

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889

NUMBER 39

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 dos Ourives. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 9, Travessa de D. Manoel. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Cavatiro da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 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—LaigodoCattede English Services: Sunday School 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
S. MATTISON, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Laranjeiras, No. 95.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m.; preaching 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Tuesdays.
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimaraes, No. 24.

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 14 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, No. 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 9:30 p. m.
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BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Coastal train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraty 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 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 at 11:30 a. m. São Paulo must change at 12:10. From Barra Rio train leaves at 10:00 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. Desonwards, trains leave Barra at 5:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) at 12:22 p. m.; Porto Novo at 10:25; Entre Rios 1:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Expresses, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 6:58 p. m. São Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Barra Rio train leaves at 3:15 p. m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Desonwards, train leaves Marizópolis at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:50 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m., 2:15 and 5:10 p. m.; first goes to Barra arriving at 8:03 a. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belém arriving at 7:32. Desonwards, trains leave Barra at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.; leave Barra at 7:05 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 5:22 p. m. On Saturdays and holidays leave Barra at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the train from Niterói.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Desonwards, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a. m. and 12:35 p. m. arriving at 10:41 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Desonwards—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 6:52 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 12:21 a. m. and 5:22 p. m. For Macahé trains leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a. m. arriving at 12:21 and 6:12 p. m. On Saturdays and holidays leave Barra at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the train from Niterói.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6:30, 8:30 a. m., and 12 m., 3 and 5:30 p. m., returning from Paqueta at 7:30, 10:30 a. m., 2, 4:45 and 8 p. m. On Saturdays and holidays leave Barra at 6, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 5 and 6:30 p. m., returning at 3:35, 10:05, 11, 35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 5:35 and 9 p. m.
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 Pinha at 1 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Desonwards, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 a. m. 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, Muocromo, &c.

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

Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D.) of the University of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by examination, etc., etc.; Office: No. 99 Rua 1ª de Março, 12 to 13 p. m.; residence 49 Rua de Humaitá.
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; formerly of Sant's, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.
Dr. J. Bechtinger, M. D. Vienna; licenced 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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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1889.

If the *Putz* reporter has made no mistake, the ministry is preparing a bill for compulsory naturalization which will lead to serious trouble. According to this reporter the government will present a bill at the next legislative session providing that every foreigner shall be considered a Brazilian citizen after two years residence in the country in case he does not, within six months after the promulgation of this law, go before a *juiz de paz* with two witnesses and make a formal public declaration that he does not wish to become such. Of course, the regulations following the law will impose all sorts of formalities, penalties and humbugging conditions, which will make a foreigner prefer to take the risks of personal confiscation rather than endure the delays and annoyances of an appearance before a *juiz de paz*. In our opinion the Brazilian government has no right to enforce such a law. If a foreigner does not wish to change his nationality and is registered at his own consulate, the Brazilian government will find decided objections to any effort to force him into the army or into any other service affecting his personal liberty. A government may exercise its sovereign right to impose conditions upon the residence of foreigners within its territories, after the Chinese model, but it has no right to assume that such foreigners may be compelled to accept citizenship against their will. If Brazilian statesmen would devote themselves to making this citizenship an advantage to the foreigner, there would be no need for forcing them into accepting it. The mere fact that they prefer to remain aliens is conclusive evidence that they do not value the privilege and will not submit to any compulsory measure of this character.

It may not be uninteresting to intending emigrants to Brazil to know that freedom of conscience in this empire is not always permitted. The constitution guarantees religious liberty, but does not enforce it. The laws are also designed to protect all denominations, under certain limitations, but do not always succeed in doing so. In spite of the constitution and of the laws, the established church wages unrelenting war on the Protestants, the civil authorities frequently refuse them permission to hold meetings, and an ignorant populace sometimes resorts to violence against those who would exercise their legal rights of religious worship. An incident of this character has recently occurred at Barbacena, an important town in Minas Geraes on the D. Pedro II railway and only 235 miles

distant from this capital, where a Protestant meeting was broken up by a mob. We are informed that the difficulty originated some time since when a Baptist minister, himself a Brazilian, applied for police permission to hold religious meetings in that place. The *delegado* of police refused his permission on the plea that the *vigario* objected. The applicant tried to prove that the priest had no authority in the case, and that the laws of Brazil permitted his holding religious meetings—but all to no purpose. The minister then went to the *juiz de direito*, who promptly accorded permission for the meetings and promised his protection. The *vigario* and the police *delegado* were not to be checkmated in this manner, so when the Baptists arranged their place of worship in a private house and began to hold meetings they proceeded to stir up the rabble to interfere. And interfere they did; for they broke up a meeting on the 19th, destroyed lamps and furniture, and assaulted the minister himself so savagely that he had to run for his life. We are informed that this wretched Protestant dare not appear in the street, as his life has been threatened and the police afford him no protection. An appeal has been made to the minister of empire, but to no purpose, as he is apparently more in sympathy with the pretensions of the Catholic priesthood than in executing the law and protecting all citizens alike. We are also informed that the pastor of the Baptist church in Juiz de Fóra has more than once had his place of worship stoned by a mob and is frequently jeered at by the rabble in the streets—and all this notwithstanding the fact that there are many German Protestants settled near that town. In view of the hostility and apathy of the authorities, leaving Protestants to the tender mercies of an ignorant, brutal mob, it will be well for Protestant emigrants to think twice before landing on these shores. We are glad to say that several Brazilian papers have sharply criticised the proceeding, and that the immigration society has sent in a vigorous protest, but the indications are that the priest is strong enough at the department of empire to have everything his own way.

PERHAPS no better illustration of the utter disregard which the government entertains for commercial interests can be found than the action of the minister of agriculture in the matter of refusing to permit the laying of a second cable along the coast between this city and Pernambuco. We have now been nearly cut off from cable communication for weeks, business interests of every description have suffered incalculable embarrassment and loss, and the general public has had to bear its share in the prejudice through the partial suspension of business and the meagre budget of news from the outside world. As everyone knows, the Western and Brazilian cable along this coast was a very poor one at the outset. It is now old and rotten, and is continually breaking. The company has recently had a new cable made for the service, and is now awaiting permission to lay it down. The government, however, objects to this because the company has not as yet submitted its new contract with the Submarine company for its approval! What connection there is between the two questions, no one but an official hair-splitter can determine. Certainly there ought to be other recourses than this to compel the Western and Brazilian company to submit its contract, but the chief of the state telegraph service, who has always played the part of the dog in the manger in his department, finds this an excellent means to divert all the commercial traffic to his one line north and south. And the result is that the state lines can not begin to do the work—even indifferently—and the public therefore

has to shoulder the burden of loss and inconvenience. The minister of agriculture certainly ought to see the error of thus playing into the hands of a subordinate, who can not himself do what he does not wish another to do. The objection to improving cable communication along this coast is simply suicidal, for the state lines can not and will not do the work. We are informed of telegrams sent from Pará on the 4th inst. which are not yet received here, while letters of advice regarding them have been received. Other instances, affecting other ports, are also known. The conclusion is that the employés of the state lines are using their own discretion in the transmission of messages, even after receiving pay for them. This is simply a criminal breach of trust, and ought to lead to a prosecution of the authors—but, as everyone well knows, an official may do what he pleases without fear. For this reason, as well as for improved facilities for rapid telegraphic communication, we want another line along this coast which shall be under private control. The government has sufficient powers to settle this dispute about the new contract without putting obstacles in the way of private telegraphic communication, and the public ought to demand immediate action to that end.

