

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 22ND, 1889

NUMBER 29

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. ROBERT ADAMS, Jr. Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua das Oarives. 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 every 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. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
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. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—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. 89, Rua da Misericordia. 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.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m. arrives at Barra da Piraia 7:22. Entre Rios 9:22 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 must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:20 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, trains leave Itabora at 5:15 a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:29 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:40. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25. Entre Rios at 2:23 and Marimão Pocoopio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Barra train leaves at 3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Marimão Pocoopio at 5:00 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 a. m. and 3:15 and 5:10 p. m. first goes to Barra arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 2:25 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 Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night services: 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 11:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:10 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:20 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niteroiy at 7:10 a. m. and 12:35 p. m. arriving at 10:41 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Downward, leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. arriving at Niteroiy at 11:25 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. For Maciã trains leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1:25 a. m. arriving at 12:21 and 7:08 p. m. From Maciã trains leave at 5 a. m. and passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Niteroiy at 11:25 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 Niteroiy.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, 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 Painsa at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, train 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, Museus, &c.

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

Medical Directory

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 99 from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Botafogo.
Dr. J. Bechtinger, M. D. Vienna; licensed physician by the Imp. Med. Faculty of Rio de Janeiro; Fellow of the Mass. Med. Society, of Boston; formerly connected with the British Army in Africa and India. Office: Trav. de S. Francisco de Paula, No. 24; from 12 to 4 p. m.

Hotels.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 22nd, 1889.

WE trust that we shall not destroy any cherished illusions by expressing our sincere conviction that no attempt has been made, nor meditated, upon the life of His Majesty the Emperor. We do not believe that there is a sane man living who entertains the slightest wish to carry out so dastardly a purpose. Unfortunately, we are now just on the eve of a general election, and the recent accessions to the so-called republican party and its surprising strength in many localities, render it necessary to check the disaffection as quickly and thoroughly as possible. And the premier is too good a politician not to see the advantage offered in this incident to strengthen his own position and that of the monarchy. In calling attention to this state of the case, we do not justify the impertinence of the young idiot who apparently sought to win cheap notoriety by cheering for the republican party in the Emperor's presence, nor his subsequent criminal bravado in firing off his revolver for the purpose of creating a sensation. As for the impertinence, it would have been wiser and in better taste had no notice whatever been taken of it; and as for the firing of a revolver in a crowd he should be simply prosecuted for a criminal disturbance of the peace and sent up for a few months at hard labor. Up to the present moment we have seen no testimony which warrants a belief that he fired at the Emperor, beyond the suspicious statement of an informer who says that Valle confessed to such a criminal attempt. According to the Emperor himself and to a statement privately made by one whose word will not be questioned, the shot was fired after the imperial party had passed and was only faintly heard by those in the carriages. The whole affair is apparently part and parcel of that mischievous, theatrical bravado which has been cultivated in this city during the past year, and which has lately been augmented to a dangerous point by the centennial commemorations of the capture of the Bistille. What has just occurred is only a logical result of the agitation which has been carried on openly for more than a year. We have seen hundreds of planters declaring themselves republicans and threatening revolution because of the unconditional emancipation of slavery. We have seen republican speakers travelling about the country organizing this opposition and denouncing the Princess and her husband in the harshest of terms. We have heard of conflicts between republicans and others in the provinces and have experienced them in this city, at times resulting in the killing and

wounding of citizens. We have seen the military coquetting with the leaders of this movement, and have even heard of cheers for the republic within the walls of the military school. We have seen republican deputies sent to the imperial legislature; we have seen that body hastening to excuse them from the usual oath to support the constitution and the state; we have heard republican speeches within the precincts of that assembly; and we have seen the still more extraordinary spectacle of a clerical deputy openly declaring his conversion to republican ideas and then ending his speech with *vivas* for the republic. We have seen the husband of the Princess dogged in a voyage up the coast by a republican agitator for the purpose of counteracting his influence, and then, when the people resented the impertinence, we have had the remarkable spectacle of professors and students in a government medical school uniting to complain of ill treatment and to demand the recall of the imperial traveller. And, still further, we have within the last ten weeks seen an article in one of the daily papers of this city advising the use of dynamite bombs against the Princess Imperial—the future sovereign of this empire—in case anything should happen to the opponents of abolition on May 13th. And through all this the government has been mute, the press has been silent, and the people have been apathetic. The talk of the cafés has been defiant and vainglorious, the press has teemed with crude republican ideas of the Quartier Latin type, and the schools even have organized street processions to celebrate the overthrow of a monarch of whose family the husband of the heir to the Brazilian crown is a member. After all this, what is there so bad, beyond its impertinence, in a beardless youth cheering for the republican party in the Emperor's presence? And after all this, why is it necessary to now resort to extreme repressive measures against the republicans because this foolish product of a long-continued, sentimental agitation has had the idiotic idea that it would be a brave thing to fire off his pistol in the presence of the sovereign and his body-guard? There are scores of men in Brazil who are more guilty than this half-witted offspring of a dangerous, though sickly agitation. The congratulations sent in to His Majesty show plainly how warm a place he occupies in the hearts of his people, even with those who prefer another form of government and who are not admirers of the policy which has actuated His Majesty's government. But political differences are not treasonable, and are far from being an instigation to crime. We are confident that we are not now dealing with an attempted assassination, and His Majesty may continue to feel perfectly secure of the affection and good wishes of those who surround him.

Now that the recently appointed Brazilian embassy to Washington is about to leave for its destination, it may not be out of place for us, perhaps, to call attention to a few difficulties in the approaching negotiations which may materially affect the results. It is evident that both countries sincerely desire to strengthen the ties which bind them together as sister American states, and to extend their commercial relations with each other to the farthest limit possible. On either side there will be nothing but good intention and neighborly purpose in everything outside of what each may consider as of purely local concern. The great difficulty, however, will be found to lie in the profound ignorance of each other which exists in both countries and which will inevitably influence the character of the conditions proposed. If the people of either country more correctly understood the other and were there not

so much humbug and error in the information which they have of each other, the task would be very much simplified. But the representatives of both countries will have much of this to contend with, and it will take time and infinite patience to clear it away. In the first place, there is an impression here that the United States is seeking to dominate the whole continent and to make this congress serve purely selfish ends. This is certainly erroneous. The United States may very properly seek to provide against the absorption of an American state by any European power; this has always been the policy of that country and it has been almost universally accepted as just and wise. Further than this, however, American interference will not go. The authorities at Washington may very properly seek to extend American commerce, and may negotiate for special treaties to that end, but this is a very common practice among all commercial nations. At the present time the trade between the two countries is so unequal that efforts are fully warranted to bring about an equilibrium. Although from almost the very beginning Brazil has had a decided advantage in this matter, the people of the United States have again shown their unselfishness (in our private opinion, their short-sightedness) by granting special favors to Brazilian products until at the present time almost everything figures in the American tariff as "free of duty." In the present negotiation, therefore, Brazil has very little left to ask, but very much to concede. Sugar is almost the only article of Brazilian production which is taxed in the American customhouse, and it is this one special article which the Brazilian commissioners will seek to have placed on the free list. In view of these facts it will be advantageous for the American commissioners to inform themselves thoroughly in regard to Brazilian industries and commerce, and this they will hardly be able to do from the report of the special commission which made so absurd an investigation of this coast some four years ago. And in this, they will probably have quite as much to "unlearn" as to acquire.

