

THE RIO NEWS.

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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. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays. J. S. MATTISON, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Laranjeiras No. 96. 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 Guimarães No. 24.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 145 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. Joaquim. 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.
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Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraty 7:22. Entre Rios 9:32 and Tabira (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:25 a. m. and returns to Rio at 12:10 p. m. São Paulo must change at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. Downward train leaves Barra at 12:15 a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m. Porto Novo 12:25. Entre Rios 1:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Lunited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m. arrives at Barra at 10:25. Entre Rios at 12:25 and Maratua 12:30 (terminus) at 10:25 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. S. Paulo train leaves Maratua Procopio at 5:00 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50. Arrives at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m. 3:15 and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:05 p. m. second and third to Barra arriving at 10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belon arriving at 7:32. Downward train leaves Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m. and leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 and 11:15 p. m. and leave Belon at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m. and leave Barra at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:20 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 12:05 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. Downward—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. For Macaé train leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:45 a. m. arriving at 12:21 and 7:08 p. m. From Macaé train leave at 5 a. m. and passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1:10 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, 3, 5, 30 p. m. returning from Paineiras at 7, 35, 10, 30 a. m., 5, 11 a. m., 12, 30, 2, 3, 35, 5 and 6, 30 p. m., returning at 8, 35, 10, 05, 11, 35 a. m., 1, 05, 2, 35, 4, 05, 5, 35 and 9, 30 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. STRAMASS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Paineira at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6, 05, and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:05 and 7:30 a. m. and at 3:50 p. m. week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

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 Malvern 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. 93 Rua 1^a de Março, 12 to 3 p. m.; residence 49 Rua de Humaitá.
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Acceptor: formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Hotels.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 14th, 1889.

BRAZIL is clearly the land of the unexpected, a nation of inexplicable contradictions. Only eighteen months have passed since the peaceful legislative adoption of an unconditional measure of abolition which the same legislature had formally refused to consider in any shape only a few months before. Everybody hailed the new law with frantic acclamations at the moment, and then calmly permitted hostile parties to carry on a systematic attack upon some of its provisions for months thereafter. Out of this act of justice and good policy sprung so much dissatisfaction with the government that hundreds of angry slave-holders went over to the republican party and swelled its heretofore insignificant number to a figure which for a time seriously menaced the security of the government. On August 22nd, not quite fifteen months ago, the Emperor returned from a long absence in Europe, where he had been gravely ill, and was received with every demonstration of joy and affection. A party of military students even climbed to the top of the Sugar Loaf and displayed the word "Salve" to welcome his return. A little over five months ago the ministry which had secured the abolition of slavery, was overthrown, and although the conservatives had a large majority it resulted in the organization of a liberal ministry under Visconde de Ouro Preto (Alfonso Celso) who dissolved the Chamber and ordered new elections. These elections were held on August 31st, only ten weeks ago, and resulted in the return of only four or five conservatives, and one republican. The republican vote which had so frightened the country and which, in some districts, led to the union of the two old monarchical parties against the republican candidate, was ridiculously small in comparison with what was anticipated and the government measures to meet it. This diminished vote may have been influenced, perhaps, by the supposed attempt of Adriano do Valle to shoot the Emperor on the night of July 15th, but after every allowance it was much too small to warrant any fear for the time being, though large enough to demonstrate the steady growth of republican sentiment and the triumph of the republic at no distant day.

SINCE the August elections very little has been heard of republican schemes, and the prime minister, intoxicated with success, unbounded praise and the exercise of almost unlimited power, was able to pursue his course serenely and without fear. His

brilliance and audacity were never shown more conspicuously than during these few weeks of successful power; he decreed the redemption of the national currency in gold, he converted the foreign debt to a lower rate of interest, he promised aid to planters in lavish terms, he bestowed titles and decorations on every hand, he aided and encouraged a mania for speculation never before witnessed in this capital, and he exercised the great power devolving upon him to an exceptional degree through the feeble condition of the Emperor, with the air and temper of a despot, rather than that of a patriotic statesman. And all this time, while nearly every one appeared to unite in the most extravagant praises of the man, there was an undercurrent of distrust and discontent spreading in every direction which none but the dullest of observers could have failed to note. On the 9th inst. he had apparently reached the zenith of his career. The Associação Commercial of this city had just held a meeting to manifest their appreciation of his services to the country and had resolved to erect a statue to him in the new Exchange, and on that night he entertained the Chilean officers on Ilha Fiscal with a grand ball at which some four or five thousand guests were present and which is said to have cost fully 250,000\$. In one week from that brilliant hour the whole scene had been changed, the Visconde de Ouro Preto was a prisoner under sentence of deportation, the republic had been declared, and the Emperor himself and his family were under guard, divested of all power and under orders to leave the country within twenty-four hours! And this radical change had been consummated swiftly, orderly and without either resistance or loss of life! One individual effort only was made to resist, that of the minister of marine, Barão do Ladario,—all honor to his bravery and dedication!—but to no other purpose than winning a few honorable scars and the reputation of being the one man in Rio de Janeiro who knew his duty and was not afraid to perform it. Beginning with a mutiny of two battalions of regulars which refused to leave for the provinces, and the desertion from the government of all the military force brought up to suppress the revolt on the morning of the 15th, the republican leaders, probably through an understanding with the officers, seized the opportunity to join in the deposition of the ministry and then to proclaim the republic. It is not certain that all the prominent military officers anticipated a revolutionary movement of such a character, but carried away by the enthusiasm of their brother officers and the cadets they soon fell into line and helped establish a provisional power which immediately proclaimed the republic and organized a government. The completeness of this organization and the rapidity with which it was put into execution, is a proof that everything had been prearranged. The military element is stronger than a true republican could wish, for it presages serious trouble in the future; but it is an element which now maintains order and protects the organization of the new system. Of the agitators themselves there is but little to say. The great majority are, as is always the case, men of no experience in public affairs, no stability of character, and absolutely no appreciation of the step which they have just taken. They know just about as much of republican institutions as did Camille Desmoulins, the type and hero of their class. Among the leaders, however, there are a number of men of character, experience and sound judgment, and if the Brazilian republic is started out in the right direction it will be due wholly to their efforts. There will be theatrical display and much abuse of this newly acquired

irresponsible power, but with such men as Benjamin Constant, Prudente de Moraes, Campos Salles, Aristides Lobo and others at the head of affairs, here and in the provinces, we are convinced that an honest effort will be made to render full justice as well as to maintain order under the new regime. In the provinces the seizure of power has been effected, so far as the provisional republican government permits us to know, without difficulty and almost without resistance. The representatives of imperial authority have everywhere surrendered their places, which have been taken either by representatives of local organizations or of the central provisional government.

As for the causes which have led to this sweeping and extraordinary revolution, this sudden collapse of an empire which feared nothing one short week ago, and this unexpected triumph of the republicans who were so overwhelmingly defeated only ten weeks ago, a thorough review of Brazilian history since the organization of the empire must be employed to determine their character and influence. These causes have been institutional as well as personal. The constitution was the result of violence and the creation of an unbalanced intellect and arbitrary will. The institutions founded under this instrument were not of the character required to promote sound patriotism and general prosperity among the people. The whole history of the two reigns has been filled with petty contentions and the settlement of discontent through the distribution of imperial favors. D. Pedro II has been an exceptionally amiable and well-meaning ruler, but his rule has lacked vigor and frankness. He has weakened the national character by the too frequent employment of weak men to administer his government, men who preferred to postpone difficulties and shirk responsibilities rather than take the risks of defeat. Desiring all for the good of his country, he has accomplished so little that Brazil to-day has nearly all her great administrative and economic problems still to solve. The bane of temporizing in the face of an emergency has run through her whole political life, and was the prime source of weakness when the crisis came. We can not find the record of one public man who had a suggestion of vigorous resistance to offer. The Emperor has been surrounded all his life by sycophants and courtiers and temporizing advisers, but when the need of a true friend came, one with a clear head and strong hand, there was not one to be found. It is a matter for congratulation that no lives have been sacrificed and no property destroyed, and it is a cause for gratification that the revolutionary government has generously provided for his support in exile, but we have no word of commendation for a people who can change their principles and institutions in a moment without protest or thought of resistance. Men of character do not change their sentiments, habits and principles as they change their coats, nor do they yield that which is revered and dear to them without a struggle. There are things in this life whose preservation is worth the shedding of one's blood, the sacrifice of peace and everything a man holds dear, and we could entertain a much higher respect for the men who declare themselves monarchists if they had shown some sign of such a spirit. The die, however, has been cast and the revolution has triumphed. The new men are to be congratulated that bloodshed has been avoided and that the way is fully open to them for the reorganization of the country under the new system proposed. It is to be hoped that they will hasten the settlement of affairs in the interests of industry and commerce, and that they will use liberally and wisely the great power seized by them for the better progress and security of the country.

THE REVOLUTION.