The medical congress which has only just terminated its sessions here, has recommended to the consideration of the government a new and elaborate scheme for the sanitary administration of this city. For the most part the recommendations are just and well-considered, but in the absence of proper legislation it will be very difficult to enforce them. As long as the sanitary authorities of the city are dependent upon political chiefs and are subject to modifications and impositions dictated by political interests, just so long will it be impossible to carry out any sound and sensible reform. Whatever the regulations adopted, the appointment of personal favorites to the chief places and the imposition of a host of parasites upon its commissions merely to give them place and salaries, will defeat the best scheme that can be devised. Then, too, the policy of creating extraordinary fiscals and commissions, semi-independent in character and organization, in times of epidemic, is exceedingly demoralizing to the service, and will always tend to confuse and complicate matters until a radical change is made. The considerations brought forward by Dr. Rocha Faria are certainly worthy of serious consideration in official circles, and we trust may lead to the desired changes. The prime necessity of this city and port, including Niteroy, is one harmonious and authoritative sanitary administration, free from political control and exempt from all outside interference. The government should see that a proper commission is appointed for the service, and is then provided with ample means to carry on all its necessary work. Beyond this, it should not meddle. The sanitary board, or commission, should be left free to inspect, to condemn pestiferous places, to select assistants and servants, and to recommend measures for the sanitary improvement of the city. If the board is not sufficiently vigilant, or efficient, then let the needed changes be made summarily, so that the supervision of sanitary improvements may not be spasmodic or diverted. And under no consideration should one chief be permitted to suspend, or reverse, the work begun by a predecessor without valid reason. It has been most prejudicial to this city that charlatans have always been able to obtain a hearing in official circles and then license to carry their preposterous schemes into execution. This has not only cost excessive sums of money, but has demoralized the

service and prevented the execution of any really scientific plan. We want no absurd and impossible scheme for draining an imaginary sheet of water from beneath the city, nor an equally absurd scheme for flushing the sewers with a few water carts, but we do want the pest holes removed, bad streets repaved, a few swampy places drained, and a proper isolation of the *first* cases of an epidemic disease. All this must be provided for, and if the leading medical men of this city can induce the government to adopt a proper plan, and then tie its own hands, so that it may not undo what has been done, it will be the medium of rendering a very great service to the city.

In view of the necessity of executing a score of urgent improvements, of stimulating production, extending trade, and of putting the finances of the empire on a safer and sounder footing, it seems to us somewhat premature and ill advised to initiate a grand scheme for extensive harbor improvements at this moment. The simple fact is that few cities of the world are favored with such a magnificent harbor as Rio de Janeiro—a harbor broad enough and deep enough for the navies of all nations. It requires no pilot for a vessel to enter, its channels and anchorages are broad and deep, it is safe from nearly every wind which blows, and it has ample facilities for receiving and shipping freight with but very slight improvement. And yet, notwithstanding all this, and in spite of the fact that the government has again and again refused its permission to private parties to make certain wharfage improvements without cost to the state, the government has just granted a concession to Visconde de Figueiredo, or to the company which he may organize, to construct a great basin with ample wharves for the commerce of this port. The rise and fall of the tide in the harbor is so slight that a basin is practically unnecessary; and as a little dredging would make a considerable extent of the present water front available for nearly the largest vessels visiting this port, the need of new wharves is not at all urgent. It is a common thing for steamers drawing 12 to 18 feet of water to load coffee at the D. Pedro II docks, and it would cost very little to make the whole Saude shore line available, through dredging and the construction of substantial iron piers, for all the commerce of this port for a hundred years to come. We do not discuss the practicability of the scheme drawn up by Mr. James Brunlees, upon which this concession is based, nor do we question the satisfaction which every Brazilian would feel at seeing this capital endowed with docks and masonry slips as extensive and expensive as those possessed by Liverpool, but until the country is richer and its commerce larger—very much larger—these costly works might very well be postponed. If the government will do away with the D. Pedro II docks monopoly, create more bonded *trapiches* for general merchandise, permit the steamship companies to own *trapiches* and piers for the accommodation of their steamers, remove all obstacles to the landing and shipping of cargoes, and properly dredge the water front in the Saude district, we shall have all the facilities we want at a very slight expense. If the government must have all general merchandise stored at the custom-house, then a tunnel through S. Bento hill and a railway from the Saude *trapiches* into the custom-house would cost but a fraction of the works projected and would serve just as good a purpose. Then, too, the purpose to impose additional taxes of 2% on exports and 1% on imports for the benefit of so unnecessary a work at a time when commerce is so heavily burdened, ought never to be considered for a moment.

