiral was recently raised to the Brazilian nobility with the title of visconde and at the time of his death was senator from Matto Grosso.

—Rio is about frozen out. The thermometer has been around 60°, and overcoats are in greater demand than shower-baths.

—The *Diario de Noticias* on the 15th has some very sensible remarks about epidemics. Brazilians, says our colleague, do not even lock the door after the horse is stolen.

—Barão de Jacueyay has been granted six months extension for bringing in foreign immigrants. It might have been 12, for it is evident that Brazilians want no more immigrants.

—The widow of the late Senator Octaviano has been granted a pension of 3,600\$ per annum. And the daughters of a deceased navy surgeon are to receive 200\$ per month from the Treasury.

—A meeting of the council of state was held on the 15th, when it was decided to grant the government the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The council refused Sr. João Alfredo what is now given Sr. Afonso Celso.

—We did not suppose that the new minister of justice would be capable of such a revenge. Sr. Alexandre d'Atri, who wanted to fight him, has been dismissed from his position as an immigrant agent in Italy.

—On September 15th there is to be a second Brazilian medical and surgical meeting when the problems of yellow fever, *beri-beri*, tooth-ache, etc., etc., are forever to be consigned to places they should never have emerged from. Let us hope there will be more harmony than at last year's meeting.

—Cerebral malaria may be considered to have attacked the public works department. About ten days ago the authorities tore up the Rua Sete de Setembro and relaid the pavement; now they have gone to work tearing up the newly-laid pavement to put in water pipes. The calling of a street-paver must be very lucrative in Rio.

—A telegram from Pernambuco on the 16th says that threats are made against Silva Jardim's life, and that trouble is anticipated on the arrival of the *Alagoas*. Why does not the government have the fellow arrested and sent back? He made this journey for the express purpose of exciting disturbance, and his arrest is fully warranted.

—An amusing journalistic blunder is to be credited to the *Paiz* and *Diario de Noticias*, who published telegrams from Bahia on the morning of the 15th announcing the arrival of Silva Jardim there and a magnificent demonstration in his honor. As these journals are printed soon after midnight, and the *Alagoas* did not arrive at Bahia until 5 a. m., they were were about six hours ahead of the occurrence. Later telegrams show that the agitator did not land until 10 o'clock. The *Paiz* explains the matter by stating that the telegram referred to what was going to happen, and was mistakenly read for what had happened. Clear, but not conclusive!

—The Conde d'Eu arrived at Bahia on the morning of the 15th, being received on his landing at 8 a. m. by the officials and people with much enthusiasm. About 10 o'clock the republicans brought Silva Jardim ashore and organized a demonstration in his behalf. In a very short time a conflict ensued, in which the republicans got the worst of it. The professors and students of the medical school took part, and in good time had their windows smashed and their precious persons bruised. Silva Jardim had to conceal himself, and soon after found his way back on board the steamer, where he remained until its departure on the following day. There were no persons killed, but many wear the marks of stones and clubs as a memento of Silva Jardim's visit.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

—The May receipts of the Paralyha custom house were 24,162\$972.

—The Banco Provincial de Minas Geraes has opened a branch in this city.

—The May receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 214,687\$564.

—The May receipts of the Fortaleza [Ceará] custom-house amounted to 101,089\$756.

—The exportation of sovereigns appears to have set in. The *Rimutaka* took away 20,000 of them.

—The Petropolitana mill has called for 10 per cent. on the new shares payable on the 21st—25th inst.

—The capital, 200,000\$, of the Comercio e Industria (coffee cleaning) company was all subscribed for.

—All the shares for the Banco Rio de Janeiro were subscribed. The capital is 1,000,000\$ in shares of 100\$.

—The total receipts of the Amazonas postoffice in April were 2,061\$365, of which 1,940\$465 were received at Manaus.

—A Ceará telegram of the 16th says the vice-president of that province has opened another credit of 300,000\$.

—O *Paiz* on the 15th says that the S. Christovão tram company is in treaty with the same syndicate that proposes to buy the Villa Isabel company, for the sale of its lines.

The May receipts of the São Paulo postoffice were 14,050\$330 for the capital and 31,660\$060 for the rest of the province...

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Redeadores e Saneiros company held on the 14th, it was decided to increase the capital from 1,000,000\$ to 3,000,000\$ and to change the name to the Progresso Maritimo company.

The May receipts of the postoffice in this city amounted to 51,131\$970, and of the province of Rio de Janeiro 24,461\$040, an increase of 9,278\$860 for the city and 1,184\$310 for the province over the same month of last year.

On the 12th lists were opened at the Banco Popular for a debenture loan for the "Manufatura de Phosphoros de Seguranca" company for 100,000\$.

A number of private foreign banks in the Argentine Republic have enrolled themselves under the national banking system, among which we note the London and River Plate Bank and the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro...

A company to be known as the Companhia Nacional de Oleos is in process of organization with a capital of 1,200,000\$.