On the morning of the 15th inst., that part of the population of Rio which was not in the secret, was surprised, and many were alarmed, by the movement of marines, sailors and police through the streets towards the Campo Sant'Anna, and the report soon spread that the regular troops had refused to obey the orders for their embarking for the provinces and that force was to be employed to quell the mutiny. This rumor was quickly followed by the news that not only a revolt but a revolution was imminent, the whole garrison of Rio having abandoned the government, that the ministers were prisoners, that the minister of marine had been killed, and such others of a very alarming character.

The first result was the closing of the banks and nearly all of the stores and shops, the custom-house and public departments, and the congregation of crowds in the streets, who however did not appear to understand exactly what the gravity of the situation really was. During the whole day—so far as we could see—the enthusiasm was only apparent in the Rua do Ouvidor and manifested by well-known republican agitators. The spectators were rather indifferent, and there was a noticeable lack of enthusiasm among the people everywhere.

A summary of the occurrences shows that on the night of the 14th inst. the government was aware that some movement of a revolutionary character was imminent and had ordered a force of police to be held in readiness.

At 2 a. m. on the 15th the ministry was assembled at the navy yard and between 5 and 6 a force of marines numbering 160, and 196 sailors, were landed there and marched to the barracks at the Campo Sant'Anna, the ministers accompanying, or shortly following the force. At the barracks there were concentrated the 1st, 7th and 10th battalions of the line, a force of police, said to have numbered 450, and the corps of firemen, all of which, it is inferred, the government considered attached to it. Early in the morning Gen. Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, who, ill in bed, had been informed the preceding night that the 2nd brigade in quarters at S. Christovão would revolt and counted upon his assistance, placed himself at the head of two regiments, 1st and 9th cavalry and a battery of artillery, 2nd, and proceeded to besiege the Sant'Anna barracks, occupied also by the general headquarters of the army, and where the ministry was assembled, and intimated the premier to resign the government. Rumor says that one of the ministers had proposed to a general present to organize a brigade to meet and resist the attacking force, but that the commission was declined. A mutiny in position was apparent among the troops in barracks, and the 10th battalion refused to leave for the purpose of forming back the military students who were expected from their school at Botafogo. Finally, whether by orders, or spontaneously, the barracks' gate was thrown open, Gen. Deodoro rode in, passed by the troops drawn up in parade, who saluted him, and finally returned to the street accompanied by the whole garrison, the ministers witnessing the spectacle from the windows of the headquarters. The Adjutant General of the army and Gen. Deodoro then had a short conference at which the two generals proceeded to where the ministry was met and Gen. Deodoro, declaring the motives for the revolt and the deposition of the cabinet, ordered the arrest of Visconde de Ouro Preto, the premier, and Candido de Oliveira, minister of justice and lately acting as minister of war, to whom he declared that the army demanded their expatriation in satisfaction for the persecution exercised by them when in power. The two ministers were afterwards relieved of arrest and in the afternoon the whole cabinet returned to their homes under escort and without molestation. The only serious affair had occurred previously to the surrender of the cabinet. Barão do Ladario, minister of marine, had left the barracks to give some orders and on his return was ordered to surrender by an officer of Gen. Deodoro's escort. The minister is said to have drawn a revolver and aimed it at this officer, and upon the general repeating the demand for his surrender to have fired a shot at him which missed. Shots were then fired upon him and he fell with four wounds, none of which are serious, although one was severe. With this exception there appears to have been no bloodshed.

Before the ministers finally surrendered they, between 11 and 12 o'clock, had telegraphed the Emperor at Petropolis asking to resign and declaring that after consultation with various general officers it was decided that resistance was impossible. The Emperor at once took a special train on the Rio and Northern railway and coming overland reached the city palace between 2 and 3 p.m. accompanied by the Empress, and where he was shortly after joined by the Princess Imperial and Comte d'Eu, and many distinguished men, irrespective of political parties, besides families and personal friends. Among the visitors was the commander of the Chilean ironclad to whom the Emperor is reported to have expressed a belief that the disturbance was only temporary. At about 3.30 p.m. the late premier, Visconde de Ouro Preto, arrived at the palace and personally tendered the resignation of the ministry. After the usual refusal, this was accepted and on request he suggested as his successor Senator Silveira Martins, who was shortly expected here but, it afterwards appeared, whose arrest had been ordered by the revolutionary government at Sta. Catharina. The Emperor then expressed a desire to confer with Gen. Deodoro, who could not be found; and Senators Dantas and Correia who had volunteered to visit the general, returned with information that the provisional ministry had been formed, many high officials appointed, and that the army, losing all faith in the monarchical parties, had joined hands with the republicans; further that various provinces had already declared their adherence to the movement. The Emperor is said to have appeared very much shaken and aged and the Princess greatly affected, but the Comte d'Eu maintained great coolness. The Princess and her husband came to the city by water after sending their children, under charge their tutor, to Petropolis. Later on a force of infantry and cavalry reported to the gentleman in charge of the Emperor and mounted guard, refusing entrance to all who did not obtain permission from the Emperor's

attendant. At 9 p.m. Senator Saraiva, who had only just arrived from Europe, was sent for and at 11.20 a meeting of the council of state, attended by liberals and conservatives, was held, when it was unanimously decided to form a new government. Later on Sr. Saraiva was again sent for, but the result of his call did not transpire.

During the afternoon, the provisional government was informed that the late premier was in conclave with friends, and that ammunition was being abstracted from the war arsenal. The rearrest of Visconde de Ouro Preto and Sr. Candido de Oliveira was immediately ordered and the former, accompanied by his son, Sr. Alfonso Caiso Junior, was confined in the 1st cavalry barracks to await deportation; the latter had sought concealment and was not arrested until Sunday.

The troops, marines and military students paraded various streets and their passage through the Rua do Ouvidor was cheered by many spectators. The building of the municipal chamber was entered by a crowd, headed by a councilman, where some windows were broken and an address of congratulation to the army drawn up, wherein the republic was also declared.

A military officer had during the day assumed the position of chief of police, and the stations which had been abandoned in the morning were again opened and occupied by police and troops of the line, which later policed the city during the night with orders to guarantee the liberty and rights of all citizens, with no disturbances of any character during the day, or night, and the first day of the Brazilian republic's life closed.

The Treasury was occupied by the provisional government at 4 p.m. and the manifests and decrees appointing cabinet ministers, governors of states, and that regulating the provisional direction of the country, as follows, were made public:

PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Fellow Citizens.—The people, the army and the navy of the nation, in perfect communion of sentiments with our fellow citizens resident in the provinces, have just decreed the deposition of the Imperial dynasty and consequently the extinction of the representative monarchical system.

As an immediate result of this national revolution, of an essentially patriotic character, there has just been instituted a provisional government, whose mission is to guarantee the liberty and rights of citizens, together with public order.

To form this government, while the national sovereignty, through its competent organs, does not proceed to choose a definite government, the undersigned citizens have been nominated by the chief of the executive power of the nation.

Fellow Citizens.—The provisional government, simply a temporary agent of the national sovereignty, is the government of peace, of liberty, of fraternity and of order.

In the use of the extraordinary attributes and facilities with which it has been invested for the defense of the integrity of the country and of public order, the provisional government, by all means within its reach, promises and guarantees to all the inhabitants of Brazil, natives and foreigners, security for life and property, respect for individual and political rights, excepting, as to the latter, the limits demanded by the seal of the country and by the legitimate defense of the government proclaimed by the people, and the national army and navy.

Fellow Citizens.—The functions of ordinary justice as well as those of civil and military administration will continue to be exercised by the representatives as heretofore existent, in relation to acts in the fulness of their effects; in relation to persons with regard to the acquired advantages and rights of each functionary.

But the life-term of the Senate is immediately abolished, as well as the council of state. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.

Fellow Citizens.—The provisional government recognizes and respects all the national engagements contracted during the preceding regime, the existing treaties with foreign powers, the domestic and foreign public debt, contracts in force and all other legally constituted obligations.

Marshal Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca, Chief of the Provisional Government.

Aristides da Silveira Lobo, Minister of the Interior.

Ruy Barbosa, Minister of Finance and *ad interim* of Justice.

Lt. Col. Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães, Minister of War.

Commodore Eduardo Wandenkolk, Minister of Marine.

Quintino Bocayuna, Minister of Foreign Affairs and *ad interim* of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works.

The following appointments, in addition to the above, were made on the 15th inst. by the provisional government:

Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles, minister of justice; Demetrio Ribeiro, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works; Francisco Portella, governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro; José Cesario de Faria Alvim, governor of the State of Minas Geraes; Manoel Victorino Pereira, governor of the State of Bahia; and João Baptista Sampaio Ferraz, chief of police of Rio de Janeiro.

Decreto No. 1.—November 15th, 1889.

The Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil decrees:

Art. 1.—It is provisionally proclaimed and decreed that the form of government of the Brazilian nation is a Federative Republic.