The activity shown in the organization of banking and other corporations, all with more or less inflated capital stocks, is a feature in the present state of affairs worthy of serious consideration. It is singular that a course of events, which has occurred elsewhere over and over again, should not be recognized by well-informed men here, and yet, to all appearance, a great majority of the merchants and capitalists of this city are oblivious to the real character of the situation. It is incredible that so many steady, intelligent business men should be carried away in the mania for bare speculation which has dominated this market for the past month, and that so many of them should be found among the incorporators of these inflated companies. Not only has the rage for new banks gone beyond all reasonable limits, but even the old banks have caught the fever and are rushing in to increase their capital and extend their operations and responsibilities. Beyond the new speculative transactions, which interest brokers more than the banks, we can not see that the business here has increased so very much, consequently we can not understand where the dividends are to come from. There is certainly not half enough legitimate banking business in this city for the banks organized. The result will be that some of them will have only a very precarious existence, and the risks attending the lines of business which many of them are proposing to follow, will eventually drive the bulk of reputable customers to the few old banks which have kept clear of the present mania. We can not imagine an intelligent merchant keeping a commercial banking account at a "book-maker's bank," nor can we believe that he will feel better disposed toward a bank created to finance contracts, privileges, build railways, and promote schemes of a character more or less speculative. The old-fashioned conservative banks may lose some lines of business for a short time, but we are inclined to think that they will gain in the long run. In the meantime, the madness must run its course. We are seeing gigantic companies organized to boil soap, make candles, forge nails, manufacture buttons, and to do all sorts of things good enough in themselves but better carried on by means of small companies with small investments of capital. The absurdity of the schemes does not concern the speculator, however, and he subscribes for large blocks of stock, without a *visum* at his back, just as eagerly as though large dividends are to be paid. And just here is another dangerous feature which should not be overlooked. A very large percentage of the speculators who are helping to run up the value of stock, and who are taking large blocks of shares in the new companies, have neither money nor credit. While everything is going up, they can count their gains and talk as brave as any one, but when the market turns the other way they will be utterly unable to meet even the smallest obligation. We hear of one man taking 500 shares in the new Banco Constructor, who borrows enough to pay the *entrada* and can not pay more to save his life. He will sell his shares and realize a premium on the *entrada*, while the man who is finally caught with the stock on his hands, loaded with all these absurd premiums, will have to stand the loss. Another speculator—a mere boy—who has nothing in the world but his cheek, took a large block of Sorocabana *prolongamentos*, running up into the thousands, a few days since, and has assumed a responsibility of seven or eight hundred *contos*, where he could not pay a debt of seven or eight hundred *milreis* to save himself from disgrace. Now, why should reputable business men enter the lists against speculators like these? Suppose a man sells to them

for the end of October at a good price, and the market falls considerably, how many of them will be able to pay even their "differences?" It is practically a double risk to any man who has got capital and reputation, for he is contending against men who have neither.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The U. S. & B. M. S. S. Co's S. S. *Alliança*.
September 28th, 1889.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Dear Sir,—May I infringe upon your valuable space for the purpose of making the following acknowledgment.

Upon the eve of the *Alliança's* last voyage from this port, I was handed a testimonial signed by many of my Rio and Santos friends, as an expression of their approbation of my conduct and the manner in which I did the duties that devolved upon me during the fire that occurred on board the *Alliança* on the night of July 8th, 1889. Also accompanying this testimonial was a valuable souvenir.

I beg to avail myself of your valued columns to return my most sincere thanks to my friends for the souvenir and the kindly expressions accompanying it. To the press of Brazil, I also desire to extend my thanks for the kindness of their comments.

Very sincerely,

JAMES R. BEERS.
Commander s/s *Alliança*.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The following conclusions were presented to the Medical Congress in session here by the committee on sanitary matters and unanimously approved:

A — The creation of an executive authority for the sanitary improvement of Rio de Janeiro, assisted by a council of physicians and engineers.

Measures indicated as most urgent:

a) — The drying of the soil by drainage and the planting of trees;

b) — The regulation of the rivers, streams and ditches existing, where not convenient to fill these in;

c) — The filling in of low lying and marshy grounds;

d) — The preservation of forests and mangues; the replanting of those destroyed;

e) — Supervision of the condition of the sewers and their reconstruction at points where there is infiltration of the soil;

f) — Regular ventilation for subterranean galleries;

g) — The discharge of sewerage outside the harbor;

h) — The continuous destruction of the sweepings of the city;

i) — Regular and compact pavements, and daily washings of the streets by tubular discharges of potable or salt water with drainage through the surface water galleries;

j) — The widening and lengthening of such streets as will serve for the free ventilation of the city by the usual sea breeze; the opening of squares, tree-planted, at the crossings of the principal streets, when improved and well planned;

B — A continuous supply of pure potable water, under a uniform pressure, effective in every emergency, to a minimum quatum of 200 litres per inhabitant.

C — Improvement of the sanitary conditions of habitations by the adoption of a special law based upon English legislation, especially where applicable to domiciles and unhealthy situations.

D — Aid and protection for enterprises to construct hygienic dwellings for the poor class.

E — Continuous supervision of the domiciles of every social class.

F — The immediate execution of the sanitary convention of November 25th, 1887, approved and ratified by Decree No. 10,318 of August 22nd, 1889, and its extension to all vessels, national and foreign, touching at Brazilian ports, the creation of a regular service for disinfection at Brazilian ports and railway stations.

G — Autonomy, power and liberty of action for the sanitary authority through regulations, with legislative sanction, founded on a code of definite and precise sanitary laws, in accordance with the local demands of public health and based upon the actual aggressive and defensive principles of prophylaxis; among which are pre-eminent:

a) — Efficacious repressive means against infractions of the legal dispositions of the sanitary police;

b) — Obligatory notification the sanitary to authority by the attendant physician, of any case of transmissible disease;

c) — Obligatory disinfection in every case of transmissible disease;

d) — Obligatory isolation, in domicile, or in hospital;

e) — Obligatory vaccination and re-vaccination;

f) — Freedom to the sanitary authority for immediate action, with initiatory execution, in all urgent questions of public health when regulated by law;

g) — Intervention of the sanitary authority in all services that affect the public health;

h) — Creation of a regular service of public aid in the capital of the empire and in those of the provinces;

h) — The creation of commissions to indicate in each province the urgent measures for the sanitary improvement of localities attacked by frequent epidemics.

A TRIBUTE TO CAPT. BEERS.

The following is the translation of the decree granting Capt. Beers of the United States and Brazil Mail S. S. *Alliança* a humanitarian medal of the 1st class.

James R. Beers:
I, the Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, send you many greetings.

In consideration of the exceptional dedication to humanity and of the heroism and intelligence that you showed as commander of the American packet *Alliança* in successfully extinguishing the fire which occurred on the night of July 8th last on board the said packet, thus saving, at the risk of your own, the lives of the passengers and crew, and desirous of giving you a demonstration of my Imperial satisfaction at so important a service, I have determined to grant you the reward of the medal of the first class, designated in Art. 1 of the instructions referred to in Decree No. 1,579 of March 14th, 1855.

Written in the Palace of Rio de Janeiro, August 10th, 1889, the 68th year of Independence and of the Empire.

With the sign-manual of H. M. the Emperor.
BARÃO DE LORETO.

The medal was presented to Capt. Beers on the 27th by Sr. Fontoura Xavier, Brazilian consul at Baltimore, who was one of the passengers on the *Alliança* at the time of the fire.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Small-pox has appeared at Vargem Grande, a parish in the municipality of Juiz de Fora.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Amparo, S. Paulo, and is said to be spreading rapidly.