Now that the government has definitely resolved upon the generous support of the planting classes through the medium of long loans on low rates of interest, perhaps it will not be out of place for us to call attention to the necessities of another class, equally meritorious and deserving. The planter is the oldest son of the state, and has been living a long, long time on parental bounty. It may sometimes be urged that it is quite time that he should strike out for himself and give the rest of the family a chance, but like many an elder son who lives on his expectations he has found it much more convenient and agreeable to live at the parental table and draw from the parental pocket everything necessary to his pleasure and comfort. And so big and clumsy has he become that he is crowding all the rest of us out. We take this opportunity, therefore, to call attention to one of the younger members of the family who is now suffering seriously from neglect and from the endless task of waiting upon this greedy, overgrown elder brother. We might present the claims of the second son, who is engaged in commercial pursuits and is the mainstay of the family, or of the third son, an invalid, who does a little at mining, or of the second daughter—the elder being religious and a favorite also—who is trying to teach her brothers and sisters how to read and write—but we forbear. Among the younger members of the family is a youth who is engaged in the work of printing books and papers—a work of incalculable value and of

prime necessity. The constant and selfish demands of the eldest son, however, has led the parent to overlook the struggles and needs of this youngster, and the consequence is that the spoon wielded by the favorite very often gets filled from this boy's particular porridge bowl. To feed and clothe the sluggard, he is taxed heavily at every step. While the planter pays nothing on his broad estates, the printer pays taxes on the exercise of his profession and on all the material he uses, all of which must be imported. And recently, in order to give more pocket money to the planter, the printer has had an additional and most unjust tax imposed on the paper he is obliged to use, so that he is now placed at the greatest disadvantage. We have already called attention to the fact that the paper on which this journal is printed pays a duty of 5¼ cents a pound, and we may now add that it is possible to send abroad and have a book printed and bound, paying duties and freight, much cheaper than it can be done here. Now if anyone is entitled to protection in his industry, certainly it ought to be the printer, the man who makes books and newspapers, and contributes so largely to the education and happiness of others. It is far from creditable that so useful and necessary an industry should be so shamefully discouraged—and yet such are the facts. The Emperor may establish his Institute and smile on the author, but it must be known that at the same time he permits an iniquitous tax to be levied on one of the potent instrumentalities of education and learning.

THE "ALLIANÇA" FIRE.

We have been courteously favored with the following details of the fire on the American packet *Alliança* on the 8th inst., which we are certain will be of exceptional interest to all our readers:

The steamer, which had had a very pleasant voyage out from New York, left Pernambuco on the evening of the 7th inst., with over 80 passengers and everything in apparent good order. On the evening of the following day, at a point about 120 miles above Bahia, a fire broke out in one of the compartments where a large quantity of cotton and rum, received at Pernambuco, had been stored. The fire was discovered at 9-45 p. m., but the rumor of its existence did not reach the ears of the passengers until 20 minutes past 10. The first evidence of danger was the cutting down of the awnings, and then the passengers were requested to remain quiet, secure their valuables and put on their life preservers. It becoming apparent that the fire was gaining on the officers and crew, who were stubbornly fighting to bring it under control, Capt. Beers gave orders to have the boats lowered, directing the American women to go to the port side and the Brazilians to the starboard. The sea being somewhat rough, oil was used with good effect to break the force of the waves, and the embarking was accomplished quickly and safely. The men then embarked and the boats put off about half past 11, with orders to remain near the ship. Captain Beers and his crew then gave their undivided attention to the fire and, although many casks of rum had exploded and the burning spirits were spreading the fire everywhere, in about three hours their efforts were crowned with success and the fire was brought under control. The danger was not even then passed and it was 5 o'clock before the passengers were taken on board from the open boats.

During the night and the ensuing morning a large part of the ignited cotton was jettisoned and made a burning trail for miles to the leeward. The exploded rum had run into the hold and was therefore no

longer a source of danger. Fortunately the compartment in which the petroleum and lard were stored was not reached by the fire, and the coal was kept from ignition by pouring into the coal-bunkers a flood of sea water. During the whole time the most perfect order and discipline was maintained, the passengers and crew having implicit confidence in the judgment and skill of their commander. And, happily, their confidence was not misplaced.

Upon the resumption of the voyage—the ship had been stopped during the fire about 10 to 15 miles off the coast—the passengers met and adopted a series of resolutions expressing their admiration and gratitude for the heroic services rendered by the officers and crew. As an expression of their appreciation a purse of \$800 was raised by the passengers to procure souvenirs for the officers and men, and on Sunday, the 14th, after divine service, all hands were piped to the quarter deck where Mr. Adams, the American minister, expressed the grateful thanks of the passengers to Captain Beers and his crew for the service which they had so nobly rendered.

The surveyors who examined the ship on behalf of the insurance companies, announced it a miracle that she had been saved, and that her escape was due to her admirable construction, with iron bulwarks and deck linings.

We are glad to add that the American and English merchants of this city have undertaken to raise another purse for Captain Beers as an expression of their admiration for the skill and courage with which he met this perilous emergency and eventually saved his ship.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The U. S. & B. M. SS. Co.'s SS. *Alliance*, July 13th, 1889.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the U. S. & B. M. SS. *Alliance*, held July 9th, 1889, it was unanimously

Resolved,—That our heartfelt thanks and gratitude be extended to the captain, officers, crew and all on board for their heroic conduct during the fire on the night of July 8th, and to which we feel our present safety;

Resolved,—That the coolness and good judgment of the captain and officers in the face of such great danger will always excite our admiration and esteem;

Resolved,—That the willing submission of the men to discipline and strict observance of orders adds another case to the credit of American seamen;

Resolved,—That as a slight testimonial of our appreciation a purse be raised to secure souvenirs for the officers and men.

