

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 2ND, 1889

NUMBER 48

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Petropolis, 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 Humaita.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Large do Cattede English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., on Sundays. Prayer-meeting and hymn practice on Fridays at 7:30 and 8:30 p. m.  
J. S. MATTISON, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 37.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching at 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. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.  
RIO SEABARD'S MISSION.—3rd READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 30, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General Agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correo, 75.

## Traveler's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Expresses: Minas train leaves Rio at 6 a. m., arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Itabora (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 9:15. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, trains leave Itabora at 5:15 a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:29 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Minas train at 8 p. m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:23 and Marimão Procopio (terminus) at 6:53 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 a. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Marimão Procopio at 5:00 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 2:10 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 8:03 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 11 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m.  
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Trains leave 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 12:08 p. m. where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro I & R.).  
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Nietheroy 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 Nietheroy at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a. m. arriving at 12:22 and 7:08 p. m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a. m. and passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Nietheroy at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Nietheroy.  
CORVOADOR R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Larageiras, at 6:30, 8:30 a. m. and 12 m., 3 and 5:30 p. m. returning from Paineiras at 7:30, 10:30 a. m., 5:45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6:50, 9:30, 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 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 p. m.  
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway at 6:40 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 Central railway to the Northern line. Services for Petropolis leave Largo da Prahia at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a. m. and at 3:30 p. m. week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

## Librarias, Museus, &c.

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

## Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D.) of the University of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by examination, etc., etc.; Office: No. 99 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, 12 to 13 p. m.; residence 49 Rua de Humaita.  
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

## Hotels.

### A LLEN'S HOTEL.

No. 6 RUA HUMAITA (Largo dos Leões)  
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EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Total assets (£19,800,609), Increase of Assets over 1887, Surplus, Increase of Surplus over 1887, Total Insurance in Force, and New Business done during 1888.

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.

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Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital (£1,000,000), Ditto, paid up (£500,000), and Reserve Fund (£150,000).

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 2nd, 1889.

FOR the first time in half a century the 2nd of December is not observed as a national holiday. During all the years of his long life, the people of Brazil have been accustomed to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Dom Pedro II with every manifestation of appreciation and affection. They have made him feel that the years added to his life were precious years in the history of the nation, and that his health and happiness were objects of the greatest solicitude to his people. To-day, the 64th anniversary of his birth, no thunders of cannon are heard, no flags are waving in the streets and on the public buildings, no crowds are thronging at the palace to offer congratulations, no illuminations are in preparation for the night, and the old Emperor himself is in exile. A greater reverse of fortune rarely falls to the lot of man—a long life of power and tranquil enjoyment broken suddenly by revolution and exile. Had Dom Pedro II been a tyrant and had his people suffered grievous wrongs at his hands, then so great a reverse would have excited little or no sympathy, but this has not been the cause of complaint. Amiable in character and solicitous for the happiness and prosperity of his people, the Emperor was not a ruler to be feared and hated by his people. Few republics enjoy more liberty than they enjoyed, and few have the administration of affairs so much in their own hands. There has been no time in the history of his reign when the people of Brazil could not have secured any reform desired. The evils of which they complain are evils of their own creation, outgrowths of a lingering feudalism, the barbarous institution of slavery, the domination of a reactionary church, and the blighting influence of unjust privileges based on popular ignorance and apathy. Had the people of Brazil demanded better things through really liberal and progressive representatives, D. Pedro II. would never have stood in the way. Brazil is just what her ruling classes have made her, no more and no less. And those classes, always the source of power and initiative, still remain and are still dominant. For the old Emperor himself, on this day, there should be naught but sympathy and good will. Had he been born in another station of life, his natural abilities and tastes would undoubtedly have made his name honored throughout the world. Fate, however, cast his lot in a place for which nature had not fully equipped him, and then to this was added an education of which the least that can be

said is that it was totally inadequate to fit the youth for the trying position which he was to fill through life. Had he been better trained in political science and had he not wasted so much time in skimming the surface of studies which could be of no use to him, it is probable that his influence in the development of his country would have been greater and more beneficial. As it was, he left the affairs of state to weak and badly educated men, to entertain himself with pursuits which his instructors and admirers deceived him into believing scholastic. While his pursuits did no one harm, his ministers and legislators were plunging the country into inextricable difficulties. His faults were more often negative in character than otherwise, while, truth compels us to say, those of his advisers were often positive and vicious. Now that the unfortunate man has been sent away into exile, it will be no more than just to still honor his virtues and good purposes, and to remember that the causes of all the evils of which the country complains did not go with him.