—It is said that 3,000 victims are recorded from the epidemic of small-pox still raging in Maceió, province of Alagoas.

—The minister of agriculture has granted a credit of 4,850\$ for the construction of a school-house at the Ribeirão Preto colony, São Paulo.

—Santos boasts of a law-abiding citizen who is sojourning here below with the euphonious title of "Jeremias Propheta da Trindade." Santos ought to be an exceptionally good little town.

—At a recent church *feita* at Amparo, S. Paulo, a mortar used for throwing dynamite bombs exploded, killing three persons instantly and wounding more or less seriously many others. A panic ensued, and the people came near lynching the fire-works professor. The square in front of the church is said to have resembled a field of battle, with hands, etc., scattered about.

—The boom seems to have struck Santos also. The *Diario da Manhã* says that real-estate in the Vallongo suburb has advanced in value to an enormous extent; lots bought at 700\$ some time ago have been re-sold at 6,000\$ and 7,000\$, and others costing 7,000\$ and 8,000\$ for 14,000\$ and 15,000\$. The Santos Improvements Company is said to be buying up these properties.

—A fire broke out in a building on the Rua da Imperatriz, S. Paulo, on the morning of the 21st. The ground floor was occupied by Messrs. Nielsen & Co's banking house and a dry-goods and ready-made clothing shop and the first floor by a club, which was re-decorating its rooms and had accumulated a quantity of turpentine, oil, etc. This is where it is supposed the fire broke out, caused possibly by a rocket exploding on the roof. The building was a total loss and not insured; the club's furniture was insured for 15,000\$ and the dry-goods shop for 70,000\$, both in the Phoenix of London. An adjoining jeweler's shop was damaged to the extent of about 20,000\$ in the stock, which is insured in the Guarlian of London. The fire service does not appear to have been over-satisfactory, but the inflammable stuff in the club's rooms was no doubt the cause of the rapidity with which the fire spread.

—The "União Conservadora"—as the conservative provincial committee of São Paulo is called—advices its party to vote for the republican candidate in the second election, where no conservative is running.

—The province of Minas Geraes has granted an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on a capital of 600,000\$, to be employed in exploring for China clay (*kaolin*) in certain municipalities of that province and establishing a porcelain factory at some convenient point.

—The mail bag containing registered letters sent from Pará to Ceará on August 26th was found to contain 16 letters less than called for. As the bag showed no signs of having been tampered with, the Pará officials suspended the clerks charged with sending it off. What can be the matter at Pará? There appears to be an unending list of frauds and peculations and it is astonishing that the government does not take energetic steps to correct matters.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government has authorized the Pelotas and Colonias Railway Company Limited to transact business in the empire.

—The controversy between the Paulista and Mogyana companies over the Santa Veridiana branch line has been referred to the council of state.

—The *Correio* of Campinas says that an English syndicate has offered 22,000,000\$ for the Mogyana railway, whose paid-up capital is 18,000,000\$. We doubt it.

—A meeting of the shareholders of the Paulista company was held at São Paulo on the 22nd to consider certain reforms in the by-laws. The proposed changes were adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

—The March receipts of the Minas and Rio line amounted to 73,734\$50 and the expenses to 41,313\$630. In the same month this road collected 711\$150 in imposts for the general and 34,591\$155 for the provincial government.

—The minister of agriculture has informed the Rio and Northern railway company that the time for completing the branch to Tijuca will not be extended beyond January 23rd, 1890, except by the payment of the fine marked in Decree No. 8,725 of November 4th, 1882.

—By an imperial decree of the 14th inst. (No. 20,357) the Rio Claro S. Paulo Railway Company Limited is authorized to transact business in the empire. Another decree of the same date authorizes the transfer of the S. Carlos do Pinal (Rio Claro) line to this company.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the director of the D. Pedro II railway to transmit telegrams from stations on that line to the daily journals in this city and collect the charges from the said journals, on condition that a deposit be made in advance to cover the estimated telegrams received within a fixed period.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold at 224 in Buenos Aires!

—The Buenos Aires provincial railways are to be sold.

—The Argentine Congress has adopted Minister Varela's proposition for the creation of a national treasury.

—There were 42,245 immigrant departures from Genoa for the River Plate during the seven months ending 31st July.

—The Argentine government proposes to grant port privileges only to steamship companies which accept the new sanitary impositions.

—The longshoremen, masons, carpenters and letter-carriers Buenos Aires have struck for higher wages. With currency at over 50 per cent discount they can not live on their old wages.

—The minister of finance at Buenos Aires accuses the banks of being responsible for the crisis in that city. The government, of course, is responsible for nothing.

—The 1888 trade returns for Paraguay show that the imports were valued at \$3,289,757 and exports at \$2,588,668. The government collected \$1,389,132 in duties. The internal debt was reduced to \$766,239 during the year.

—The principal exports from Montevideo in August were 989 bales wool, 1,860 bales sheepskins, 150 bales hair, 1,047 pipes tallow, 55,114 salted hides, 90,446 dry hides, 337,507 horns, 9,989 bags maize and 501 mules.

—The Argentine government, according to a telegram of the 26th, has resolved to mortgage its bank stock, railway revenues and state properties to raise \$50,000,000 in gold in Europe. When a country reaches such a point as this, it is about time to retire altogether!

—A savage duel was fought between two senators at Buenos Aires on the 25th. Four shots were exchanged, no one was hit, and the exhausted combatants then kissed and made their peace with each other. It is really wonderful what a little theatrical defence can do!

LOCAL NOTES

—The steady increase in the deaths from small-pox in this city appears to have made no impression on the sanitary authorities.

—A decree dated on the 21st inst. increases the number of police delegates to five. The two new delegates will have charge of suburban districts.

—The 15th proximo has been selected as the date upon which the commercial classes of this city are to give a grand ball to the Princess Imperial.

—We hear that the dentists are about to start a bank of issue, based on gold deposits. All customers will be provided with chairs and will be charged by the hour.

—The returns now show the election of 93 liberals and 4 conservatives to the next Chamber of Deputies. Four districts are still in doubt and in 24 there will be a second election.

—The merchants of the Sacramento parish have asked permission of the police authorities to organize a force of night watchmen similar to that projected in the Candelaria parish.

—On the 24th the minister of empire is rather short with the Misericordia hospital authorities and orders that the sewerage must be connected with the City Improvements system forthwith.

—Sr. Deocleciano Martyr wanted to hold a meeting in the Largo de S. Francisco de Paula on the 24th. The police did not agree, and Sr. Martyr went right back on his name and did not put in an appearance.