- V. A. Diostoy.
- Lida Howell.
- Manoel Maia.
- F. Leibkall.
- Mollie B. Kennedy.
- Lucile S. Mathison.
- Frieda Kiesberg.
- Mariquinha dos Reis Halersdamm.
- Augusta Agnes.
- Sybil James.
- Emma B. Combs.
- Julietta Campbell.
- Francisca Cardoso Glz. dos Santos
- Meta Geraldine Anderson.
- Marie Van Ella Yarell.
- Dr. Castro Ribello.
- James Watson.
- Henry James.
- Emma P. Morton.
- Mrs. Anton Kulcsar
- Antony Kulcsar.
- Madge Bellocchio.
- E. L. Bellocchio.
- Fulgencio Padolini.
- Giuseppe Carvresce.
- T. R. Fehrsbortero.
- Abraham Uscategin.
- Robert Adams Jr.
- Theodore Klein.
- Dr. José Paes de Carvalho.
- Gale B. Miller.
- Chas. T. Crosshara.
- Herbert James.
- J. W. Vautton.
- F. C. Holmes.
- A. de Fontoura Xavier.
- Luiz de Castilho.
- E. M. James.
- J. H. Howell.
- Geo. S. Mattison.
- Francis P. Adams.
- T. H. Lander.
- Luiza Amelia Lisboa
- Miguel Ribeiro Lisboa.
- José C. Baptista dos Santos.
- Archibald Campbell.
- Dr. A. T. Pinto.
- Maria da Gloria Paes Pinto.
- Columbo O'D. Lee.
- Arthur Jefferson.

THE SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.

The Imperial Family, including the Emperor, the Empress, the Princess Imperial and Prince D. Pedro, the Emperor's grand-son, were present on the 15th inst. at the Sant'Anna theatre, where perfect order appears to have been observed during the evening. When, however, the imperial family appeared in the hall of the theatre on their way to their carriages, some idiot in the crowd, which always awaits the Emperor when in public, raised a shout of *Viva o partido republicano!* [Long live the republican party!] A scene of disorder is said to have ensued, during which the Emperor and the Princess Imperial showed great coolness, the former smilingly declaring that the occurrence was of no importance, and ordering prudence, as well to those persons that at once surrounded him, cheering for the monarchy, as to his cavalry guard, which is said to have drawn sabres and prepared for a conflict. The Empress, the most popular and generally respected lady in the empire, is said to have shown some signs of agitation, but the incident passed and the police were unable to discover the author of the disturbance.

Shortly after the imperial family had taken their carriages, a shot was heard a few steps only from the theatre, and the rumor at once spread that it had been fired at the Emperor. The police authorities ran to the place and found that the author of this dastardly attack had also disappeared. They secured, however, information as to the appearance of the party who fired the shot, and apparently had determined to postpone further investigations to the next day. In fact, the delegate on duty had been to the police headquarters and was on his way home when one Freitas, a merchant, and Sr. Hasslocher, an editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde*—the latter had been suspected of participation in the crime—appeared in a carriage and denounced the real criminal, who is a Portuguese youth, Airiano Augusto do Valle, under 20 years of age, and who has confessed that he fired the shot, to which, according to some authorities, he was incited by an appeal to his republican sympathies. The unfortunate had had left his pistol, or pistols, at a hotel shortly after the occurrence, and according to this merchant, Freitas, had confessed to him that he had fired at, but missed the Emperor, who would not escape on a further occasion. The arrest was effected about half-past two in the morning at the Gonçalves Dias tram station, where he was discovered by one of the informers.

The police investigations are continuing, and the young idiot is kept in his cell, all communication with him being forbidden. He is said to have made important confessions to the police, which are naturally reserved from the public. The investigation is being conducted in secret and two detectives are said to be locked up with the lad to extract a confession from him. Hasslocher is also under arrest, but is trying to gain favor by allying republican ideas.

We consider it advisable to await further information until the official police report is given, as sundry wide divergencies are apparent in the various accounts of the local journals.

MR. ADAMS' PRESENTATION.

The formal presentation of Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to this court, took place on the 20th inst. at the old city palace. On being presented, Mr. Adams said:

I have the honor to place in the hands of Your Majesty two letters from the President of the United States: the first announcing the recall of my predecessor, Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, and the second accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of Your Majesty.

I am most happy to say that the State Department has informed me that there are no questions of importance impending between the two countries. It will be my most earnest endeavor to preserve this *entente cordale* so happily existing, and to make more intimate both the commercial and social relations.

The people of the United States remember with great pleasure the honor of the visit made by Your Majesty to our Centennial Exhibition. Since then the strong bond of liberty has drawn more closely the great Republic of the North to the now free Empire of the South.

By the emancipation during the reign of Your Majesty your name will ever be associated in the minds of my people with that of the immortal Lincoln, the highest honor in their power to bestow upon you as a ruler and as a man.

In concluding, allow me to express the profound respect I personally entertain towards Your Majesty and the high honor I esteem it to have been appointed as the representative of my country at your most illustrious Court.

The Emperor responded briefly and afterwards engaged the new minister in private conversation for some time.

AN APOLOGY.

The editor of a small Minnesota paper, the *Sentinel*, has felt it incumbent upon him to apologize to his readers for the many shortcomings of his paper, and he has done it with a frankness and thoroughness that many editors will be glad to imitate. We heartily endorse the sentiments and reproduce the apology for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

"We apologize for mistakes made in all former issues, and say they were inexcusable, as all an editor has to do is to hunt news, and clean the rollers, and set type, and sweep the floor, and pen short items, and fold papers, and write wrappers, and make the paste, and mail the papers, and talk to visitors, and distribute type, and carry water, and saw wood, and read the proofs, and correct the mistakes, and hunt the shears to write editorials, and dodge the bills, and dun delinquents, and take cussings from the whole force, and tell our subscribers that we need money. We say that we've no business to make mistakes while attending to these little matters, and getting our living on hopper-tail soup flavored with imagination, and wearing old shoes and no collar and a patch on our pants, and obliged to turn a smiling countenance to the man who tells us our paper isn't worth \$1 anyhow, and that he could make a better one with his eyes shut."

THE CAYAPÓ, MARANHÃO AND XINGÜ, THEIR AFFLUENTS, CONFLUENTS AND TRIBUTARIES.