THE course of events during the past week has exhibited nothing new and interesting. Aside from the consciousness that a great change has taken place and that new elections are impending, one might be led to think that everything is moving on in the same old grooves, and that the Emperor is still up in Petropolis waiting for the evening train to arrive. Business is dull and complaints are heard of the scarcity of money, just as we have so often experienced under the monarchy. Then, too, the republican minister of finance has had a little consultation with the same old gentlemen, bankers and merchants, whom his predecessors were accustomed to consult about the unfavorable state of business, and the panaceas recommended are exactly what might have been expected at any other time. We have changed, and yet are unchanged. Brazil has merely put on a new suit of clothes. The provisional government has unquestionably found that the task of changing and reforming institutions can not be carried out in a day. We were advised some time ago that decrees were soon to be issued declaring civil marriage, the secularization of cemeteries, separation of church and state, universal and compulsory naturalization, and all that, but up to the present time they have not been promulgated. The church has been aroused, however, and we are now being entertained with a discussion of the divorce eccentricities of the United States as a means of defeating civil marriage, the writers evidently forgetting that other countries, notably Great Britain, have such laws without the "20-minutes-for-divorce" diversion. The cabinet should not have announced these decrees so soon, and then we should have been spared these lame discussions. There can be no doubt of the urgent need of many reforms of this character, and we sincerely trust that the government will make the fullest use of its exceptional opportunities to secure them. If left to the Constituinte, or to future legislation, it will take months of discussion, and perhaps years, to obtain them, and even then so crippled with restrictions as to be practically useless. The provisional government, which is invested with arbitrary power, may decree anything it pleases, and we shall certainly feel no regret to see that power used against all the antiquated privileges and institutions which have so long barred the way of progress in Brazil. Regarding the projected constituent assembly, it is now said that a constitution will be drawn up by a commission and then promulgated by decree, the representatives having the power to amend later on.

The very first difficulty has brought out some of the many defects of the famous Affonso Celso banks of issue law which, entirely ignoring the experience and counsels of better informed persons, authorized gold deposits as the basis for emission. It is only one more of those vain attempts of Brazilian statesmen at painting the lily, and which lead to failure and derision. At the meeting of bank officers and brokers held at the Treasury it was unanimously decided that there was a great scarcity of money and the only panacea was decided to be an issue of government money against pledged government securities or specie. This decision was arrived at after it was known that the Banco do Brazil, the Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil and the Banco Mercantil de Santos had all received permission to issue their famous, anti-spasmodic and exchange-corrective notes against the deposit of gold. Besides this respectable list of new banks, the Banco Nacional was already authorized to issue notes against a gold deposit, and an onlooker could only suppose that any tightness in the money market could be at once corrected by this revivifying flood of currency, of which every three milreís might possibly represent one milreís in coin. But such is not the opinion of representatives of these very banks recently granted the right of issue. It is the Treasury that is to issue money—and paper money—which money represents no deposit in gold, but one of government bonds! The very same result would have been obtained by the plan of national banks so often advocated in these columns; the scheme opposed by every one of the local press and the one thrown overboard by Sr. Affonso Celso himself. The action of those present at this meeting at the Treasury shows clearly that the very banks which sought and obtained the right of issue are apprehensive of using it. Or why suggest the issue of government money for which they were willing to pay interest and lodge securities in guarantee of the repayment of loans, where their own issue would relieve the money market and the profit on its use would be a return to the bank? Simply because these banks are fully aware that the risks of the immediate demand for gold against presentation of notes are so great that it would be at the very least great imprudence to incur them. The orders of the government to receive these gold notes at fiscal departments help matters to an almost imperceptible extent, for the greater part of the issue would not be used in payments to the Treasury, but in commercial or speculative transactions, and ultimately fall into the hands of parties who would not fail to demand good money for this absurdly devised currency. We have prophesied disaster for the banks of issue law from the time when its organizers, with Sr. Affonso Celso at the head, modified the original project to suit the theories of every specialist in finance, native and foreign, who had concluded—and was prepared to prove his' conclusion—that coin alone was money. We felt sure that an early death would overtake this enormity, but were not prepared for so sudden and complete a break-up, and if we are exultant over our repeated assertion that a well tested system, such as the national banking laws of the United States, could not be improved upon by Brazilian financiers, even when backed by a whole library of French and Italian writers on finance, we can readily be excused. We take little note of the question as to whether the Rio money market is tight or not; if facilities at the banks are refused and money only to be had at excessive rates, it is the natural result of the wildest and most baseless speculation seen anywhere on the South American continent—Buenos Aires