—An irreverent thief broke into the apartments of Padre Raphael Palmeira, at No. 48, Rua Visconde Itaipua, a few days since, and carried off 250 twenty-franc pieces. The good padre should have laid up his treasures elsewhere.

—On the 22nd the police arrested an old black woman for street begging. It appears the venerable lady owns land near the Botanical Garden where she raises fowls, and she was probably endeavoring to raise funds to purchase *milho* for them.

—The 1st regiment of cavalry, national guard, has succeeded in obtaining 265 enlisted men. Its colonel, Comendador Malvino Reis, has made special efforts to fill up his ranks and by offering free uniforms, etc., and appears to be succeeding. Perhaps free *gaitada* is to be served out with the rations.

—The scene at the Banco de Credito Real on the 23rd, when the subscription lists for the Banco Constructor were opened, are described as being equalled only by the rush to subscribe to Messrs. Rothschild's Burmah ruby mines. Let us hope the companies will prove equally satisfactory to the enthusiastic subscribers.

—According to a communication from the minister of empire to the minister of finance, all sorts of uncleanness has been dumped on the ground filling in between Palace Square and the war arsenal to the detriment of public health. Sanitary improvements are great shakes when such a thing can occur right under the nose of the staff of the medical academy.

—The commandant of the 1st cavalry, national guard, has offered free uniforms to recruits in his corps, the object being to have the regiment properly organized by November 1st. The government is to furnish Comblain rifles (breach-loaders) to the infantry, Whitworth guns to the artillery and swords and lances to the cavalry. A number of enlistments are already reported.

—When *O Pais* commences to make fun of the republicans something has "leached loose" in the party. The journal in question says that when sundry republican electors were in conference in a house at Niteroy on the evening of the 23rd, a scamp threw a two-penny bomb into the room and broke up the meeting. One of the party, we quote *O Pais*, was so badly hurt that he had to send home for supplies.

—On the 24th there arrived here from Goyaz 6 Indians of the Coraibus tribe, one of whom is the chief. They are reported to have come to ask the Emperor for a supply of salt, farm implements and animals; besides these necessities the chief desires a commission in the national guard as lieutenant-colonel, that his brother be made a major and one of his sons a captain. A local journal not very well affected towards the national guard is responsible for the story.

—The Associação Commercial having petitioned the government, in the interests of commerce affected by the interruption in cable communication, to permit the Western and Brazilian company to lay their proposed new cable, the minister of agriculture replies that the company must first present their contract with the Sulmarine company. To satisfy a mere official caprice, therefore, the commercial interests of this port must continue to suffer incalculable prejudice.

—The Banco Nacional begins operations tomorrow, the Banco Internacional going into liquidation.

—When a woman of 40 years is brought up before the police for a shameful assault on a boy of 6 years, is it not time to stir up the *padres* to preach a little practical morality to the populace. And yet, such a case has recently occurred here and is under police investigation!

—Among the departures for the United States on the 5th prox. will be Capt. Saldanha da Gama, the Brazilian representative to the forthcoming international maritime congress in New York. Brazil could not have chosen a better representative, as the captain is well up in his profession and speaks English perfectly.

—The minister of agriculture has appointed J. Crockett de Sá, a civil engineer, to the very agreeable post of studying and reporting upon the organization of agricultural schools in Europe. In all probability the eminent engineer will make almost as profound a study of the subject as a lawyer might be able to do.

—The local shoe factories having petitioned the minister of finance to raise the duties on imported boots and shoes, the importers have protested that the projected taxes, averaging about 75000 a pair, will be prohibitive. It will increase the duty to about 150 per cent. If local factories can not run without protection of this character, they ought to take to potato-raising.

—The Washington postoffice authorities will be interested to know that the *Savona*, which was selected to bring out the American mails over a month ago, has met with an accident, and we are not likely to get our correspondence for some time yet. The superintendent of foreign mails might now try the West Coast route, in order to avoid sending by way of England.

—We regret to note that the Beethoven Club "having fallen into a period of decadence," the new directors have resolved to call upon members for a contribution of 100\$ each and to raise the quarterly subscription to 25\$, payable in advance. The need of a good club makes it a matter of sincere regret that the affairs of this once promising society have been so managed as to make an appeal of this character necessary.

—Sr. Francisco Belisario Soares de Souza, senator for Rio de Janeiro, died in this city yesterday on the 24th inst. Sr. Belisario had been a prominent character in the conservative party for some 20 years, and was minister of finance in the Coteipe cabinet. During the past session his constant attacks on the João Alfredo cabinet had much to do with its overthrow. Sr. Belisario gained some reputation among his political friends as a financier, and his death, at 50 years of age, is generally deplored.

—Sres. Parthal Mallet and Olavo Billac, both penny-a-liners, fought a duel without witnesses, but with swords, in the garden of the former on the morning of the 24th. Sr. Mallet was "pinched" in the stomach, but whether the wound is serious, or not, does not appear very clear. Some-body will get hurt yet in this playing at duelling. It is satisfactory to know that they sat down together before fighting and drew up a formal document declaring themselves to be innocent of any criminal intention.

—To follow the constant harping of the local press on the arrest of the paying-teller of the Bank of Brazil, one is led to believe that this gentleman is the first person who has ever been unjustly arrested in Brazil. It is ridiculous to run the matter into the ground, more particularly as the bank has already re-instated the martyr in his former position, which in itself is more than sufficient to relieve him of any stain upon his name. It must be confessed that his position was clearly suspicious and would have cost him his place, at the very least, in any well managed bank.

—The minister of empire having decided that the old barrack in Largo do Moura, so long used by a considerable number of miserable immigrants for shelter, must be at once closed up, the inspector of hygiene has been instructed to see that the inmates are sent away within a reasonable time. The sanitary *delegado* of that district has accordingly notified the French and Belgian consuls, to whose countries the immigrants belong, to remove them within a period of eight days. It would be interesting to know what these consuls have to do with the matter. The poor wretches were deluded into coming here by agents of the Brazilian government and we can not see therefore that anyone except the Brazilian immigration official is responsible.

—The many friends of the retiring United States consul-general, Mr. H. Clay Armstrong, including the leading coffee shippers, the American residents of this city and São Paulo, and many others, have united to present him with the *intimacy* of the decoration recently conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor—a *comenda* of the Order of the Rose—and a handsome gold watch, as testimony of the high appreciation and esteem which they entertain for him, both officially and personally. The presentation was made at a party given by Mr. James B. Kennedy, of Freitas Hotel Brothers, on Saturday last, accompanying it with a letter formally expressing the appreciation of the subscribers and their regrets at his departure. Mr. Armstrong replied briefly, thanking the committee and subscribers for their manifestations of appreciation for his services, and promising a more formal reply at another time. The total amount of the subscription was 2,800\$, the *comenda* costing 2,000\$. We shall hope to publish Mr. Armstrong's letter in our next.