It is said in the *Notícias* of the 9th instant that I received \$6,000 from the Company, on account of my privilege for exploring the territory comprehended within the rivers Cayapó, Maranhão and Xingü, and another.

It is not true that I have received any such sum. I am a partner of the company organized with the right to remain so in all that may be organized for the exploration of the privilege, which I have never sold for that price; it being left for me to declare that I have found good faith and sincerity in the North American gentlemen with whom I am associated.

In this is the result of 39 years of labor.
JOÃO JOSÉ FAGUNDES DE REZENDE E SILVA.
Rio de Janeiro, 10th July, 1889.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in June numbered 22,092.

—The Argentine Chamber has voted \$8,000 to enable a short-hand writer to attend a congress of his profession in Paris. Why not?

—The Montevideo authorities are expecting the arrival of 1,500 immigrants during the current month.

—The Argentine Chamber has increased the fund for paying the passages of immigrants, to \$6,000,000.

—The June receipts of the Montevideo custom house amounted to \$727,084.77, or \$158,206.51 more than in June 1887.

—At the beginning of the present year the Argentine Republic had 7,706 kilometres of railway under traffic and 4,790 under construction.

—The *River Plate Times* and *Montevideo Independent* have been united under the former title, and will continue to be published daily.

—A movement has been inaugurated for the settlement of American immigrants in Paraguay on lands belonging to the Paraguayan Land Co.

—The Paraguayan government has authorized the creation of a bank in that republic under the title of "Paraguay and River Plate Bank."

—The Rosario chief of police has forbidden whistling and singing in the public streets. What a happy people those free and independent Argentines must be!

—Why do the Argentines continue to use the word "republic" in the official title of their country. It is unnecessary, if true; and very misleading, if not true. Better say "Argentina" simply.

—Our Platine exchanges state that Tamagno, the tenor, has been engaged for the next Buenos Aires opera season for \$1,200,000. It is a pretty sum to pay for a high grade of bellowing, but if there are idiots enough to cover the cost we presume no one need complain. In the end the London money market will shoulder all the expense.

—The *Independent* of Montevideo objects to the use of "colleague" and "contemporary," the first on the ground of applicability and the second on that of spelling. We are not at all anxious about it just at present, but if the National Company will see us through we'll chuck both words out altogether. "Contemporary," however, is to be found in Webster, col—beg pardon! — Br'er *Independent!*

—The immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires during the half year to June 30 numbered 139,778.

—The public instruction department of Uruguay has offered prizes for an original arithmetic to serve as a text-book for the public schools of that republic. The first prize is \$500 and 8 cents a copy on all the books sold, the first edition to be not less than 20,000 copies.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The San Salvador legislature has granted a special 20 years privilege to Mr. G. A. K. Morris for the creation of a mortgage bank in the capital of that republic. The bank is to enjoy special privileges and will have a capital of \$500,000 at the outset.

—A correspondent writing from Trinidad, Bolivia, reports that the Beni has flooded the whole country, and that boats bound for Santa Cruz had returned, as "the river had no banks, so they had nothing to guide them, and show them the direction they should follow in order to reach their destination."—*Panama Star and Herald*, May 25th.

—The complaints of duped colonists in Chili continue. From the statements published, many were taken out into an unsettled country and left there exposed to a very trying climate, without houses and building material and even food. Then after having built rude houses for themselves and begun the cultivation of the land given them, a favorite trick was to tell them that their land had been reserved for the government and they must move elsewhere. The brutality of the treatment accorded them is simply indescribable. Many English immigrants are now living on charity, and others have returned home.

—The Lima correspondent of the *Panama Star and Herald*, under date of May 8th, says: The work on the Oroya railway is being pushed forward vigorously. Now attention is being principally given towards reconstructing the line as far as San Bartolomé, forty miles from Lima, from whence the famous Verrugas viaduct may be easily reached, and after six or eight months labor and at very considerable expense that magnificent piece of engineering may be replaced. This beginning has had the most salutary effect on business matters in Lima. The miners up the country, who were despairing hitherto, are now redoubling their efforts, and the amount of ore they will have ready for transportation will go far towards reimbursing the contractor for the expenditure incurred. The prices of vegetables, meat and garden produce have fallen in value in the markets of Lima and Callao, and the feeling of confidence inspired is most gratifying. Plenty of skilled laborers are ready for the undertaking; men accustomed to the climate and the work, and above all taking supreme interest in all undertakings on which depend their future.

—Speaking of the President's message to Congress the *Chilian Times* of June 8th says: We are informed that the revenue from ordinary sources in 1888 amounted to 50,183,938 dollars, and the expenditure—ordinary and extraordinary—to 46,135,501 dollars, leaving a surplus for the year of 4,048,437 dollars. This surplus added to previous surpluses and to the surplus being formed during the current year, places the sum of 25,000,000 dollars at the disposal of the government, exclusive of 2,386,186 silver dollars owing by Peru, and of the deposit by virtue of the Act of March, 1887, and which amounts to 1,954,485 dollars in hard dollars and bar silver. The revenue for the current year is estimated at 56,000,000 dollars and the expenditure at 64,000,000. The home debt is reduced to 23,834,180 dollars, of which 2,600,125 dollars bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum; 3,096,700 at 6 per cent., and 17,537,355 dollars consist of unredeemable *censos*. The government paper money in circulation amounts to 23,065,916 dollars. Of these notes 125,000 dollars is incinerated every month, and a further sum of 100,000 dollars is invested in the purchase of hard dollars or bar silver.

The loan of £ 1,500,000 is to be expended in the purchase in Europe of railway material. With the loan and the surplus of 25 millions we are assured that all the public works already begun can be completed, and there will remain a sum sufficiently large to pay for the new war vessels, coast fortifications, and new arms and material for the army. There will also remain enough for the construction of the Melipilla and Quilpué and the Melipilla and San Antonio railways, and the military port of Llico. The total value of imports and exports in 1887 amounted to 108,180,820 dollars, and in 1888 to 133,807,633 dollars, or an increase of 25,626,813 dollars over 1887. Exports in 1888 amounted to 73,089,935 dollars, and imports to 60,717,698 dollars. Mineral exports in 1888 figured for 63,206,930 dollars, or 13,757,915 dollars more than in 1887. Nitrate figured for 34 millions, and copper for 15 millions. The outlook for copper, the President admits, is very gloomy indeed.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The May receipts of the Amazonas postoffice amounted to 1,685\$256.