Art. 2.—The provinces of Brazil reunited by the tie of federation will constitute the United States of Brazil.

Art. 3.—Each one of these states, in the exercise of its legitimate sovereignty, will opportunistly decree its definite constitution, electing its deliberative bodies and local governments.

Art. 4.—Pending the election of the Constituent Congress of Brazil as well as of the legislatures of each of the states, through regular channels, the Brazilian nation will be directed by the Provisional Government of the republic; and the new states

by the governments that may be proclaimed, or, in fault of these, by governors delegated by the Provisional Government.

Art. 5.—The governments of the federate states will adopt with urgency measures necessary to the maintenance of order and public safety, the defense and guarantee of the liberty and rights of citizens, whether natives or foreigners.

Art. 6.—In any of the states where public order is disturbed and where the local government lacks efficacious means for the repression of the disturbances and to secure peace and public tranquillity, the Provisional Government will exercise the necessary interference that, with the support of the public force, the free exercise of the rights of citizens and the free action of constituted authorities may be secured.

Art. 7.—The proclaimed form of government being the Federative Brazilian Republic, the Provisional Government does not and will not recognize any local government contrary to the republican system, awaiting as becomes its duty, the definite pronouncement of the vote of the nation freely expressed by popular suffrage.

Art. 8.—The regular public force, represented by the three arms of the army and by the navy of the nation, of which garrisons or detachments may exist in various provinces, will continue subordinate to and exclusively dependent on the Provisional Government, the local governments being empowered by the means within their reach to decree the organization of a civic guard destined to police the territory of each one of the new states.

Art. 9.—All the civil and military departments heretofore subordinate to the central government of the Brazilian nation are equally subordinate to the Provisional Government of the Republic.

Art. 10.—The territory of the neutral municipalities is provisionally under the immediate administration of the Provisional Government of the republic, and the city of Rio de Janeiro is also provisionally constituted the seat of the federal power.

Art. 11.—The execution of this decree, in regard to their respective duties, is placed with the secretaries of state of the various departments or ministries of the present Provisional Government.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th November, 1889.

Marshal Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca, Chief of the Provisional Government; S. Lobo; Ruy Barbosa; Q. Bocayuna; Benjamin Constant; Wandenkolk.

SECOND DAY.

On the morning of the 16th there was considerable movement of troops, principally cavalry, about the streets, the guards at the city palace were doubled and the Imperial family were declared prisoners, or at least communication with them was forbidden. At about 2 p.m. an officer of cavalry with an escort brought to the palace an intimation from the Provisional Government to the Emperor, that he and his family should leave the country within 24 hours. The Emperor received the intimation with coolness, but the Princess who was also present showed great distress; the Emperor asked for a slight delay, during which he himself wrote and signed his acquiescence in which he referred to having served his country for over half a century, that he yielded to force and desired all felicity for Brazil. Many friends, desirous of accompanying the Imperial family in their exile are said to have made inquiries as to whether they could return, and were answered in the affirmative. Conde de Motta Maia, the Emperor's physician, declared his intention of accompanying his patient, and was granted by the government one year's leave of absence with his pay—he being a professor at the Academy of Medicine.

At midnight the Conde d'Eu's major-domo visited the provision administrator of finance and laying before him a list, explained that the financial position of the Imperial family would render necessary at least 2,000,000\$ for their establishment in Europe. The minister replied that the government was prepared to advance 5,000,000\$ in one payment, the contract and decree to be handed to the Emperor upon his embarkation which must be immediate. The Emperor accepting, the following decree was signed by the members of the provisional government:

The Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil desiring to promote the propriety of the position and establishment of the family of the deposed dynasty, decrees:

Art. 1.—There is conceded for one only occasion for the Emperor the sum of five thousand contos de reis (5,000,000\$).

Art. 2.—This amount is not in prejudice of advantages secured to the chief of the deposed dynasty and his family in the message of the Provisional Government of this date.

Art. 3.—Dispositions to the contrary are revoked.—Rio de Janeiro, 16th November, 1889.

Between 2 and 3 a.m. on the 17th the Emperor and Empress left the palace in a carriage and the Princess and Princess on foot for the Caes Pharoux where a small launch was in waiting, which transported the family and suite aboard the gunboat *Paranahyba*, from which they will be taken by the northern ports steamer *Alagoas* to their destination. The *Alagoas* will be escorted by at least one man-of-war.

The other occurrences of the day were the arrest of Senator Silveira Martins at Sta. Catharina by order of the provisional government, and of Barão de Jacaguary, a half-pay officer of the navy, and one or two national guard commanders in the city, but these were all shortly released, the latter it is supposed having accepted the present situation. Senator Saraiva addressed a communication to Gen. Deodoro informing him that he had been charged with the formation of a cabinet; the general replied that he was too late, as the government was formed and the names of the members already published in the *Diario Official*. Rumor had it that the Visconde de Ouro Preto was to embark on the *Galilea*, but for some reason his involuntary voyage has been transferred to the 21st, when a New Zealand steamer leaves for London. At an early hour in the morning it was reported that the barracks, where the Visconde was confined in S. Christovão, had been approached by a suspicious boat, and the prisoner's removal to the

city was ordered. The commander of the escort is said to have had orders to fire on his prisoner if any attempt at a rescue was made. The Western and Brazilian telegraph office was occupied by a guard and orders given that no telegrams were to be sent. Two slight disturbances were reported; a number of man-of-war's men were arrested and sent prisoners to the ironclad *Riachuelo* for cheering for the monarchy in the Campo Sant'Anna, and some of their fellow sails are said to have attempted an attack on sentinels posted in Palace Square.

The city was perfectly quiet, business being generally resumed, although the custom house was not open for payments of duties save for a short time.

The police have charge of the city, but are making their rounds armed with rifles. This finishes the second day of the republic.

MESSAGE ADDRESSED BY THE CHIEF OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE EMPEROR.

Sir.—The democratic sentiments of the nation for some time matured, but now put in force by the most noble of reactions of a national character against the system of violation, of corruption, of subversion of all the laws, exercised to an incomparable degree by the cabinet of June 7th; the systematic policy of outrage by the Imperial government, of late, against the army and navy, a policy odious to the nation and deeply resented by it; the usurpation of the rights of these two classes, which, at all periods, have been among us the defense of order, of the Constitution, of liberty and of the honor of the country; the intention, manifested by the acts of your ministers, and confessed in their press, of dissolving and destroying them, in substituting for them elements of official influence, which were always, among us, the cause of horror to the liberal democracy, have produced the occurrences of yesterday, the circumstances of which you know, and the decisive character of which you can certainly estimate.

In view of this situation, it causes us regret to say it to you, and we only do so in compliance with the most imperious of duties, the presence of the Imperial family in the country under the new situation created by the irrevocable resolution of the 15th inst., would be absurd, impossible and provocative of troubles which the public safety imposes upon us as the duty of avoiding. In obedience, therefore, to the urgent demands of the national voice, with all respect due to the dignity of the public functions you have been exercising, we are obliged to notify you that the Provisional Government expects of your patriotism the sacrifice of leaving Brazilian territory, together with your family, within the shortest possible period.

For this purpose there is marked for you the maximum time of 24 hours, which we expect you will not endeavor to exceed. The transportation of yourself and your family to a European port will be for account of the state, the Provisional Government furnishing you for this purpose a ship with the necessary military equipment, the embarkation to be effected with the most absolute safety for your person and those of your family, whose comfort and health will be cared for to the greatest solicitude during the voyage, and continuing to account to you for the income secured to you by law until upon this subject the coming Constituent Assembly may decide.

All orders are given for the execution of this determination. The country expects that you will know how to imitate, in submission to its desires, the example of the first Emperor on April 7th, 1831.

Rio de Janeiro, 16th November, 1889.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

THE EMPEROR'S REPLY.

D. Pedro de Alcantara, as he is called in the official report, replied as follows:

In view of the representation which was delivered to me to-day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I resolve, yielding to the power of circumstances, to depart with all my family for Europe to-morrow, leaving this country beloved by all of us, and for which I have exerted myself to give constant proofs of deeply-seated love and dedication for almost half a century, during which I filled the position of Chief of the State.

In departing, therefore, I with all the persons of my family, I shall always retain the most tender remembrances of Brazil in offering ardent prayers for its greatness and prosperity.

Rio de Janeiro, 16th November, 1889.

D. Pedro de Alcantara.

THE PRINCESS IMPERIAL'S FAREWELL.

The *Jornal do Commercio* gives the farewell of the Princess as follows:

It is with a heart rent by pain that I withdraw from my friends, from all Brazilians and from the country I have so loved and love, for whose happiness I exerted myself to contribute and for which I shall continue to offer the most ardent prayers.

Rio de Janeiro, 16th November, 1889.

Isabel, Condessa d'Eu.