—H. B. M.'s *S. Cormarant* arrived here on the 26th from Coquimbo.

—The Congress of American nations meets in Washington on the 2nd proximo.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. William Dodgson Quayle which took place in this city yesterday after a long illness.

—A respectable old German recently died in Petropolis leaving 4 children, 25 grand-children and 35 great-grand-children.

—On the 25th the corner-stone of the new barracks at the Realego gunnery school, near this city, was laid. The building is estimated to cost 260,000\$.

—Julian, the Apostate, stole 41 pairs of trousers on the morning of the 27th and the police ran him in. Fancy parents calling a son *Julião Apostata*!

—Telegrams received here on the night of the 27th announced the death of Prince Augusto, brother of the king of Portugal and nephew of the Emperor.

—Sr. Andrade Pinto has been chosen senator from Rio de Janeiro to succeed the late Senator Octaviano. Both the late and the present senators are liberals.

—A funny man recently stuck up a notice at the Ferry station here asking the party who stole his overcoat to bring him back a match box that was in one of the pockets.

—It is worthy of note that 161,888\$793 was spent upon the police force of this city in August, and with the result that the people are organizing a private force of night watchmen to protect their property.

—A force of 10 policemen and an officer are engaged at Laemmerst's lithographic offices where the government money destined to appear as currency of the Banco Nacional is being converted. The amount sent by the Treasury is said to exceed 6,000,000\$.

—On the 26th the local journals publish the names of 14 barons, 2 grand crosses, 20 *comendadores*, 35 *officinas* and 13 *cavalleiros* who have been granted these decorations and honors. It is not so very bad for one day's baking.

—On the 26th the chief of police ordered the first delegate to inform the owners of the book-makers' banks that they must take no more bets, as such operations are forbidden by § 1 of Art. 1 of Law No. 1,099 of September 18th, 1866.

—The chief of police has sent to the minister of justice the regulations for the civic guard, which will be composed of 200 men and officered by an intendant and four superintendents. It appears that five general officers for 200 men is rather too many.

—The minister of agriculture announces that he will receive proposals for the issue of open policies of marine insurance to cover goods from Europe and the United States up to November 15th next. The total amount is 3,000,000\$ and the particulars are published in the *Diario Official*.

—An old black woman long ago deposited funds in the Treasury to secure her liberty, but as this had become unnecessary she applied for her money and found that some other party had withdrawn it. The police have the matter in hand and know who the attorney was that drew the money.

—Sr. Antonio Augusto Fernandes Pinheiro, upon taking charge of the gas company, has addressed a communication to the *Jornal do Commercio* in which he promises general improvements in the service and declares that the company is sincerely desirous of serving the public well.

—We regret to announce the death, in his 46th year, on the 25th inst., of Mr. Simeon Miller, for many years the well known and popular superintendent of the Botanical Gardens tramway. Mr. Miller has been an invalid for a long time and has suffered greatly. We offer our sincere condolences to his afflicted family.

—We notice that the local press are going into ecstasies over some samples of Sta. Catharina wheat, which is declared to be superior to the foreign article. We should like to know where the editors of the Rio journals learned to qualify wheat; most of them know nothing about their own special product, coffee.

—The municipal chamber has changed the name of the Rua dos Arcos to Rua Francisco Belisario. It would have been more considerate had the councillors called the Rua da Alfanega, the name of which has no meaning at present, after the deceased financier whose political friends in that parish consider him "the first financier of the present generation."

—The Cães dos Mineiros, where so many passengers first land in this city, have been at last brought under the notice of the authorities and are to be improved. Unightly objects are being removed, and trees are to be planted. Let us hope, also, that the practice of dumping slops from the market restaurants into the water at this place, will likewise be regulated.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Chili is to be represented at Washington by Judge Alfonso of the Santiago Court of Appeal.

—The Chilean colony on Easter Island has broken up, the colonists deserting whenever the opportunity occurred.

—The rainfall for the present season up to August 24th at Valparaiso, according to the *Times*, measured 120 inches, against 30 inches in the same period of last year.

—A curious incident, according to the *Chilian Times*, occurred in the Congress at Santiago on August 17th when a question came up as to granting certain concessions to Mr. Josiah Harris in connection with the Huantajaya mining tunnel. No one contested the utility of the projected tunnel, nor the propriety of granting the petition for a remission of duties on the machinery and material imported for the work, but when one man charged that Harris had plotted to blow up the Chilean ironclads during the war and had then recovered damages for losses caused by the army, followed by another speaker who stated that Harris had tried to bribe him a year ago, the scheme was completely overwhelmed by a storm of indignation. Bribery is not unknown in Chili, nor are vehement protestations of morality.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The August receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 143,208\$715.

—The August receipts of the Fortaleza, Ceará, custom house amounted to 160,972\$168.

—The Nova Industria company (wire mails) decided on the 23rd to increase its capital to 400,000\$.

—The Companhia Electrica de S. Paulo has been organized with a capital of 80,000\$, divided into 1,600 shares of 50\$ each.

—The August receipts of the Pará provincial *recebedoria* were 173,485\$683, against 139,746\$784 in the same month of last year.

—The shareholders of the S. Lazaro mill decided on the 27th to increase the capital of the company from 700,000\$ to 1,750,000\$.

—The bankers' clearing house is to commence operations on October 1st. The inspector is Sr. José Gonçalves Pecego Jr.

—The Fabril Brasileira company was organized on the 27th. It is to produce pins, hair-pins, buckles, and buttons of various qualities.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the São João mill held on the 25th it was decided to increase the capital of the company to 1,000,000\$.

—The Banco de S. Paulo was inaugurated on the 25th with a capital of 10,000,000\$. The shares with 20\$ paid up are reported to have been selling at 45\$.

—On the 25th the Banco do Commercio deposited 1,200,000\$ in gold with the Banco do Brazil to comply with the banks of issue law under which it will be reorganized.

—The total receipts of the Ceará custom house for the half year ending June 30th last were 705,073\$980, against 924,851\$331 last year, and 978,184\$373 in 1887.

—Of the 15,000 shares comprising the capital of the Transatlantica navigation company, recently organized here, over 13,000 changed hands at 35\$—50\$ premium on the 25th inst. An excellent business for the sellers.

—The president of the province of Maranhão has called a meeting of the directors of banks established there to consider the advisability of making arrangements with the Treasury for the extending of aid to agriculture.