The projected friction match enterprise in São Paulo has been taken up by Messrs. Victor Nathmann and Carlos Teixeira de Carvalho...

According to the Jornal do Commercio on the 13th inst. the various credits granted the department of agriculture amounted to 66,735,266\$499...

Many shareholders of the Nacional de Navegação company are going to address a petition to the respective directors that for the next semester the dividend on the shares may be 15 per cent.

The retiring president of São Paulo declined to sanction the following bills: authorizing Amparo to contract with certain parties for the water and electric light supply of the town for 50 years...

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 17th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold. 27 d. do do do do in U.S. coin at \$4.86 1/2 per \$1 stg. 54 75 cts.

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 26 1/2. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 99 1/2 cts.

Value of \$100 (\$4.86 per \$1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper). 1866 Value of \$1 sterling " 88930

EXCHANGE.

June 10-Official rates at the banks were 26 1/2 on London 35-355 on Paris and 438-440 on Hamburg at 90 dts.

June 11-Rates at the banks were unchanged. A trifling business was done in bank sterling at 26 1/2-26 1/4, later on London office, and brokers again quoted commercial at 27-27 1/16.

June 12-No change in rates at the banks. In bank sterling direct some little business was reported at 26 1/2, and from second hands at 26 1/2-26 1/4, half-and-half.

June 13-Official rates were still unchanged. Bank paper was again reported at 26 1/2 direct and at 26 1/2-26 1/4, half-and-half, from second hands.

June 14-Official rates are unchanged and the market very quiet. Bank sterling was reported at 26 1/2-26 1/4, later from second hands, and commercial was again quoted at 27.

June 15-Rates at the banks were 26 1/2 on London, 354-355 on Paris and 438-440 on Hamburg at 90 dts.

June 17-Official rates at the banks are still 26 1/2 on London and equivalents on other markets, with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 27-27 1/4.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital, un-called 5,555,555\$60 Bills discounted 333,760 50

Capital, subscribed 11,111,111\$100 Deposits in account current 420,744 120

Liabilities. Capital, un-called 5,555,555\$60 Bills discounted 333,760 50

June 10. 1,676 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 82 500

June 11. 1,000 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 82 500

June 12. 60 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 82 500

June 13. 1,100 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6% 76 1/2

June 14. 480 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 85 000

June 15. 250 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 85 000

June 16. 250 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 85 000

June 17. 250 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 85 000

June 18. 250 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 85 000

June 19. 250 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 85 000

June 20. 250 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 85 000

June 21. 250 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 85 000

June 22. 250 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 85 000

Table of exchange rates for various banks and locations including Banco Predit, Sorocabana R.R., and Banco Commercial.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS. We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table showing bank statements for various banks like Banco Predit, Sorocabana R.R., and Banco Commercial.

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The Bank of Brazil issued 10,000,000\$ of Treasury bills which is included in "all other" liabilities of the bank.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th June, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee-We have again had a very quiet week, but as receipts have shown some increase, and shipments a decrease, stocks are increased by some 10,000 bags.

Table of exports for various countries including United States, Europe, and Cape of Good Hope.

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The Bank of Brazil issued 10,000,000\$ of Treasury bills which is included in "all other" liabilities of the bank.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, 2nd hands, Receipts yesterday, and various market indicators for June 11-17.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Summary table for the week of June 15th, showing shipments for United States, Europe, and other regions, along with stock levels.

Imports.

The markets have been quiet. Vessels are making long passages and loaders complain that there is little to work upon. Flour has continued quiet and brokers do not change quotations...

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are 1,951 tons per Thomas Ferry, from Cardiff 1,747 " " Argentina do 906 " " Alexander Lawrence, do 2,118 " " Avile, from Newport 765 " " Altona, from Leigh 1,893 " " British American, from Greenock

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated June 1st. COFFEE.—The tendency of the market during the month has been upwards and it closed very firm with a good all round demand.

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNeil & Co's Market Report, dated June 7th. SUGAR.—In strong demand, especially for home consumption. At the beginning of this fortnight about 5,000 bags, Aracaj, No. 7 have been sold for export at 18.65 per 100 lbs in transit.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's Market Report, dated 17th. SUGAR.—Since our last of 16th April 5,112 bags sugar have come in, chiefly whites. Prices advanced rapidly and 2,000-300 tons were purchased at 18-12 6d over our last quotations.

PARA'.

Messrs. Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co, write under date of May 25th. RUBBER.—The improved tone which since a short time has manifested itself at the consuming markets, has continued to exercise its beneficial influence on prices here, the same closing firm for Islands Rubber at \$350 per kilo. for fine and \$150 for coarse.

the crop would be a small one, but although the prospects are more hopeful now, the yield will fall considerably short of last year. The milling prices are 340-380 rs. per kilo. NUTS.—Last arrivals have been disposed of at prices varying between 150-160-6250 per hectolitre.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of arrivals for June 12, listing ship names, origins, and agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of departures for June 12, listing ship names, destinations, and agents.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of arrivals for June 12, listing ship names, origins, and agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of departures for June 12, listing ship names, destinations, and agents.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK.—Nor bk Vega; old iron. SAMB HOAK.—Nor bk E. W. Stetson; ballast. SHIP ISLAND.—Nor bk Sifer; ballast. S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Span bg Elena; sundries.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Table of freight rates for various shipping routes and vessel types.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table of vessels currently at sea or loading for Rio, listing ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers, listing date, name, where from, and consignee.