alone excepted. The Treasury has no more reason to come to the assistance of a number of speculators, who with little, if any, capital undertook to invest thousands of *contos de réis* in all sorts of companies and now complain because a 200\$ note will not meet calls on their investments reaching *contos* and wildly ask for government assistance to meet obligations incurred with the evident intention of transferring them at the first opportunity to some unlucky fellow creature. The minister should refuse to take any cognizance of a money market that can be reduced to such a condition by the "high and lofty tumbling" of self-sufficient financiers, and which condition, we regret to say it, is also in part chargeable to some of the banks in Rio.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

—The adhesion of the hat-makers of S. Paulo to the republic was telegraphed here on the 26th ulto.  
 —Lt. Col. Mallet, who was appointed governor of the state of Ceará, has declined the post.  
 —A telegram published here on the 28th ulto, announced that the state of Amazonas had joined the Brazilian republic on the 21st.  
 —On the 29th ulto, the minister of marine sent to the local press a categorical denial of the rumors that sailors had been secretly or publicly shot.  
 —On the 25th ulto, the consul general of Switzerland notified the minister of foreign affairs that he had been authorized to recognize the Brazilian republic.  
 —On the 26th ulto, the *ad interim* director of telegraphs here received congratulatory messages dated on the 24th from the chiefs of the same service at Montevideo and Buenos Aires.  
 —On the 26th ulto, the *Gazeta de Noticias* published a telegram to the effect that the Berlin press was inciting the German government to annex the southern provinces of Brazil. The telegram dates from Paris.  
 —The military students have asked the government to condemn a house on the Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco, which is built upon the ground where the proto-martyr of Brazilian republicanism, Silva Xavier, the *Tiradentes*, was executed.  
 —The *Diário de Noticias* of the 28th states that Lt. Col. Rego Barros of the 25th infantry, and acting governor of Santa Catharina, had been relieved of his command and ordered to report immediately at Rio; the reasons are not given.  
 —Unsatisfactory reports were spread as to the health of Gen. Deodoro, chief of the provisional government, but a conference of doctors examined him on the 27th ulto, and declared that although "the morbid state of the illustrious citizen required every care, it presented no immediate gravity."  
 —A decree dated on the 25th declares that the attributes of the federal and state governments as to the appointment, retirement, dismissal, suspension and leave of absence to Treasury employes will remain as ordered under present legislation. Chiefs of departments will be appointed by decree, other employes by act of the ministers.  
 —The states of Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará appear from telegrams to show some intention of objecting to the appointment of governors who are not natives of the states. It is to be hoped that the enthusiastic adherence offered the general government is not to disappear at so early a period of the republic. The objection, however, is well taken.  
 —The municipal chamber of Itapenirim, Espirito Santo, appears to have taken matters into its own hands by dismissing police authorities and clerks of the court. A species of committee of safety was also formed and the item from which we extract the news says the municipal councillors threaten to resign if the governor of the state does not endorse their actions.  
 —The liberal leaders at Pernambuco applied for orders as to their action under actual circumstances to Srs. Saraiva and Luiz Felipe, the former considered the chief of the party, the latter lately a senator from Pernambuco. Both replied that the republic was an established fact and advised obedience to it and co-operation with its authorities for the preservation of order.  
 —The gunboat *Parnakhyba*, with Sr. Gaspar Silveira Martins, who had been arrested at Santa Catharina on the 16th ulto, by order of the provisional government, arrived here on the 27th at 6 p.m. Sr. Silveira Martins was met by the minister of foreign affairs, who, after a conversation, accompanied him on shore, and in his carriage to Botafogo. Apartments had been prepared for the Rio Grande tribune in Fort Santa Cruz, but as he is reported to have declared his adhesion to the provisional government, the quarters are not likely to be occupied. Sr. Silveira Martins appears to have conversed freely with the officers of his escort and of the *Parnakhyba* on his voyage, and to have defined the position he would have taken had the revolution broken upon him while president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Brig. Gen. Antonio Maria Coelho has been appointed governor of the state of Matto Grosso.  
 —The next great republic to be born among the nations will be the republic of Brazil.—*St. Louis Greecr*, Oct. 17.  