—The Banco de Credito Real do Rio Grande do Sul secured its capital, 5,000,000\$ in 200\$ shares, on the 25th, a part having been placed in the province. The new bank has a provincial guarantee of 6 per cent. on its hypothecary notes.

—The shareholders of the Banco Credito Real de Minas held a meeting at Juiz de Fora on the 23rd and resolved to increase the capital of that bank from 500,000\$ to 3,000,000\$. The contract with the government for extending aid to agriculture was also approved.

—The subscriptions to the capital of the Banco Constructor are said to have reached nearly four times the amount asked for, or 200,000,000\$ against 50,000,000\$. The demand was almost wholly for speculators who expect to realize a premium on the *entrada*.

—*O Pais* on the 25th says the Banco da Lavouira, S. Paulo, has contracted with the provincial government to finance the great Ypiranga monument lottery of 5,000,000\$ for a commission of 1,000,000\$ and that the bank in its turn had transferred the contract to a French syndicate, paying 700,000\$ commission, which will offer the tickets for sale in the Brazilian section of the Paris exposition, the necessary authority having been secured from the French government.

—Decree No. 10,369 dated September 28th, authorises the Banco Nacional to commence operations in the Empire.

—The May revenue receipts in the province of Matto Grosso amounted to 20,002\$303, against 24,760\$887 in the same month of last year.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco União de Credito held on the 28th it was resolved to increase the capital to 10,000,000\$ in order to reorganize under the banks of issue law.

—Rumor has it that after the proposed modifications in the statutes of the Banco do Brazil, Visconde de S. Francisco will resign the presidency of the bank and Senator Dantas will be elected to the vacancy.

—The "Brazileira Sabonifica" company, with a capital of 1,500,000\$, is in process of organization. The objects are soap-making, etc., and it is said that several of the established soap boilers will join the company.

—The government has signed a contract with the Banco da Lavoura e Commercio to advance 20,000,000\$ to agriculture, the bank to supply a like sum. The provinces of Pernambuco and Pará are said to be contemplated in this contract.

—According to an article published in Le Temps of Paris on the 9th and translated in the Gazeta de Noticias of the 29th the Banco Nacional do Brazil has been organized under the auspices of a French syndicate with the Banque de Paris at the head.

—The August customs receipts at Pará amounted to 662,511\$303, against 758,227\$434 last year and 768,038\$841 in 1887. Of the receipts last month, 353,356\$977 were from imports, 156,405\$012 from exports, 79,341\$605 from internal revenue taxes, and the balance from various sources.

—The Minas provincial treasury has recently paid the following sums on interest guaranties, for the second half of 1888:

Rio Branco central issue..... 22,183\$389
Oeste de Minas railway..... 140,000 000
Leopoldina railway..... 361,984 573

—Those who are speculating in "Macchês" on the belief that the Leopoldina has been sold to an important London banking house, should bear in mind that three weeks is a long time to close a bargain where the buyer is thoroughly well informed in the business. There will be less buoyancy when the game is known.

—The minister of finance has refused the application of the Banco Popular de S. Paulo for an advance of 1,000,000\$ to be loaned to agriculturists as the amount destined to this service has been already distributed, and he adds that the province of S. Paulo is comprised within the zone granted to banks that have already secured advances for the purpose mentioned.

—We see by our São Paulo exchanges that the Casa Bancaria da Provincia de S. Paulo Nielsen & Co. suffered no loss in the fire of the 20th, which destroyed the building in which the bank was located, beyond that of a part of its furniture. The bank received numerous offers of assistance and temporary offices, and was able to resume business with but slight delay.

—A company to manufacture candles and soap with a capital of 1,000,000\$ is in process of organization. It is to be known as the Commercio e Industria and a good part of the shares are said to be already subscribed for. And yet another, which from its name is to conduct a similar business, Companhia Industrial de Stearna, with 500,000\$ capital, is now spoken of.

—Messrs. Duvivier & Co. and the Empresa de Obras Publicas no Brazil have in process of organization a company with a capital of 700,000\$ under the style of "Cantareira e Viagem Fluminense," the object of which is to secure the Niechroy water works contract, the Niechroy tram lines and the Ferry company. At a meeting of the shareholders of the last company held on the 28th, the fusion with the new company was approved.

—At the organization of the Banco de S. Paulo on the 25th, the following directors were chosen: Srs. Carlos Teixeira de Carvalho, Luiz Berrini, Conde do Pinhal, Barão de Taubay and Moreira de Barros. The Conde do Pinhal has chosen president. The salary of director was fixed at 6,000\$ per annum, the president to receive 1,200\$ and his assistant 1,000\$ a month additional. A majority of the directors are p-anters and have no knowledge whatever of banking.

—The receipts at the Rio custom house for the eight months, January—August, were as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1889, 1888, and 1887. Rows include Importation, Port dues, Exports, Smugglers, Stamps, Deposits, and Tax per cent.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 30th, 1889.

Table of exchange rates for various currencies including Brazilian milreis, U.S. dollars, and London sterling.

EXCHANGE.

September 23.—The London and Brazilian Bank advanced its sterling rate to 27 1/2, the others maintained 27 1/2 officially. Rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 24 1/2—24 3/4 on Paris and 42 1/2—42 3/4 on Hamburg at 20 dics 1880 on New York at sight. Business in bank sterling on bankers direct was reported at 27 1/2, and at 27 1/2 on London office and from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2.

September 24.—Official rates were unchanged. Bank sterling was again reported at 27 1/2—27 1/2 on bankers, and at 27 1/2 on London office and from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2. The market was firm and quiet.

September 25.—No changes in official rates, but the market was higher again. Brokers reported bank sterling direct at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2, and at 27 1/2—27 1/2 from second hands, and quoted commercial at 27 1/2. There was not much doing.

September 26.—The market was somewhat higher and firm. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2—27 1/2 on bankers direct, and at 27 1/2 from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2. There still appears to be very little movement and money scarce.

September 27.—No changes in official rates and the market is still very firm. Bank sterling on bankers was again reported at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2, and at 27 1/2 on London office and from second hands. Commercial sterling was again quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2.

September 28.—Official rates at the banks are unchanged, viz: 27 1/2—27 1/2 on London, 24 1/2—24 3/4 on Paris and 42 1/2—42 3/4 on Hamburg at 20 dics 1880 on New York at sight. Brokers reported the market quiet and firm with bank sterling direct on bankers at 27 1/2—27 1/2 and commercial quoted at 27 1/2. From second hands bank sterling was also reported at 27 1/2.