Table of departures of foreign steamers, listing date, name, where to, and cargo.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, listing name, tonnage, entered, where from, and consignee.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, listing name, tonnage, entered, where from, and consignee.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 15th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with 7 columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, and City of Rio de Janeiro.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with 7 columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists provinces like Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with 7 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 7 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 7 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Argos Fluminense, etc.

BANKS.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotation. Lists banks like Rio de Janeiro, Auxilium, Brasiliense, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table with 8 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 Caravelas, etc.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies like Carris Urbanos, Niteroiy, etc.

SHIPPING.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Amazon Steam Navigation, Barra de Navegacão, etc.

MILLS.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Alibença, Bonfim, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Associação Commercial, Carnageis Fluminense, 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 Praga das Marinhas.

**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 1º 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 Inhamã.  
 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  
*Agent in Rio de Janeiro*  
 E. W. May,  
 Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, 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 Inhamã, No. 16

**STREAM LAUNCHES & TUGS**  
*Novo Empresa de Barks Maritimas e vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towing of vessels.*  
 For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praga 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Prainha). Telephone 435, 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 1808  
*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**

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 18	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 18	Faamar	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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 Inhamã, 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:**  
 ALLIANÇA Captain Beers..... 13 July  
 ADVANCE " Griffiths..... 3 Aug.  
 FINANCE " Baker..... 24 "

The fine packet  
**FINANCE,**  
 on return from Santos will sail 19th June at 10 a.m. for  
**NEW YORK**  
 calling at  
 BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO MARANHAM,  
 [entering the two last named ports]  
 PARÁ, BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS  
**Passage rates**  
 To Liverpool..... \$220 gold  
 New York..... \$145 \$75 ,,  
 & back.. \$275 ,,

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

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**  
 UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE  
**BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.**  
**INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN JUNE.**  
*To New York:*  
 Laplace..... June 22nd  
 Biela..... " 29th  
*For Antwerp*  
 Leibnitz..... June 29th  
*For other ports:*  
 A steamer New Orleans..... July 6th  
**For Southern coast Ports:**  
 Chatham..... } Weekly  
 Canning..... }  
 or Cabral..... }  
 Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.  
 For cargo apply to  
 Wm. R. McNiven,  
 73 Rua 1º de Março.  
 For passages, parcels spec., etc. to the  
 Agents:— NORTON, MEGAW & Co.  
 82 Rua 1º de Março.

**NORDEUTSCHER 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.  
*Passage Rates:*  
 Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.  
 500 Marks. 100\$000  
 —New York via Bremen..... 1,000 ,, 150\$000  
 —Lisbon..... 500 ,, 70\$000  
 For further information apply to  
**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.**  
 Rua da Alfandega, No. 60. 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.

**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.  
 Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 (Ditto, paid up..... " 500,000  
 Reserve Fund..... " 450,000  
 Draws on  
**THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,**  
 and transacts every description of Banking business.

**BRANCHES:**  
 LONDON  
**Messrs. GLYNN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,**  
 LONDON,  
**Messrs. MALLETT FRERES & 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**  
 ALSO ON  
**London and County Banking Company Limited..... London.**  
**Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris.**  
**Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg Berlin Bremen Frankfurt of Main**  
**Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp**  
**Banca Generale and agencies..... Rome Genoa Naples Milan and other Italian cities**  
**Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Madrid Barcelona Cadiz Malaga Valencina and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands**  
**Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon Oporto and other Portuguese cities**  
**English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Buenos Ayres Montevideo**  
**Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York**  
 Pays foreign exchange on all ports. 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. and 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.

**FURNISHED APARTMENTS.**  
 18, RUA DO RUSSELL,  
**Mrs. RANDOLPH.**  
 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.

**TO THE DEAF.**  
 "The Ausophone," specially adapted for all 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.

**Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.**  
 The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs.  
 Price 2\$500: do. with photographs 5\$000.  
 For sale at this office.

**GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.**  
 "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously 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 of middle maddies 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."  
*Prepared by Epps, Civil Service Gazette.*  
 Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:  
**JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.**

**THE RIO NEWS**  
*Published every Monday.*  
 THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1875, 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 1883 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 felt 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 which may have more or less bearing upon any and all 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 1\$8 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.  
**TERMS:**  
 One year's subscription..... 20\$000  
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 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.  
**BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—**  
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**POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—** Caixa no Correio A.  
 Typ. ALUNA, 79, Sete de Setembro.