There was little of special interest occurred on the 17th, except the incidents connected with the embarkation and departure of the Imperial family. The gunboat *Paranahyba* left her anchorage with the family and suite at about 10.15 a.m. and proceeded to *Iba Grande*, first receiving on board the sons of the Conde d'Eu. The *Alagoas* left port about 1 p.m. to receive her passengers from the *Paranahyba* and the ironclad *Riachuelo* about 5.45 to meet and escort the *Alagoas* while in Brazilian waters, the latter having orders to touch nowhere until St. Vincent is reached. Her destination is said to be Lisbon. The Emperor is reported to have demurred at being obliged to embark before daylight, but gave way when the possibility of a conflict was presented to him; the Princess was weeping incessantly. Sr. Saraiva and the major-domo of the late Emperor, were present in the press the accounts given above of their action as regards the formation of a government and the furnishing of funds to the Imperial family; it appears that the 5,000,000\$ was spontaneously offered by the government, and its tender in no way influenced the determination of the Imperial family to leave the country. Telegrams from Pernambuco, where the action of Dr. José Mariano gave some concern to

the government, state that the new condition of affairs had been accepted by him, the people and military. From Bahia a conflict is reported between monarchists and republicans with two deaths, but order seems to have been restored. In Rio the day passed without any incident whatever, except the arrest of Sr. Candido de Oliveira, the publication of his demand to leave the country and for protection, and Sr. Ruy Barbosa's contemptuous reply. No disorders are reported, and up to the hour of writing, 4 p.m. on the 18th, the city appears perfectly quiet and to have resumed its usual placidity.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

—It must be confessed that a revolution so radical and far-reaching, was never before effected so pacifically!

—An intimation was quietly conveyed to the banks on the 16th that they were expected to maintain exchange at 27d.

—It appears that the Visconde de Ouro Preto kept the Emperor entirely in the dark as to the occurrences in this city.

—We can hear of but one telegram from London since the 14th, and that reported a considerable fall in Brazilian funds, followed by a slight rise.

—The Visconde de Ouro Preto leaves for Europe to-morrow (19th) on the German steamer *Montevideo*, accompanied by all his family. His fall excites but slight sympathy and few regrets.

—The Chilean officers missed their trips to Petropolis and Nova Friburgo, but had the compensation of personally observing with what ease and facility the monarchical form of government was overturned and the republic declared in Rio.

—The revolution has been causing radical changes in the army as well as in civil life. All the officers favored by the monarchy, or who have not committed themselves to the new movement, have been removed. Titles have also begun to disappear.

—A manifesto is being signed by various merchants, addressed to the directory of the Associação Commercial, in which it is requested to call a meeting to express the confidence of the commercial body in the provisional government of the republic. Will the directors resign?

—As a cavalry soldier was galloping through the Rua Gonçalves Dias on the 15th, a wretched little dog ran out and barked, whereupon the soldier drew his revolver and shot him—the second blood-spilling of the day. In revolutionary times every dog should remain in-loans.

—According to instructions issued on the 16th, public functionaries will hereafter be addressed by the simple "V. S.," and official letters will terminate with the salutation "*Saudade fraternalidade*," (health and fraternity). The French revolutionary style of "Citizen Fulano" is coming into common use already.

—It is said that the plans for a revolutionary outbreak were initiated about the 9th, or 10th, and the time fixed was the night of the 16th. The ministry, partially forewarned, endeavored to hasten the departure of the troops it could not depend upon, and action was therefore necessary two days earlier.

—The students of the Polytechnic and Medical schools offered their services to the provisional government on the 16th and asked for arms, which were promptly furnished. They paraded through the streets in arms on the following day. What they propose to do with their new toys is a mystery.

—The Barão do Ladarío (Admiral Costa Azevedo), late minister of marine, whose courage is everywhere praised, was trained in the United States navy, where he served up to the outbreak of the Mexican war. He is a thorough disciplinarian, and has been vigorously trying to break up the "rings" which exist in the naval arsenal.

—A military force took charge of the offices of the Western and Brazilian cable company on the night of the 16th, forbidding the sending or delivery of messages until further orders. The restriction on commercial telegrams was removed about 3 p.m. on the 17th, but a guard is still maintained there and all telegrams are inspected. Political telegrams are rejected by the fiscal.

—There have been no foreign telegrams of any importance published since the morning of the 15th. The government has provided against the publication of anything unfavorable, or disquieting. There is a suspicion that even the telegrams of foreign ministers have been quietly suppressed by the provisional government. If this is true, Sr. Quintino will probably have some explanations to make ere long.

—The perusal of the morning papers on the 15th was a most singular sensation. Long lists of noblemen and decorated persons only just "turned out," schemes for a source by the Princess to entertain the Chilean officers, and by these latter for a dinner to the Brazilian officers and a ball at the Cassino for the civilians, decrees by the ministers, the minutes of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and all the usual little things, when at the time the journals were in our hands the ministers were prisoners of the army, and the streets were full of military and naval officers and men, all crying out for the republic. If the sensation was, as we say, peculiar to us, how much more so must it have been to many of the natives who went to bed the night before under a monarchy and awoke under military rule!

—The Imperial crown on the caps of naval and military officers has been substituted by a star.

—The gunboat *Afonso Celso* has been re-baptized the *Liberdade*. This shows the lack of wisdom in using the names of living men for gunboats at least.

—According to *O Pais* only one priest called upon the Imperial family during its residence in the city palace, and he was the chaplain of the S. Christovão palace.

—The lost prominent officer to send in his address to the provisional government was Gen. Irmes da Fonseca, brother of Marshal Deodoro, who is stationed at Bahia.

—There is great activity on the streets in taking down the imperial arms from shops and public buildings. Even suggestions of removing the names of D. Pedro II and members of his family from streets and edifices are everywhere heard.

—The commandant, field officers and many others of the national guard visited the minister of justice to-day and declared their adherence to the republic. Barão do Rio Apa, the commandant of the guard, has dropped his title.

—When the president of S. Paulo, Gen. Couto de Magalhães, turned over the government to his revolutionary successor, every mark of honor and esteem was shown him and he was cordially embraced by many prominent republicans.

—D. Pedro Augusto, the Emperor's grandson, is said to have embarked without a change of clothes, and also to have shown great perturbation while on the *Paratyba*, only recovering his calmness after the *Alagoas* was sighted to receive the Imperial family.

—Before his departure the Emperor appointed attorneys to manage his personal property at Petropolis and elsewhere and to act for him generally. The government has ordered that inventories be made of the property left by the Imperial family in their various residences.

—Sr. Ruy Barbosa's reply to Sr. Candido de Oliveira's appeal to leave the country and also for protection, was that the ex-minister might go or stay at his discretion, and that although an officer would be detailed for his personal protection this guard would have no control over his actions or "locomotions."

—On the occasion of embarking, the Princess, in tears, is reported to have said to the officer escorting her, "You gentlemen will repent of this." In demurring to his leaving under cover of night and after yielding to argument, the Emperor is said to have declared that his grey head alone was of any service in the emergency, and he desired the statement made public.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

November 14.—The first preparatory session at the Senate was held. The Chamber has still been occupied in examining and reporting on credentials.

November 16.—The Senate has duly met in preparatory sessions, but as the whole political condition of the country is so profoundly changed there will likely be no session. The Chamber has been dissolved by decree of the provisional government.

November 17.—Both houses closed and guarded by military force.

RAILROAD NOTES

—According to the *Journal* of the 14th the negotiations for the sale in Europe of the Leopoldina railway are approaching a near conclusion.

—There was no quorum at the general meeting of the Caraguá shareholders called for the 14th to ratify the sale of that line. Another meeting is called for December 1st.

—The total receipts of the Bragança railway, São Paulo, for the half year ending 30th June last, were 78,439,885, and expenditures 49,355,885, leaving a surplus of 29,083,999. The total interest guarantee received by this line to that date was 1,066,830,533, on a capital of 2,320,000.

—Decree No. 10,415, dated October 26th last, is published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 15th inst. By it the concession is granted to João dos Reis de Souza Dantas Sobrinho for a railway from Botafogo, in the suburbs of Rio, along the coast south to Angra dos Reis. The privilege is for 90 years, and there is no interest guarantee.

RIVER PLAYE ITEMS.

—The Argentine Congress has voted the proposed amendment to the civil marriage law. It will not now be necessary to prove that one was born in order to obtain a license to get married.

—The telephone line between Montevideo and Buenos Aires is not likely to be used for gossip as the rates are: between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. \$5 for 5 minutes, \$12.50 for 10 minutes, and \$25 for 15 minutes, the fractions to count as the higher limit of time. From 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. half-rates are charged.

—The effects of the crisis are becoming every day more noticeable. Several of our large business firms have commenced dismissing clerks which they required before but now have no longer need of. Without wishing to say that it is not just, we would like to ask some of those employers if they could not bear up a little longer and thus compensate those who have helped and in many cases made the money for them.—*Rosario Reporter*, Oct. 24.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—New taxes to an estimated total of 650,000\$ are to be levied in the province of Pernambuco next year.