September 29.—The Banco Internacional has advanced its sterling rate to 27 1/2 on bankers, at the other banks there is no change. The market is firm and commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2, scarce.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock and share sales for September 23, listing various banks and companies with their respective prices.

Table of stock and share sales for September 24, listing various banks and companies with their respective prices.

Table of stock and share sales for September 25, listing various banks and companies with their respective prices.

Table of stock and share sales for September 26, listing various banks and companies with their respective prices.

Table of stock and share sales for September 27, listing various banks and companies with their respective prices.

Table of stock and share sales for September 28, listing various banks and companies with their respective prices.

Table of stock and share sales for September 29, listing various banks and companies with their respective prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th September, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.—The reported sales put up some 60,000 bags for the week, but exporters are reported to have steadily denied doing any great amount of business, so that the probabilities are that brokers are giving in sales and contracts made previously. Advances from abroad are said to be unsatisfactory; our stock however, continues to disappear and holders in view of this fact are not likely to modify their pretensions. Receipts are on the same average, the only feature being a sharp increase in the supply barra destra, which is probably Minas Gerais coffee coming in by the Leopoldina railway. So far as we can learn the market is steady, but with very little animation and the constant advance in the rates of exchange consequent upon the enormous sums of money that must be brought into the country still further embarrass legitimate business in coffee. The first quarter of this unsatisfactory season has now closed and the shipments and stocks here amount to about 800,000 bags; if therefore the figures of the pessimists are approximately correct, our supply for the remaining nine months of the crop year 1889-90 will not much exceed 1,200,000 bags, which appears to us absurd.

Table of export statistics for coffee, showing quantities for various destinations like Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 15,500 bags for the United States, 4,000 Europe, 44 Cape of Good Hope, 44 elsewhere, 20,288 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: Sept. 24 New York Br str Mira 19,426, 26 New Orleans Br str Baron Billawen 13,385, Galveston 1,250, 26 Baltimore Amer bk Baltimore 7,861.

Europe: Sept. 23 London Br str Dora 2,718, 25 Mediterranean Aust str Pandora 3,462, 26 Hamburg Ger str Sardinia 6,260, 26 London Br str Lorient 1,594, 26 Havre Br str Ville de Rosario 7,752, 27 Mediterranean Br str Providence 4,791.

Receipts last week were 4,664 bags, against 10,042 bags for the week before and 41,025 bags for the preceding week. The market is reported steady this morning at our last quotations: Washed nominal per arroba, Superior do nominal, Good first do, Regular first do, Ordinary first do, Good second do, Ordinary second do.

Table of vessel loading and load statistics, listing various ships and their cargo.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table of daily coffee reports showing prices for various grades of coffee and market conditions.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table of weekly summary statistics for September 28th, including shipments for United States, Europe, and elsewhere, and steamer clearances.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchanges. Includes sub-sections for Coffee, Rice, and Codfish.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been: 4,948 tons per Dunckerque, from Cardiff...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 25. SAN NICOLAS—Amer bg Maroon; 415 tons; Morse; 20 ds...

Table of shipping arrivals and departures. Columns include Name, Where from, Consignee, Date, and other details.

Table of arrivals and departures of foreign steamers. Columns include Date, Name, Where from, Consignee, and Cargo.

Imports.

Vessels have at last commenced to come in and there has been a good deal of movement in the markets. Receipts of Flour are small, prices are higher again and the market is very firm and advancing...

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

GAZPE—Br bg Zingara; 174 tons; Le Brocq; ballast. NEW YORK—Amer bk Cardenas; 369 tons; Horton; ballast...

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

ROSAHO—Sweed lug Anna Maria; same cargo. ROSARIO—Ital bk Astora; same cargo.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The only business reported is: Br bg Westfa, coffee to Port Elizabeth, £135; thence to Macao to load salt to Pelotas, 400—500 rs. and Nor bg Xelotte, to carry on cargo of Br bk Lindholm to Port Natal, £950, thence to load salt at Macao for Rio, 400—500 rs.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including names like Africa, Claudia, and others.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1889.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro. Columns include Name, Tonnage, Where from, Consignee, and other details.

BAHIA.

STAG—About 6,000 bags No. 7 D. S., remainder of Estancia crop have been sold at \$8.98 per 10 kilos, for Rio de Janeiro. Stocks in first hands are now almost exhausted...

PARA.

REWER—Although the demand continued sluggish for nearly a fortnight the tone of the market remained quiet steadily during this time, due chiefly to moderate arrivals, and it has since considerably improved in buoyancy...

BRASIL NUTS.—Without arrivals. tons 960

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. 127.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil:
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça 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 1ª 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 Inhamata.
Telephone No. 192.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000
Agents: John Moore & Co. agents.
No. 8, Rua de Candelaria

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

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.
Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite
Agents for Brazil:
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Rio de Janeiro.

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Receives Goods in bond according to Fable No. 7 of the custom house regulations.
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Large, airy, and with excellent sea view and bath.

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Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Oct. 3 and Oct. 8.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.
Agents: Phipps Brothers & Co.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.
CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILES

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
ADVANCE, Captain Griffiths... 19 Oct.
FINANCE " Baker... 9 Nov.
ALLIANÇA " Beers... 7 Dec.

ALLIANÇA, Captain BEERS.
NEW YORK calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,
PARÁ, BARRIADOS, MARTINIQUE AND
St. THOMAS
Passage Rates
To Liverpool..... \$220
New York..... \$145
& back.. \$275

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

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN SEPT. and OCT.
To New York:
Lapicé..... Sept. 30th
Biela..... Oct. 5th
For Antwerp calling at Southampton (for London)
Hevelius..... Oct. 15th
For Other Ports:
Bellucia New Orleans..... Sept. 30th
For Southern coast Ports:
Cavour..... Weekly
Chatham.....
Canning.....
or Cabral.....

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

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Bremen — United States
" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia
Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 5th of each month to
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.
Passage Rates:
1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 100/000
" New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 150/000
" London..... 500 " 70/000
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.
Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000
Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
BRANCHES:
LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DOSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.
Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 360,000
Draws on:
Messrs. GILLY, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON;
Messrs. MALLETT FRERES & Co., PARIS;
Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & 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
Frankfurt o/ Main
Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp
Banca Generale and agencies..... Rome
Genoa
Naples
Milan
and other Italian cities
Madrid
Barcelona
Cadiz
Banco Hipotecario de España, 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
Montevideo
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York
Bills foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

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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 delicately flavoured beverages which may vary in heavy doses of food that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by losing ourselves well fortified with pure food.
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, 1879, succeeding the British and American Herald. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of its publication, the designations of number and volume were continued. 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 paper. 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 and 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 a 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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