—The city of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, is suffering from an epidemic of small-pox.

—Rio Grande mail advices of the 13th inst. report a conflict at Bagé between citizens and soldiers, but only two men appear to have been injured.

—Mail advices from Mandos of the 23rd ult. state that the Amazonas provincial assembly was discussing a bill authorizing the province to borrow 3,000,000\$.

—The Pelotas gas company resumed the service of public illumination on the 11th inst. after a suspension since the 12th ult. occasioned by the foundations in that city and vicinity.

—The convicts in the Niethero penitentiary afflicted with beri-beri are to be sent to the Boa Viagem barracks. Seven sufferers from the same disease, convicts, are to be sent from Ouro Preto to the same place.

—The republicans of Campinas, São Paulo, are very anxious to have the contract signed, authorizing the 2,000,000\$ loan for that city, before the general elections of next month, but the president of the province declines to accommodate them.

—According to the *Diario Official* the minister of marine has decided that the model of a ship for naval apprentices at Parahyba do Sul is useless. No wonder; Parahyba do Sul is in the interior of the province of Rio de Janeiro. Really the proof readers of the *Diario* require a hammering.

—The Conde d'Eu, who has been making a trip to Tabatinga, on the upper Amazon, returned to Mandos on the 14th inst. and left on the evening of the same day, on one of the small river steamers, to visit the various towns along the lower Amazon. He is expected to arrive at Pará on the 23rd inst.

—According to the *Correio Mercantil* of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, during the latter half of 1888 there were in that comarca (judiciary district) 334 births and 596 deaths. Brazil seems to be becoming populated by natural causes the wrong way. There is evidently gross carelessness in the registry by the officials in charge of the service.

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee crop this year in San Salvador is estimated at an aggregate value of 88,000,000.

—An old Ceylon planter writing from Perak, says:—"Liberian coffee is doing A 1 in the Straits, and I reckon you'll hear more about it soon."—*Ceylon Observer*.

—A correspondent of the *Journal* writing from S. Paulo under date of the 18th inst. says:—"Since the 15th when the change (of temperature) occurred hopes have been renewed as to the new crop. A singular thing! It appears, from letters from the west and north, that the frosts did not damage the fruit in the coffee orchards, or that at least the damage has been much less than was reported." Mark one of the "bears"!

—In his circular, dated London, June 21st, Mr. C. Czarnikow says of Brazil coffee:—"The large increase in the estimates of the Brazil crops has resulted in a heavy fall in the value of these descriptions, and with forced sales of Rio at public auction prices have given way to 8s for the week. At the moment much excitement prevails, and the extremely sensitive condition of the market paralyzes for the time being all regular business."

—The Arabian coffee here, at sea level—mind you only 4 years old—was as thick in the stem as my arm and carrying 10 cwt. of coffee!!! Then the Liberian coffee is here too, side by side with its Arabian brother, healthy as healthy can be. This coffee you must understand is not growing on estates, but is here and there, and every where to all interests and purposes wild; perhaps it is wild, I don't know! Leaf disease is an unknown quantity here—long may it be so.—*British North Borneo Herald*.

—The cultivation of coffee under shade after the Coorg and Mysore fashion continues to be discussed and experiments in the Uva province are likely to be made enlong, with seed got from the Indian districts referred to. The result will be watched with the greatest possible interest here. In the meantime, not only are there good crops on a considerable area of old coffee up country, but we hear that such Liberian coffee as continues to be cultivated in Ceylon is, this season, bearing exceedingly well and in a year when the prices are so high, a profitable return may be anticipated.—*Ceylon Observer*, April 29th.

—The *Ceylon Observer* of April 24th says:—"Not only do our neighbours the coffee planters of Coorg and Mysore maintain their own against the enemies which have devastated the plantations of Wynnad, Travancore, Ceylon and Java, but they are absolutely adding to their acreage under coffee and increasing their exports! From the official report on the administration of Coorg for 1887-88 we take a couple of clauses under "Agriculture" which show this very clearly:—"The area under coffee exhibits a further increase of 4,088 acres, the total extent of coffee land being now 84,658 acres, as compared with 72,334 acres in 1885-86..." The exports of coffee produced in Coorg for the past three years were: 1885-86, 3,377 tons; 1886-87, 3,031 tons; 1887-88, 4,662 tons.

—Twenty seven coffee factors have published in the *Journal*, on the 7th inst., a statement endorsing the estimates of a member of the firm of Berla & Co, viz: for 1889-90 the Rio crop will be about 1,000,000 bags, with a possible 500,000 bags left over from last crop. It is to be borne in mind, however, that these gentlemen generally underestimate.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II railway extension is to be inaugurated to-morrow, the 23rd. The Emperor is to be present.

—The *Diario de Noticias* on the 21st states that the shareholders of the Juiz de Fora and Piau railway have authorized the directors to increase the capital of the company to 5,000,000\$.

—Gen. Annenkoff says that when the Great Pacific, or Siberian, line is completed, it will only take eighteen days to go from London to China—fifteen days to Vladivostock and three from thence to Pekin.—*Railway Times*.

—The *Diario Official* of the 19th published the decree accepting the final surveys of the Macahé and Serra do Frade railway, which is to be hereafter known as the Macahé Central. The line is in the province of Rio de Janeiro.

—A contract has been signed by the municipal chamber of Mogyimirim, S. Paulo, and Luiz Mathews Maylasky for the construction of a tram line from the city to the Resaca suburb. It is also proposed to establish a telegraphic (*sic*) service by the same enterprise.

—We are asked to call the attention of the illustrious minister of agriculture to the freights collected by some of the Paulista (S. Paulo) railways, notwithstanding that they distribute extravagant dividends. It is singular that the government is to make sacrifices in aiding agriculture, and that this should be fighting obstacles in the costs of transportation, which greatly exceeds a reasonable figure. A few days ago we saw the bill of lading for a bag of coffee from S. Paulo to Rio de Janeiro, it paid 2\$200, but for a much shorter distance over the Rio Claro and Paulista lines it had paid 3\$800. It would be a good help to agriculture, if these companies were called to order and shown that 18, 20 and 25 cent per *cesto*, even if railways are in question, is going too fast.—*Gazeta de Noticias*, July 19th.

LOCAL NOTES

—According to the local journals of the 14th the Emperor has commenced to decorate the Chilean nation.

—It is announced that Patti embarks for Europe to-morrow at Buenos Aires on the Royal Mail packet *Elbe*.