—The Minas provincial government has changed the *auda* for December, the rates to be 23.3 reis per kilo for coffee, and 15 reis for tobacco, cut or in rolls.

—Recent advices from Ceará state that the people have been attacking and pillaging the government store-houses in several places because of the suspension of public relief.

—In the seven months, January—July, of 1888, there were 341 deaths at Mandos, Amazonas, and for the same period of this year 1,178, an alarming increase that needs explanation.

—A heavy hail-storm visited Juiz de Fora and vicinity on the afternoon of the 15th, causing great damage to the buildings and gardens in the city and to the plantations of the neighborhood.

—The municipal chamber of Itaquí, Rio Grande do Sul, has addressed to all the Rio journals an appeal to the government to use some pressure to secure a liquidation of the Paraguayan war indemnity.

—On the 10th a lynching party took place at Araraquara, São Paulo, which was attended by 300 members of that community. The demonstration was in honor of two colored gentlemen, who were taken from the jail and dispatched in the most approved style—with clubs, pistols and knives.

—Rio Grande do Sul local papers give a discouraging account of real-estate in that city. There are 257 houses to let, and many stores in the business part of the city. Rents had seriously fallen; and houses that were formerly rented at 200\$—300\$ per month are now only paying 50\$, 60\$ and 80\$.

—The German immigrants who recently arrived at Santos on the *Ohio* have experienced the usual difficulties with their baggage. It was left to be examined by the custom-house authorities and so great has been the confusion resulting that the poor people are unable to find what belongs to them. Some of them have lost their baggage completely.

—A drama of love is reported from Araruama, Rio de Janeiro. On the 9th inst. a young woman set fire to her clothes by some accident and was so seriously burnt that death ensued. Her cousin and future husband hearing of the accident blew his head to pieces with a gun shot, and the two corpses were buried within a half-hour of each other.

—The efforts of the government to reduce relief expenses in Ceará are being met by renewed complaints of hunger and starvation. It would appear that if the government does not continue to support these poor creatures, they will surely die. Then, too, their tender-hearted protectors—those who have the handling of the money—will also suffer terribly!

—The Brazilian minister at Montevideo telegraphs the news that an epidemic at Corumbá is raging with frightful intensity. In 15 days there were 300 deaths. The people have abandoned the city and have fled to the woods. The sufferings from hunger and exposure are beyond all description. On all sides they have been shut in by quarantines, and their sufferings will be frightful before relief can reach them.

—The exceptional coolness of the past month is shown by the returns of the meteorologist of the Comissão Geographica e Geologica at São Paulo, who gives the following observations, compared with the same month of last year:

	October 1889	1888
Maximum, Fahr.	79.3°	94.6°
Minimum "	49.8	55.8
Average "	64.6	73.2
Rainfall	106.2mm	105.8mm
Rainy days	13	14

—A mutiny occurred a few days since among the colonists on the estate of Elisario Ferreira de C. Andrade, at Belém do Descalvado, São Paulo, and a force of police was sent to reduce them to order. The result was that the colonists were ordered to leave the estate within three days. The cause was a dispute over a certain piece of work which they did not wish to do. It would be interesting to know if a proprietor can order his colonists off his estate in such a way as this.

—A great clamor has been raised in S. Paulo over the recent appointment of Dr. Francisco Aurelio de Souza Carvalho, father-in-law of the present minister of justice, as an attaché to the presidency of that province with the duties of advising in matters affecting public instruction. The place is a sinecure, but, according to the *Correio Paulistano*, it will yield back-pay since 18th August 1885—the date when this gentleman's office as inspector-general of public instruction was abolished—the net little sum of 15,000\$, and for the future a salary of 300\$ a month.—This item was written in the closing days of the empire. The sinecure has probably been abolished.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new steamer *Desterro* for the southern coast ports line arrived here from Newcastle on the 12th, making the voyage in 27 days.

—How about Adriano do Valle? Will the new government release him, and will a popular reception be accorded him on the Rua do Ouvidor?

—On the 18th the priest of the Gloria parish refused to celebrate mass for the soul of a lawyer who committed suicide here recently. The priests had better be careful; the republicans are not generally over-fond of their cloth.

—We have all heard of cholera being in the "hair of the atmosphere" but not in the "hair of the ead." It appears, however, that some French scientist declares that disease may be transmitted by tonsorial weapons, particularly if long in use.

—The Buenos Aires geographical society resolved a few days since to present a medal to D. Pedro II to commemorate the signing of the Missions convention. Let us hope that the society will make no change in its resolution.

—During the past month there were 3,210 immigrant arrivals at this port and 46 at Santos, making a total of 3,256. Of these 1,219 came under contract. The number leaving for foreign destinations during the same month was 452.

—O *Dia* of the 14th says that burglars succeeded in forcing a window at the Mint and entering the building, but secured no plunder. As a sentinel is posted in front of the Mint, he was either asleep or in collusion with the thieves and was put under arrest.

—The draft of a great historical pyramid which Dr. Pires de Almeida proposes to erect in Rio has been completed. The old cannon collected along the coast will figure in the monument, besides which all the great historical facts of Brazilian history will be symbolized and the whole crowned by the law of May 13th. Perhaps recent events will place November 15th at the apex.

—The closing of the Exchange on the 15th was a high-handed proceeding by some one. The majority of members are not interested in politics, and therefore had no reason to fear any disturbance; there is nothing to steal there but the old chairs and tables, or the collections of antiquated news papers. What reason was there for closing the building then?

—Among various plants sent here by Sr. Glazion, who was charged by the department of agriculture with the acquisition of exotics in Europe, are various specimens obtained from the Paris Jardin des Plantes of the true gutta-percha tree, and which Sr. Glazion is of opinion can be acclimatized in Brazil to the benefit of planters. The tree is a native of Singapore, according to the local press.

—The *Imprensa Evangelica*, published in the interests of the Presbyterian church in this empire, completed its 25th year on the 9th inst. It was founded by Rev. A. G. Simonton, one of the early missionaries of that denomination in Brazil, and has since been employed uninterruptedly in the work of building up a vigorous and influential Protestant church in this country.

—It is not yet definitely settled whether Rua da Alameda is to be known as Rua Visconde de Ouro Preto, or not. In fact it depends on the municipal chamber; if this agrees to change the street's name some sort of abbreviation will be necessary, as life is too short to pronounce the long names of streets in Rio already.—*P.S.* The question was decided on the 15th and the name of the late premier will not adorn the street.

—According to a local journal the Senate is composed of 28 conservatives and 24 liberals. There have been elected, but not yet seated, 3 liberals and one conservative and there are vacancies for which elections are pending. The probabilities are that after the elections the liberals will have a majority of 3.—This item was written under the empire; the Senate has now been dissolved, and the above merely records what might have been.

—We hear it estimated that the Ilha Fiscal hall to the Chilian officers cost 250,000\$. The service alone cost 40,000\$. It is said that 190 cases of champagne were opened, and that the guests, a majority of whom pay no taxes worth mention, ate and drank to their hearts' content. As the taxpayers were not consulted and only a few of them were invited, perhaps some one of their representatives will want to know where the ministry found authority for the expenditure.

—On the 13th the Associação Commercial committee met and decided that the statue to Visconde de Ouro Preto is to be of bronze, that the decision of the last meeting be engrossed on parchment and presented to the Visconde, that gold and silver medals be struck to commemorate this meeting, and last, but not least, that a sub-committee be appointed to arrange the wherewithal to meet the expenses to be incurred. Perhaps the Associação will now reconsider and resolve to do the contrary!

—On the 11th an alarming telegram was received here from the Brazilian minister at Montevideo stating that a violent disease had appeared at Corumbá, Mato Grosso, causing many deaths, and that the town was abandoned. The government immediately ordered 2 military, 2 naval and 2 civilian doctors with pharmacists, nurses, etc., to embark on the steamer *Victoria* which left this port unexplained delay in receiving the advices of this why the Paraguayan, Argentine and Uruguayan governments have been quantifying vessels from Mato Grosso, which was known here days ago.

—A female servant at a house in the Rua de Bragança was shot and mortally wounded on the evening of the 16th. The shot is supposed to have been fired from the marine arsenal and was probably the result of careless handling of loaded guns.

—The Misericórdia hospital has purchased for 80,000\$ a house and garden in the Rua de S. Clemente for establishing the new orphans' asylum. The subscriptions to the asylum already exceed 150,000\$.

—The military bands of Rio are now occupied in rehearsing the grand triumphal march played at the opening of the Paris Exposition. Those who were unable to go to Paris will soon be treated to the march, if that is any alleviation for their misfortune.

—Lovers of asparagus will rejoice to know that its cultivation under pauper labor at the Galeão farm on Ilha do Governador has proved a success. Let us pray that the government may send all the beggars over there and try cultivating artichokes as well.