 —A commission of army and navy officers has been formed to organize a full and correct account of the revolution.  
 —Sr. Candido de Oliveira, minister of justice in the Ouro Preto cabinet, left with his family by the *Nerthe* on the 28th ulto, for Europe.  
 —The *Gazeta de Noticias* mentions a report that before convening the constituent assembly the government will order the organization of a census throughout the republic.  
 —The steamer *Alagoas* with the Imperial family arrived at St. Vincent on the 30th ult. All were well on board. The steamer would proceed on the voyage to Lisbon immediately after coaling.  
 —By decree dated on the 25th ulto, the provisional government of S. Paulo dissolved the municipal committees organized to maintain order, as their object had become secure and they were no longer requisite.  
 —The *Journal do Commercio* hears that the commission to organize the project for the constitution of the republic will be composed of Drs. Santos Werneck, Americo Braziliense, Rangel Pestana, with Dr. Saldanha Maranhão as president.  
 —According to a telegram published here on the 1st Sr. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, the Brazilian delegate to the Washington congress, has prophesied anarchy as a result of the republic and the restoration of the monarchy as a consequence of the former in Brazil.  
 —On the 23rd ulto, the chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro received information that the freedmen in the Cantagallo and Valença districts threatened a revolt against the republic. He ordered energetic measures to be taken and a police force was sent to the locality, but has since returned and reported everything quiet.  
 —Rio Grande do Sul journals state that by order of the governor of the state Sr. Vasques and Salgado, ex-deputies, were arrested on board the str. *Jaguari*, but were afterwards placed at liberty. These gentlemen had been companions of Sr. Silveira Martins and were on their return to Rio Grande after his arrest at Santa Catharina.  
 —On the 30th ulto, the minister of justice advised the commandant of the national guard that as there are imminent none of the cases—foreign war, rebellion, or sedition—under which its services may be necessary, the guard can legally assemble only once during the year, on a previously designated day, for drill and inspection, and that this day must not under any circumstances be within two months of any election.  
 —On the 30th ulto, it was officially announced that the flag of the Brazilian republic will be that referred to in our last issue, viz.: A blue celestial globe with the Southern Cross and neighboring stars, in all 21, astronomically displayed, crossed from left to right with a white zone bearing the device *Ordem e Progresso*, the globe upon a yellow lozenge on a green field. The flag was not generally satisfactory to the public, but the government has determined upon its adoption.  
 —According to *O Paiz*, the Lisbon press is objecting to an official reception being given the Emperor on his arrival there. The same journal is responsible for the following rumors: A syndicate composed of Dr. Peter (*sic*) and German bankers has been formed to buy up Brazilian concessions in London, news received by the *Paiz* states that a revolutionary tendency has appeared in Portugal and that Portuguese and Spanish securities were falling; a republican triumph in the Iberian peninsula was believed to be imminent; that Sr. Joaquim Nabuco in an interview at Buenos Aires had stated that he would support a popular federal republic and that he was of opinion that the enthusiastic and idealistic temper of the Brazilians will offer embarrassments to the initiative of the new government. All the above are extracts from telegrams.  
 —The following telegram appeared in *O Paiz* of the 27th ulto:—Bahia, 25 (delayed). The ironclad *Riachuelo*, which is anchored in this port, conveyed the national steamer *Alagoas* to Lat. 11° S. and Long. 35° W. of Greenwich. The *Alagoas* was left at 6 p.m. on Friday, 22nd. All well on board the *Alagoas*. The commander of the *Riachuelo* before changing his course asked for news of the ex-Emperor and his family. D. Pedro de Alcantara preserves constant calmness, occupying himself on board with literary work. He had translated some sonnets of Spanish poets. The ex-Empress, D. Theziza Christina Maria, showed resignation and manifested no complaint or feeling against those who had abandoned her. There was, however, visible in the august lady great anxiety in his course asked for news of the ex-Emperor and his family. The Condessa d'Eu was resigned to circumstances and Conde d'Eu continued in his unalterable tranquillity. Only the state of D. Pedro Augusto inspired some care. 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-A proposition has been made to the Rio de Janeiro state government to transfer the capital to the Therapopolis mountains. The parties offering the proposal will take charge of the removal.