—If we are correctly informed Phrygian caps are at a discount since the 16th inst. The demand is light and the market very flat.

—It is officially denied that there is any intention on the part of the government to "shelve" the inspector of the Rio custom house.

—On the 15th no less than three fathers of families reported to the police that their respective daughters had eloped. And yet it is argued that civil marriage is unnecessary.

—An enthusiast has distributed 100\$ in alms to the lepers in the hospital here, "in homage to the Emperor." The lepers would probably not object to a frequent repetition of the scare.

—O *Apostolo*, the organ of the Roman Catholic church, is said to have come out frankly in opposition to both the conservative and liberal tickets for the approaching election of a senator for Rio.

—Rumor has it that Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro, the late government agent in Europe, is coming to Rio to earn 60,000\$ per annum as representative of the Belgian gas company and one other company.

—On the 12th the minister of justice asks the Treasury to stop one-fifth of the salary of the new chief of police of Amazonas. He appears to have received 950\$ in 1885, which need accounting for.

—The grand prize, 100,000 francs, of the Derby Club was won on the 14th by a French horse *Huguenotte*. The distance was 3,200 metres and the time 213 seconds. George Luff was the jockey.

—It is a curious feature in the row on the 14th that all the wounded are colored people, or spectators. There was not a republican reported hurt, although one, if only for a sample, would have been desirable. The students in the procession appear to have been well armed.

—It is very much what was expected. According to the *Diario de Noticias* the successful republican candidate on the triplicate senatorial list recently elected in Minas, now says that he has always been an "advanced liberal," and never a republican, as charged. It would be interesting to know, then, why he ran on the republican ticket. A chair in the Senate is a desirable thing, of course, but it is hardly worth so great a sacrifice as this!

—The Western and Brazilian cable between Bahia and Pernambuco and the West Coast cable between Mollendo and Lima have broken down.

—A Portuguese subject was so disgusted because one of his countrymen shot at the Emperor that he announces in the press his intention of becoming a Brazilian citizen.

—First blood! Luiz Nunes da Rocha was arrested on the 18th for kicking up a row and hurrahing for the republic. What a pity the man's name was not Xavier, and that he did not know how to extract teeth.

—The *Noticias* of the 17th says that a Brazilian scientific institution, based with few modifications upon the plans of the French Institute, is to be created here under the auspices of the Emperor. The sessions will be held in the city palace, where accommodations are being prepared.

—The high-toned fencing club which has been occupying so much attention during the past year or two, has gone into bankruptcy. It is to be feared that the young gentlemen who like to figure in such societies, are not good at paying the quarterly accounts.

—The formal presentation of the Banco Internacional testimonial to Visconde de Figueiredo, recently mentioned in these columns, took place on the evening of the 16th inst. at the residence of the recipient of this great honor. The presentation was made by Barão de Mattos Vieira.

—A friend has called our attention to the deterioration of Jon Koppings safety matches, and we have had a proof of it. They fly around in the liveliest manner when you *tanda outstuck not ladans plan*. Either J. Koppings is reducing the standard of his matches, or counterfeiters are being sold.

—It is only just now made public that the jail here is not in telephonic communication with the police headquarters. Perhaps the authorities thought an officer could make the trip between them with more celerity than the telephone company could execute the service; but a wire is to be mounted.

—At the races on the 14th the pools sold amounted to 234,531\$. Some one must have felt badly the next day, and felt less relief in "cuss words." A consoling feature is that three of the admirers of the turf had their pockets picked; one losing 2,200\$, another 600\$ and yet another some 200\$.

—We see that the late Count Hartegg, of Vienna, has left 1,500,000 francs to the Vienna University—on condition that it shall become available only at the end of 99 years. If not accepted, then it is to be offered to the University of New York, or that of Rio de Janeiro. It will be very difficult to find the University of Rio de Janeiro!

—In the *Diario Official* of the 18th is the following interesting item. On the 15th J. P. Malan asks for a modification of his contract so that in lieu of four communications per month to the *Gazeta di Genova*, he may send 400 additional copies of the review *Il Brasile* abroad. The minister declines; for he says the proposal is only favorable to the proposer, whom it will relieve of an obligation without any compensation to the state.

—In his official report of the occurrences of the night of the 15th inst. at the Sant'Anna theatre, the 1st delegate of police explains:—"Happily, for the honor of our country, the criminal is not a Brazilian." If there is any comfort in the fact that the youth is a native of Portugal, though he came to Brazil eight years ago at the age of eleven, then we trust the delegate will make the most of it. It may not be denied, however, that his education is Brazilian and his companions and teachers Brazilians. The Portuguese may report that "evil communications corrupt good manners."

—On 30th June last there were in the Misericordia hospital 1,696 patients; during the twelve months expired on the 1st inst. there were received 18,780, of which 14,570 were discharged, 4,070 died and 1,760 remained under treatment. From February, 1888, to June, 1889, 147 patients had been treated at the Pasteur institute; mortality is not furnished. At the dispensary there were 116,013 patients, who received 131,840 prescriptions, and in the dental department 7,238 teeth were extracted and 779 plugged. In the cemeteries managed by the hospital there were 16,260 interments during the twelve calendar months.

—The dispatch of the minister of agriculture in response to the petition of the United States and Brazil S.S. Co. for the return of the fine imposed for not replacing the steamer *Reliance*, wrecked in April, 1884, within a certain time, will be good reading for the protectionists in the United States. The company urged *force majeure* as a reason for not putting the new steamer on the line, as the shipyards could not do the work. The minister replies:—"The reasons alleged by the petitioner are inapplicable (*non procedentes*), because the act by which the United States government closed the ship yard of John Roach & Son took place some days after the term of July 14, 1885; and there was thus sufficient time for meeting the obligation. The circumstance of there being but few shipyards in the United States and none of them wishing to undertake the construction of a steamer up to the end of December of that year, also does not constitute a case of *force majeure*, because the petitioner could have resorted to the shipyards of other countries." Think of the shiver from Maine to Oregon at the bare mention of such an idea! What could the minister be thinking of in suggesting that an American company might have a ship built in a foreign shipyard? The republican freedom of the United States is not quite so broad as that!

—The government has authorized the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York, to transact business in Brazil.

—Mr. Alain Eustis, Brazilian vice-consul at New Orleans, has been made a *commendador* of the Order of the Rose.

—A banquet will be given by Mr. Adams, the American minister, to the Brazilian embassy to Washington, at the Hotel Globo this evening.