—Two sailors of the navy, prisoners in the lock-up on Ilha das Cobras, had a quarrel on the 12th and one cut the other seriously with a razor on the face and body. How does it come that a prisoner is allowed to carry such a weapon on his person when in confinement?

—A committee, self-appointed apparently, of three natives of Mato Grosso asked for the minister of empire on the 14th to seek for prompt assistance for the towns attacked by an epidemic in that province. As the government sent the assistance on the 13th, the committee appears very late in the field.

—According to *O Pais* an oil portrait of Visconde de Pelotas was sold by a negro for 100 rs. in the Rua da Alameda on the 13th. The negro seems to have been charged with depositing the picture in a garbage cart, but preferred offering it at auction. This occurrence is probably useful as a further proof of the desire to diminish the esteem of the army.

—On the 12th inst. the minister of agriculture accepted the proposal of the Empresa de Obras Publicas for the purchase of the plant, etc., of the extinct telephone company. As the service cannot well be worse than it was formerly, the change in the management is satisfactory to those using the lines.

—An employé at the Conceição arsenal in this city has invented a carbine which he claims to be an improvement on the Comblain gun used in the Brazilian army, and also a new revolver which he calls "a portable metralleuse." The government has submitted the weapons to a military committee for examination and report.

—If it be true that "too many cooks spoil the broth," we are likely to see the police broth of Rio spoilt. We have now no less than three separate services: the military and civil government police and the watchmen organized by dwellers in the Candelaria parish. Either there will be conflicts between these three bodies, or there will be an exodus of thieves to the suburbs.

—A party has applied to the department of agriculture for a 50 years privilege, and besides other favors, wants a 6 per cent. interest guarantee on 14,000,000\$ for 25 years, in exchange for which he proposes to extend the Travessa do Ouvidor to the Rua de S. José. The minister appears to have had breath enough left to refer the applicant to the legislature.

MARRIED.

KENNEDY—FORD.—On Wednesday, 13th November, 1889, at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. H. Mosley, M. A., Miss ANNIE GERTRUDE FORD, daughter of the late William Ford, Esq., to JAMES BENSON KENNEDY, of New York, U. S. A. No cards.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The funded debt of the province of Minas Geraes on the 31st ult. was 6,376,000\$.

—A decree dated on the 9th inst. grants the right of issue to the Banco do Commercio of this city.

—Counterfeit nickel coins have made their appearance at S. Carlos do Pinhal, province of S. Paulo.

—The *Cruseiro* match company with a capital of 500,000\$ in 200\$ shares, was duly organized on the 13th inst.

—Several of our exchanges state that the late government had granted the privilege of issuing bank notes to the Banco Industrial e Mercantil de Santos.

—The new shares, 15,000, representing an increase of capital of 3,000,000\$, of the Banco Mercantil e Industrial do Paraná, offered to subscribers on the 13th, were all taken.

The October receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom-house amounted to 16,599,367, against 28,131,962 in the same month of last year. The decrease was almost wholly in export duties.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the S. Christovam tram company held on the 15th it was resolved to authorize the sale of the line for 6,500,000\$ with the current dividend for the sellers.

The "Boisa" was opened for business to-day and prices seem to be firmer than was anticipated. Some speculators, however, are talking about dodging settlements at the end of the month because of força maior.

On the 15th the old telephone company commenced payment of its debentures and of the shares so far as the amount received from the sale of the assets goes. The amount divided among the shareholders is not made public.

There is still one more bank offered the public. The new institution is to be known as the "Banco de Caufões," and its purpose, as the name implies, is to loan money on securities. The proposed capital is 10,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$.

The sale of the Villa Izabel tramway to a foreign syndicate was ratified by signing the necessary documents on the 15th. The amount received is said to be 3,500,000\$, which will give 230\$ per 200\$ share, besides which the current dividend goes to the sellers.

A lace factory with a capital of 400,000\$ was offered the public on the 13th; that is, the shares were. The organizers claim to base their estimates of profits on the figures of imports of the article and its large consumption in the country.

Paper factories are now occupying the attention of our market. The Fabril Cristino company with a capital of 1,000,000\$ and Progresso with 600,000\$ have been organized. According to the prospectus the latter is formed to work a patent and will use raw material to be had in the country.

On the 16th some over-timid people made demands on the Banco Nacional for gold against its notes. The scare was baseless, for the bank held over double its issue in bullion, and the provisional government has also reiterated the orders of its predecessor for the receipt of Banco Nacional notes at fiscal departments.

On the 16th the provisional minister of finance visited the Banco Nacional and Banco do Brazil. At the first he declared that orders had been given for the continued receipts of its notes at fiscal departments and that all agreements entered into with the preceding minister would be observed, and he repeated this assurance at the Banco do Brazil.

Various shareholders of the Banco Constructor have been complaining of the delay in calling up the second 10 per cent. on the capital, as the shares are not transferable until 20 per cent. is paid up. What causes the delay is not explained, but it appears that the shareholders have the right to anticipate the payment of calls and these parties—so impatient to pay in their money and realize on their shares—are entitled to make the payments at discretion.

According to the report of the Minas provincial treasury, the returns for 1888 (not yet finally settled) show the following results:

Table with columns: Revenue receipts, Carried over from 1887, Issue of apolices, Expenditures, and Deficit. Total revenue receipts: 4,065,788\$431. Total expenditures: 3,710,613\$262. Deficit: 306,637\$198.

The following appears to be the amount advanced by the Treasury to the banks, as far as published, up to the 31st ulto.

Table listing bank names and amounts advanced. Includes Banco Agricola (2,000,000\$), Banco do Brazil (7,000,000\$), Banco Colonizador e Agricola (250,000\$), Banco C. Real do Brazil (3,500,000\$), Banco Industrial e Mercantil (500,000\$), Banco Lavoura e Commercio (5,000,000\$), Banco Predial (400,000\$), Banco Territorial de Minas (600,000\$).

Against which these banks had furnished plauters Banco Agricola (3,432,460\$247), Banco do Brazil (13,339,438\$379), Banco Colonizador e Agricola (252,314\$840), Banco C. Real do Brazil (3,561,627\$390), Banco Industrial e Mercantil (2,078,757\$500), Banco Lavoura e Commercio (1,910,287\$200), Banco Predial (322,138\$480), Banco Territorial de Minas (628,707\$900).

26,113,731\$306 which leaves a balance, still to be advanced by the banks, of 16,386,268\$064 available to agriculturists.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 18th, 1889.

Table of exchange rates. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000 gold) 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg. 54 75 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1887 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 80.

EXCHANGE.

November 11.—Official rates at the banks were 2 1/2 on London, 3 1/2-3 7/8 on Paris and 4 1/2-4 3/4 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 1\$80-1\$83 on New York at sight. On London offices bills were obtainable at 27 1/2 and business was reported on bankers from second hands at 27 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2.

November 12.—The market was quiet and firm at unchanged official rates. Business was reported in bank sterling on bankers at 27 1/2 and on London offices at 27 1/2 direct, and at 27 1/2-27 3/4 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2-27 1/4 half-and-half, at 27 1/2 and at 27 1/4 commercial rechs-marks 2 1/2.

November 13.—There is still very little doing, but official rates are maintained. Some trifling amounts were reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2 on bankers and 27 1/2 on London offices, and broken quoted commercial at 27 1/2-27 1/4 half-and-half and at 27 1/2.

November 14.—The English Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27 1/2, the others were still at 27 1/2. Official rates in Paris 3 1/2-3 7/8, Hamburg 4 1/2-4 3/4 and on New York 1\$80-1\$83. On London offices business was reported at 27 1/2 and broken quoted commercial at 27 1/2-27 1/4.

November 15.—The political movement, with its accompanying excitement and parading of troops through the streets, caused a complete paralysis of all business at the banks, the custom house and the Exchange.

November 16.—The banks re-opened their doors, but there was nothing whatever doing in exchange at any of them. The Rua da Alfandega was somewhat crowded by a concourse strange to the street, but the only excitement seemed to be the cheers raised when the minister of finance was visiting the banks.

November 18.—The Banco Nacional opened at 27 1/2 on London bankers and 27 1/2 on London office, and the English banks are also officially at 27 1/2. There seems no anxiety to secure exchange on the part of takers, but the market appears somewhat vacillating, as no London news is obtainable. There is nothing doing in commercial exchange. The rush to exchange National Bank notes for gold is said to have ceased, and altogether the market is reported in a better condition, except for the uncertainty as to what may be the first advances from London.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock and share sales. Includes Gold Loan 1868, 6% (1,010,000), 5% (950,000), 4% (900,000), Banco Agricola (450,000), Banco Commercial, 2 series (80), Banco Intermediaria (88), Banco Nacional, b. o. Dec. prem (70), Banco Uniao de Credito (40), Banco do Brazil (70), Banco Colonizador e Agricola (250,000), Banco C. Real do Brazil (3,500,000), Banco Industrial e Mercantil (500,000), Banco Lavoura e Commercio (5,000,000), Banco Predial (400,000), Banco Territorial de Minas (600,000).

Table of bank deposits and liabilities. Includes Five per cent. apolices (968,000), Gold Loan 1868, 6% (1,010), 5% (950), 4% (900), Banco Agricola (450), Banco Commercial (80), Banco Intermediaria (88), Banco Nacional (70), Banco Uniao de Credito (40), Banco do Brazil (70), Banco Colonizador e Agricola (250), Banco C. Real do Brazil (3,500), Banco Industrial e Mercantil (500), Banco Lavoura e Commercio (5,000), Banco Predial (400), Banco Territorial de Minas (600).

Table of bank deposits and liabilities. Includes Five per cent. apolices (978,000), Gold Loan 1868, 6% (1,010), 5% (950), 4% (900), Banco Agricola (450), Banco Commercial (80), Banco Intermediaria (88), Banco Nacional (70), Banco Uniao de Credito (40), Banco do Brazil (70), Banco Colonizador e Agricola (250), Banco C. Real do Brazil (3,500), Banco Industrial e Mercantil (500), Banco Lavoura e Commercio (5,000), Banco Predial (400), Banco Territorial de Minas (600).

Table of bank deposits and liabilities. Includes Banco Internacional, 100\$ pd (168), Banco Lavoura e Commercio (55), Banco Nacional (104), Banco Uniao de Credito (72), Banco do Brazil (48), Banco Colonizador e Agricola (250), Banco C. Real do Brazil (3,500), Banco Industrial e Mercantil (500), Banco Lavoura e Commercio (5,000), Banco Predial (400), Banco Territorial de Minas (600).

Table of bank deposits and liabilities. Includes Banco Nacional, b. o. 31 Jan. w. d. prem (70), Banco do Brazil (48), Banco Colonizador e Agricola (250), Banco C. Real do Brazil (3,500), Banco Industrial e Mercantil (500), Banco Lavoura e Commercio (5,000), Banco Predial (400), Banco Territorial de Minas (600).

SUMMARY OF THE CITY BANKS' STATEMENTS.

October 31st (in contos de reis or 1000\$000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Large table summarizing bank statements. Columns include: Assets (Capital paid up, Reserve fund, etc.), Liabilities (Deposits, etc.), and various bank categories (Agricola, Auxiliar, Brazilian, Brazil, Caixa, Colonizadora, Commercial, Comercio, Credito Real do Brazil, Del. credores, English, Industrial, Intermediaria, Lavoura e Commercio, London e Brazilian, Mercantil dos Varejantes, Nacional do Brazil, Popular, Predial, Rural, Uniao de Credito, Totals).

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th November, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was some movement early in the week, but the political movement appears to have brought everything to a stand-still, in addition to which the difficulty in receiving and sending telegrams and the uncertainty in the exchange market have all had their influence. Holders have been firm all along and are to-day asking smartly higher prices, under the expectation that exchange will open at very much lower rates. Receipts continue small and stocks are working down to a comparatively low figure. Any demand at present would undoubtedly bring a sharp advance on the market, and the question appears to be whether exporters are to be forced into, or will be enabled to hold on until receipts show a more normal average. There has been a very considerable business done in Santos during the past week and the stocks there are also decreasing rapidly, although receipts are largely in excess of those here in Rio.

Shipments since our last report have been: 12,341 bags for the United States, 20,642 " Europe, 2,035 " Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 35,018 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 10,752 bags for the United States, 20,517 " Europe, 598 " Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 31,867 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States, Nov. 11 New York Blg str Hipparchus 14,065 bags, 15 do Br str Beaulieu 10,154.

Nov. 9 Hamburg Ger str Uruguay 412, 11 do " " Tylica 2,250, 12 Antwerp " " Dresden 2,000, 11 Mediterranean Ital str Caria R. 2,275, 12 " " " Ft str Biera 2,500, 13 " " " Hindustan 6,317, 15 Havre Ft str Ville de Montevideo 2,668 Elsewhere:

Nov. 16 River Plata Br str La Plata 645. Receipts last week were 20,238 bags, against 26,142 bags for the week before and 35,000 bags for the preceding week.

The market is reported firm this morning at the same quotations given in our last viz:

Table of coffee prices. Columns: Washed, Superior, Good first, Ordinary first, Good second, Ordinary second. Prices per 100 kilos and per arroba.

Stocks were estimated this morning to be from 279,000 to 401,000 bags, in all hands.

Table of vessel loading and load. Includes New York Br str Harvor (13,000), New Orleans Br str Bellona (2,500), London and Antwerp Br str Arato (7,000), Hamburg Ger str Dux (2,000), Marseilles Ft str Polou (500), Trieste Aust str Sackelopi (1,000), do " " " " (9,000).

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table of daily coffee reports. Columns: Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, do Santos, do Santos for United States, do Santos for Europe, do Santos for other markets, State of market, Exchange on London, commercial, Steamers freight U. States, Regular rate per arroba expenses and freight by steamer, Good and per 100 kilos expenses and freight by steamer, * Receipts for 3 days, Stock in rest and in hands.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table of weekly summary. Columns: Shipments for United States during the week, do for Europe, do for the United States, Steamer clearances, do for Europe and elsewhere, Clearances for Europe and elsewhere, Freight by steamer, Steamer loading for United States, Stock at Santos this morning, Sales for United States during week, do for Europe, Shipments to United States, do for Europe, Market firm: Good Average, Steamer loading for United States.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) with prices per bag.

Imports.

A fair amount of business was again doing up to the 15th inst. when the over-tone of the government and the monarchy...

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are 350 lbs. per Campanero from Baltimore. Stock in first hands is estimated to be 13,000 lbs. American...

Wool.—Receipts since our last report are 350 lbs. per Campanero from Baltimore. Stock in first hands is estimated to be 13,000 lbs. American...

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Cement.—Receipts 1,000 bbls. German. No changes in quotations, viz: British 64/00—7/00, German 58/00—6/00 and French 78/00—7/00 per bbl.

Coal.—Receipts for the week have been: 2,000 tons per Merioneth from Cardiff...

Rice.—Receipts are a few hundred bags by steamers via Europe. The market continues firm, but quotations are unchanged at 78/00—8/00 for Rangoon and 75/00—8/00 for other qualities per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 60 cases Norwegian per Valparaiso. Stock is now estimated at 18,000 packages, and nominal quotations at retail are unchanged at 18/00—23/00 for tubs and 17/00—18/00 for cases. There is no improvement whatever to note in the market which continues weak.

SANTOS. From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's. Market Report, dated November 2nd.

COPPER.—In spite of the fluctuations in consuming markets, currency prices have been well maintained and quotations show only a small decline for the month. Holders are not so much in a hurry to sell, and anything like good lots commands higher prices.

RECEIPTS.—Receipts averaged 8,425 bags per diem, against 8,655 in 1888 and 4,550 in 1887. Since 1st July to date they reach 816,450 bags, against 879,425 in 1888 and 826,415 in 1887.

STOCKS.—In stock 325,162 bags of which about 46,000 bags in second hands.

PERNAMBUCO. From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated October 24th.

STOCK.—Since our last there have been no sales for export to the United States or United Kingdom as prices paid for shipment elsewhere were much above the offers for those markets; and two cargoes of Guyanas were bought for Rosario at 18/00, the first shipments cover made higher, equal to 212 tons and 1 to the United States. The large demand on this coast for dry sugars has greatly reduced the entries of quantities usually exported, and it is probable that shipments will be considerably smaller next season.

SHIPMENTS.—United States and Europe, 11, Coastwise and River Plate, 5,475 tons whites and browns from 1st September to 1st October. Entries to the 14th inst. inclusive 127,753 bags against 135,304 last year, decrease 15,551 bags.

FRIGHTS.—Last rates paid: 2 1/2 and 5 percent. Hence to United States: 2 1/2 and 5 percent, to Montevideo and Buenos Aires: 4 and 5 percent, to Rosario (charter) will probably be made at these rates shortly, and 3 percent in full from Rio Grande to United States. Steam to New York 2 1/2 and 3 percent, Liverpool 1 1/2 and 5 percent, for sugar and 2 1/4 per lb. for cotton.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL. From Messrs. Thomsen & Co's Market Report, dated October 31st.

HIDES.—In reference to salting there is nothing of interest to report as yet. Reports from the interior state that salting is still in a poor condition, the weather having continued unfavorable for the fattening, and the salting season is therefore not likely to commence before January next, and owing to the large mortality among cattle during last winter, the stock is probably by a small amount. Business in general has been very dull, chiefly owing to the extremely low prices for all cattle per piece, and there is as yet no sign of a profitable improvement.