—We are under many obligations to the directors of the Sociedade "Concertos Classicos" for their very courteous invitation to the first concert of the season which was given yesterday at the Gloria public school.

—The commission chosen by the hydrographic bureau for the survey of the coast between Maranhão and Pará to determine a favorable point for the landing of a cable, is composed of Com. Caieiros da Graça and Lieutenant Indio do Brazil and Themistocles Savio. They left for Pará on the 20th inst.

—The number of monarchical clubs and societies throughout the empire, as indicated by the felicitations sent in during the past week, has given us a genuine surprise. The republicans had made so much noise and kicked up so much dust that we had begun to think that monarchists were quite out of date.

—The dividends paid by the Belgian company in charge of the gas service of this city, the wretched condition of the service, and the exhaustion of the stock of coal and other supplies, has led some close observers to inquire if the company has not been making all this show of prosperity at the expense of the stock taken over from the old company.

—On the evening of the 19th the imperial family had a most enthusiastic reception upon arriving at the D. Pedro II theatre, where they assisted at a representation of the Italian Opera company. Illuminations, flowers, *vivats*; nothing was wanting. A number of the foreign diplomatists and consuls, the ministry and other distinguished persons were present.

—The professor of the Polytechnic school who could not get enough water to wash his hands, has just been granted 15 days leave of absence to treat himself. He ought to be able to do a good deal of washing in 15 days. A peculiar feature in this case is that the same professor holds a chair at the naval school also, and he might, had he chosen, have washed his hands there, in the bay.

—On the 19th the police arrested a number of persons in front of the D. Pedro II theatre, among whom, says the *Journal*, were some well-known merchants, who were armed with sword-canes and other prohibited weapons. The weapons were confiscated and the individuals dismissed upon declaring they were ignorant of the new law. The question is why do merchants want to carry weapons with them to the opera?

—The minister of marine has very properly refused to permit the deposit of a private subscription in the Treasury which was raised for the benefit of the commandant of the *Amirante Barron* and as a rebuke to the minister for refusing to permit that officer to spend public money at his own sweet pleasure. It was in bad taste to start such a subscription, and an insult to now ask the minister to take charge of it.

—Mr. Wyndham, H. B. M's minister at this Court, telegraphed to the minister of foreign affairs from Petropolis on the 20th:—"As I understand the Emperor leaves for Minas immediately I hasten to inform Your Excellency by telegraph that I am instructed by Lord Salisbury to offer the Queen's best congratulations to His Majesty on his providential escape. I request Your Excellency to be so good as to communicate this message to His Imperial Majesty."

—An employé of the *Paiz* has testified before the police that he was present at the beginning of the occurrence at the Sant'Anna theatre—the clearing, we presume—and afterwards saw Adriano do Valle, greatly excited, distributing visiting cards in the "Maison Moderne." That must have been after the shot was fired, as there was only about ten minutes interval between the two events. Can anyone believe, therefore, that the young fool would have stopped in the place if he had really shot at the Emperor?

—The new steamer *Oruba* of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's. fleet, which arrived here on the 16th inst., is perhaps the finest merchant ship which has ever entered this port. She made the run from Lisbon in the short period of 11 days 22 hours, which for the initial voyage is exceptionally good work. The *Oruba* is built of steel and is provided with water ballast tanks of the most approved description. She has a length of 430 feet, breadth 39 feet and depth 34 feet. She is fitted with four masts and has an estimated average speed of 17 miles. She has accommodations for 126 first-class, 90 second-class and 650 steerage passengers, is lighted with 652 incandescent electric lights, and is furnished with every convenience for the comfort and safety of passengers and crew. The fittings and decorations are so noticeable and elegant and substantial, while the ventilation and sanitary arrangements of the ship are so perfect that it will be a pleasure to make a long voyage on her. We are indebted to Captain Massey for the opportunity afforded us for visiting his new ship on the 17th inst. and for the attentions paid to our representative on that occasion.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

France et Brésil; Centenaire de 1789; special number of the Etoile du Sud. A commemorative number of our esteemed contemporary in honor of the storming of the Bastille. It contains the famous declaration of rights of August 20th, a review of the century by Leroy-Béaulieu taken from the Economiste Français, and a number of special articles written here in honor of the anniversary.

The Railroad Handbook of the Isthmus: by T. P. Porter. Panama: Star and Herald office, 1888. The first edition of a very convenient and useful guide for travellers crossing the Isthmus and a compendium of information of that interesting locality. It comprises historical and descriptive sketches, information regarding the railway and canal, harbor regulations, police and other official requirements, a directory of business, professional and official people, besides much other information of great value to the traveller. It is provided with steamship and railway time-tables, and shows a very liberal support in the line of advertisements.

The Cretaceous and Tertiary Geology of the Sergipe-Alagoas Basin of Brazil; by John C. Branner, Ph. D., State Geologist of Arkansas. Reprinted from the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. XVI, 1889. A paper read before the American Philological Society on September 7th, 1888, and dealing with that large fertile basin lying on the lower São Francisco and comprised in the provinces of Alagoas and Sergipe. The region had never been carefully studied before the organization of the government geological commission by Prof. Ch. Fred. Hart, of which Prof. Branner was a member, and this present contribution will therefore be most interesting to the scientific world. The brochure is illustrated from photographs and from sketches by the author.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Banco da Industria Nacional was duly organized on the 18th.

The June receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 150,199\$903.

The June receipts of the Santa Catharina custom-house were 62,254\$777.

The total capital of the guaranteed central sugar factories now stands at 15,900,000\$.

The Espírito Santo provincial treasury had a balance on hand of 50,054\$423 on the 30th ult.

The Book-makers' bank proposes to increase its capital to 1,000,000\$. The business appears to be lucrative.

The Companhia Industrial Campista (spinning and weaving factory) has declared a dividend of 4\$000 per share of 200\$.

The total receipts of the Santos custom house for the six months ending June 30th were 7,224,838\$341, against 5,151,671\$692 in the same period of 1888.

The S. Jeronymo mining company, formerly Arroio dos Ratos, has raised a debenture loan of 200,000\$ at 95 per cent. Interest is 7 and sinking fund 3 per cent.

The receipts of the Santos custom house were 631,693\$357 for the first 15 days of the current month, against 492,732\$324 for the same period of last year.

On the 17th the Treasury signed the contract with the Banco Agricola to furnish it 10,000,000\$ to be used in aid to agriculture. The bank has not yet opened its doors.

The Jornal says that at the meeting of the council of state to consider Visconde de Figueiredo's tender for the Rio municipal loan, four votes were cast in favor of the proposal and one against it.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil on the 17th it was unanimously agreed to form a commercial department, for which purpose subscription lists are opened for 50,000 shares.

The profit and loss account of the gas company for 1888 showed a net profit of 882,292\$069, which with 5,311\$505 brought forward produced 887,603\$574, which latter was divided as follows: Reserve fund 44,957\$573 40 fcs. on 22,000 pref. shares 322,520 000 5% to administration, etc. 25,739 696 Redemption of 549 pref. shares 150,906 375 85 fcs. on 10,000 ord. shares 311,525 000 Balance carried forward 32,854 930 887,603\$574

The capital of the company is 22,000 pref. shares of 500 fcs. each, and the 10,000 ordinary shares, on which it appears no payment is made. The debenture debt is 11,000,000 fcs., or the equivalent of the paid up capital. The Diario de Noticias on the 19th advises consumers in Rio to refuse to pay their bills, and charges the company with excessive rates in violation of its contract with the Brazilian government.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 22nd, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1800), gold, 27 d. coin at \$1 86,65 per £1 stg. 54 75 cts. do do do do do in U. S. 54 75 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$8 27 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 90

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 27 d. Present value of the Brazilian milreis 1\$800 rs. gold coin at \$1 86,65 per £1 stg. 54 00 cts. Value of £1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper) 1\$8 25 Value of £1 sterling " " 8\$890

EXCHANGE.

July 15.—Official rates on London were 27, on Paris 153-354 and on Hamburg 436-438, at 90 dhs; 1\$855-1\$860 on New York at sight. On London office and from second hands 27 1/16 was reported and commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at \$890, no buyers.

July 16.—Official rates at the banks were unchanged. There was little doing, with bank sterling on London office quoted at 27, and on London office and from second hands at 27 1/16. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at \$890, no buyers.

July 17.—No changes in rates at the banks and the market was very quiet. Bank sterling was reported to a small amount at 27-27 1/16, later on London office, and commercial was again quoted at 27 1/4. There were neither buyers for, nor sellers of 8 sovereigns.

July 18.—Official rates remain unchanged and there is still little movement, with the market reported from Bank sterling as reported at 27-27 1/16, later on London office, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/4-27 3/16. Sovereigns closed with sellers at \$890, no buyers.

July 19.—No changes in rates at the banks, except that the London and Brazilian was drawn on London office only at 27. Bank sterling was again reported at 27-27 1/16, later on London office and a trifling business was doing in commercial at 27 1/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at \$890, no buyers.

July 20.—There were still no changes in official rates at the banks, viz: 27 on London, 153-354 on Paris and 436-438 on Hamburg at 90 dhs; 1\$855-1\$860 on New York at sight. The market is very quiet with bank on London office quoted at 27 1/16 and commercial sterling at 27 1/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at \$890, no buyers.

July 22.—Rates at the banks are still 27 on London, with the Banco Internacional drawing at 27 1/16 on London office. The market is firm, but with almost no commercial sterling offering which could be readily negotiated at 27 1/4.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for July 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, Banco da Industria Nacional, etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for July 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Banco da Industria Nacional, etc.

Table listing exchange rates for July 18. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Banco da Industria Nacional, etc.

Table listing exchange rates for July 19. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Banco da Industria Nacional, etc.

Table listing exchange rates for July 20. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Banco da Industria Nacional, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd July, 1889. Exports.

Coffee.—Although sales reported for the week by brokers exceed 30,000 bags, shipments as reported by the custom house are only about 14,000 bags, and the difference is probably old business, unless purchasers are expecting a decline in custom house valuation before dispatching their coffees, and are certain of finding steamer room, whenever this may become necessary. The dead-lock has lasted a long time now, and each side shows unusual stubbornness, and the bankers are equally firm in their persuasion that 27 1/4 is low enough for commercial sterling. What the result of all this antagonism will be is hardly within our province to prophesy, but we may say that if the increased estimates called for here in June, referred to by Messrs. James Cook & Co. and in the London journal Money, are based on reliable information, planters and factors have been once more endeavoring to alarm exporters without any reason. An unsuspected authority referred to in another column shows that the effects of the frosts in S. Paulo have been greatly exaggerated; perhaps latter advices from Rio may also prove that pessimist estimates were equally exaggerated. At the same time we believe that our estimate of the supply will prove about correct, and this is our last report.

Shipments since our last report have been: 1,851 bags for the United States, 2,822 " Europe, 2,750 " Cape of Good Hope, 6,241 " Elsewhere, 13,664 bags. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 1,847 bags for the United States, 2,395 " Europe, 2,748 " Cape of Good Hope, 4,999 " Elsewhere, 10,990 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: Europe: July 18 Hamburg Ger str Cintra 2,305 bags. Elsewhere: July 16 River Plate Br str Oruba 1,639. Brokers' quotations are still nominal, and the stocks this morning were estimated at the extremes of 378,000 to 478,000 bags. Vessel loading and to load: New York Amer str Allouana 2,000, do Br str Others 1,100, Cape Town Br lug Earned 3,400.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from July 15 to July 22. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing daily coffee reports from Rio Associação Commercial, including stock, receipts, and shipments.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table showing weekly summary of coffee trade, including shipments for United States, Europe, and elsewhere, and market steady conditions.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 20th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

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

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.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like RIO DE JANEIRO, Agricola do Brazil, Auxiliador, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia and Minas, Rio de Aracama, 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 Alianca, Buitery, 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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37, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

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No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

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87, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma.

Telephone No. 193.

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 25	Neva....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 30	Elbe.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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FINANCE	" Baker.....	31 "
ALLIANÇA	" Beers.....	28 Sep.

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ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEERS

on return from Santos will sail 24th July at 10 a.m. for

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calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO MARANHAM,

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$275	" "

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And for cargo to

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Oibers..... July 27th

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Hevelius..... July 29th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly

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Canning..... Weekly

Or Cabral..... Weekly

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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

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"—Lisbon..... 500 " 78\$500

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Divid. paid up..... £ 500,000

Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

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HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,

RIO GRANDE DOSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE,

MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000

Capital paid up..... £ 625,000

Reserve fund..... £ 350,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital 20,000,000\$000

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Milan

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Madrid

Barcelona

Valencia

and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Malaga

Tarragona

Valencia

and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon

Oporto

and other Portuguese cities

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Buenos Ayres

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THE RIO NEWS

Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 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 politics 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 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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