Our market for dry hides has been very quiet and no transactions of moment have taken place during the month. Exporters for the United States still keep back from the market, consequent on the very high prices for that market, and also barracovinos do not show any willingness yet to sell, or to close contracts for forward delivery. Receipts of hides have been moderate so far, as holders in the interior are not willing to submit to the low prices which are being offered. Transactions during the month have been limited to some sales of Rio G. f. o. b. with steamer freight, and commission for hides and hives. Stocks at Pelotas amount to about 20,000 American hides and 10,000 kilos. There has been some demand for heavy dry but supplies of this class of hides have been very insignificant.

HUSKING.—Continues in brisk demand at 70 rs. per kilo, laded, equal to about 2 1/2 stig. per kilo, cost, commission and steamer freight to New York.

Wool.—Receipts since our last report are 350 lbs. per Campanero from Baltimore. Stock in first hands is estimated to be 13,000 lbs. American...

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 13. CARIBBE.—Br ship Merioneth, 1,366 tons; Thomas; 42 ds; coal to Messrs. Maritima.

NOV. 14. CARIBBE.—Fr ship A. D. Bordes, 2,330 tons; Martin; 45 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NOV. 15. BALTIMORE.—Br bk Campanero, 277 tons; Springsteen; 64 ds; sundries to Leving & Co.

CARIBBE.—Nor bk Prince Victor, 1,055 tons; Gintzen; 55 ds; coal to order.

NEWCASTLE.—Fr ship Montana, 1,023 tons; André; 48 ds; coal to order.

SWANSEA.—Br bk Reigate, 378 tons; Welch; 47 ds; coal to Jeto Correia Pacheco & Co.

MELBOURNE.—Nor bk Veranda, 383 tons; Olsen; 85 ds; pine to order.

MACKO.—Ger bg Friedrich, 138 tons; Armullen; 20 ds; salt to order.

MACKO.—Br bg Sobrio, 296 tons; Coward; 24 ds; salt to order.

NEWPORT.—Br ship W. G. Russell, 1,248 tons; Robinson; 48 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

ELMSBURY.—Swed bk M. Rosval, 291 tons; Nilsen; 75 ds; pine to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 11. SANDY HOOD.—Br ship Duntrane, 1,477 tons; Smith; ballast.

PORT ROYAL.—Amer bg Emma, 409 tons; Smith; do.

BARRADOS.—Amer bg C. S. Bushnell; Jones; do.

PERNAMBUCO.—Amer bk Ethel, 631 tons; Thompson; same cargo.

NOV. 14. OROTO.—Port bk Leigera, 298 tons; Rocha; ballast.

MOULLE.—Br bk City of Liverpool, 1,379 tons; McCarthy; ballast.

GIAM.—Br ship Reliance, 2,467 tons; Robinson; do.

PERNAMBUCO.—Br bg Hector, 498 tons; Newell; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PERNAMBUCO.—Nor bk Einar Tammerbecker ballast.

PELOTAS.—Ger bg Friedrich same cargo.

—Ger str Isis, from Valparaiso for Hamburg, put in here on the 16th with machinery out of order.

—A telegram dated Rio Grande do Sul on the 14th states that Swed lug Hlusa from Rio Grande was wrecked to the north of the bar, and that the captain and three men were lost.

FRIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There are no charters reported for the week.

Freight—steamer: New York..... 25c per bag

New Orleans..... 20c do

London..... 20c-25c per ton

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, Consigned to.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, Consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where to, Cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 18th, 1889.

Large table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, listing ship names, destinations, and agents.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 16th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debts for Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Goiaz, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Minas Geraes, Paraiba, Pernambuco, Piahy, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Santa Catharina, and S. Paulo.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Categorized into RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, SHIPING, and MILLS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from various banks.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes Amazon Steam Navigation and Nacional de Navegacao.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mills such as Allhanga, Bom Fim, and Brazil Industrial.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Agric. da do Brazil, Caixa Credito Commercial, and Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railways like Bahia and Minas, Campos and Caravelas, and Espirito Santo & Caravelas.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramways like Carris Urbanos, Jardim Botânico, and Villa Isabel.

INSURANCE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like Agric. Coloniz. de Vassouras, Carruagens Fluminense, and Gloria Market.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
 OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
 BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
 Established in 1865
 Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
 For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
 104 Wall St., New-York.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., L'd.
 ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.
 Due at Rio de Janeiro.
 Ruapehu..... November 22nd
 Kaikoura..... December 24th
 Tongariro..... January 17th, '99
 These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.
 For freights apply to **W. C. Peck,**
 No. 6, Praça do Commercio;
 and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D
 Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
 Agent in Rio de Janeiro
Wm. A. Gordon,
 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 477.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.
 Fire Risks Marine Risks
 Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.
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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.
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 No. 69, Rua 1 de Março.

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INSURANCE Co.
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Norton, Megaw & Co.
 No. 32, Rua 1 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

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

NORTHERN ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro:
Okell, Mourão & Wilson,
 21, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva.
 Telephone No. 193.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
 Capital..... £2,000,000
 Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000
 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan-
 dise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co, agents.
 No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

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

Steamships.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
 1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
Nov. 19	Atrato....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Pernambuco, Bahia and Lisbon.
" 28	Don.....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS
SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
 ADVANCE Captain Griffiths... 28 Dec.
 FINANCE " Baker..... 18 Jan. 90

The fine packet
ALLIANÇA,
 Captain BEERS
 on return from Santos, will sail 7th December at 10 a. m. for
NEW YORK
 calling at
 BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,
 [entering the two last named ports]
 PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND
 ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

To	cabins	steerage
Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & 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.
To New York:
 Horrox (loading also in Santos)..... Nov. 23rd
For Antwerp
 calling at Southampton (for London)
 Leibnitz..... Nov. 29th
For New Orleans:
 a steamer..... Nov. 25th
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,
 97 Rua 1 de Março.
 For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
 Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.,
 32 Rua 1 de Março.

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,
 USE
PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,
 (LIQUID)
 Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.
 A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.
 As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Seasickness and Sick Headache, In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Inebriety, Dependancy, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
 has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools.
 It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.
 IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.
 Sole Agents, **W. R. CASSELS & Co.**

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.
 Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.
 Potosi..... November 13th
 Galicia..... " 27th
 John Elder..... December 11th
 These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.
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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.
Capital. . . 30,000,000 Marks.
 Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
 Bremen—United States
 " Brazil
 " River Plate
 " China, Japan
 " Australia
 Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of each month to
 Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.
 Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.
 Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
 Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 100/5000
 "—New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 150/5000
 "—Lisbon..... 500 " 70/5000
 For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.
 Rua da Alfandega, No. 60. Rio de Janeiro.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
BETWEEN
NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.
HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.
 Ionic..... November 7th
 Tainui..... December 5th
 Doric..... January 2nd, '99
 Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFFE and PLYMOUTH.
 For freight apply to **W. C. Peck,**
 No. 6, Praça do Commercio;
 and for passages and other information to
Wilson, Sons & Co. L'd., Agents,
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

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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
 Deposits, 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 DO SUL, 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. MALLEY FRÈRES & Co.,
 PARIS,
Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,
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BANCO NACIONAL
DO BRAZIL.
 22, Rua da Alfandega, 22
Capital (Gold). . . Rs. 90,000,000\$000
 With right of emission.
THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS
LONDON OFFICE
 ALSO ON
London and County Banking
 Company Limited..... London.
Banque de Paris & des Pays-
Bas..... Paris.
Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg
 Berlin
 Bremen
 Frankfurt of Main
Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp
 Rome
 Genoa
 Naples
 Milan
 and other Italian cities
Banco Hipotecario de Es-
pana, and agencies..... Madrid
 Barcelona
 Cadix
 Malaga
 Tarragona
 Valencia
 and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands
Banco de Portugal, and
agencies..... Lisbon
 Oporto
 and other Portuguese cities
London & River Plate Bank
 Limited..... Buenos Ayres
 Montevideo
 Rosario
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co...... New York
 This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills on all Brazilian Ports.
 Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. 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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PETROPOLIS BEER.
 [CERVEJA NACIONAL]
 is unrivalled among the national products of Brazil and is equal to any of the imported articles. The widely known Petropolis brewery has now been in operation for
 Twenty-one years
 and its special brands of
SUPERFINE LUNCH BEER,
CERVEJA ESPECIAL,
DOPPEL BIER and DUPLA PRETA
 are the fruit of long experience in the manufacture of a beer adapted to this climate.
 Orders received at Petropolis, or at No. 64, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
F. G. Lindscheid.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
 UPPER MOUST, Southsea, England, high class Boarding School for Girls, strongly recommended by Lovel J. Mullins, Esq., and Mrs. Mullins (date of Rio de Janeiro). Intellectual culture, with refinement and good moral training. House detached, with garden near at hand. Resident certificated English and foreign governess; visiting professors; special advantages for music, painting and languages; riding and swimming lessons. Parents abroad find this a most happy home for their children. Prospectus and all particulars on application to the Principal.
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