-It is proposed to create a University to cost 800,000\$ at S. Paulo. The tram company interested proposes to carry gratis professors of the new establishment provided it be located in the monument commemorating of the declaration of independence at Ypiranga.

-On the 9th ulto, interest guarantees of 6 per cent. per annum were granted for the establishment of the following central sugar factories: for 4 in Sergipe and Parahyba do Norte, capital 2,600,000\$; one near Muriheca, Pernambuco, capital 750,000\$; and one near Magé, Rio de Janeiro, capital 400,000\$.

-The Campinas ladies in their red dresses and phrygian caps visited the capital of S. Paulo yesterday. They were accompanied by many societies and met with a most cordial welcome at S. Paulo, including a grand lunch. We hope the Campinas ladies, before discarding their red frocks and caps, will pay Rio a visit.

-According to a provincial contemporary there was an explosion a few days since in a fireworks factory in São Paulo. The explosion, says our colleague, "produced a dislocation of air which threw the doors and roof of the house a long distance from the place." A "dislocation" like this in so peaceful a country as Brazil is altogether out of place.

-The inhabitants of Campos, Rio de Janeiro, are making a fight to have the capital of the state removed to their city. The present capital, Nictheroy, and its suburb, S. Domingos, are already in such a state of abandonment that the removal of the seat of the state government would make little difference to land-owners. The advantage is that Campos is so far from the Rua do Ouvidor, which is the public employes parade.

-On the 9th ult. a number of Italian immigrants created a disturbance at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. They had arrived some days before from the Caxias colony, and were ordered to return by the immigration authorities, they refusing to obey and applying to their consul for protection. The consul declared he could do nothing and was threatened with violence by his fellow-countrymen, whereupon the police placed a guard over the consulate.

-Cane-planting to some extent is reported from the municipality of S. Sebastião do Cahy, Rio Grande do Sul, where experiments in the manufacture of sugar are said to have proved satisfactory. The experimenter, Sr. José Walter, has ordered from Europe the necessary machinery for establishing a central factory, and as Rio Grande has up to now been entirely dependent on the northern states for its sugar supply the question of its manufacture locally is of interest to them.

-Telegrams received in Bahia on the 20th ulto, state that new disturbances had occurred at Ilhéos. Some 100 armed men attacked the plantation of Gentil José de Castro, who with his adherents resisted and several deaths and many wounded resulted. Certainly these feuds can be stopped by a careful shooting of a few members of each of the factions. At Entre Rios, in the same state, a regular reign of terror existed; prisoners were liberated from the jail, the parish priest was driven away, houses sacked, etc. No mention is made of what had been done to correct affairs.

### RAILROAD NOTES

-The *Journal* on the 30th ult. hears a report that the Banco Constructor is the purchaser of both the S. Christovão and Villa Isabel tram companies.

-Our São Paulo exchanges state that the Paulista company has ordered four more steamers and a number of barges for the increasing traffic on the Rio Mogyguassu.

-Dr. Eugenio de Mello is to take the place of Dr. Ewbank da Camara as director of the Estrada Central (late D. Pedro II) railway, the latter going to Europe on a government commission.

-The October traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 162,160\$120, of which 44,630\$560 to and 95,867\$860 from the interior. Passengers and goods are not specified nor are expenses given.

-The struggle between the contractors and the engineer of the government line from Bagé to Uruguaiana, Rio Grande do Sul, has been finally settled by the minister of agriculture, *ad interim*, ordering that the representative proposed by the contractors and refused by the engineer should be accepted.

-Decree No. 22 of the 29th ult. permits the S. Christovão tram company to transfer its property and privileges to any purchaser. On the 30th the *Journal* publishes the minutes of the meeting of the shareholders held on the 14th in which it is stated that A. A. Nettleton and others were the purchasers.

### COFFEE NOTES

-The Instituto Fluminense de Agricultura, government experimental farm, has succeeded in grafting Maragogipe and Java coffee on Liberian stocks. This is an important matter, if it can be made of commercial value, for the state of Rio de Janeiro particularly, for if the old stocks can be used for grafting, and this can be done with some fruit bearing trees, there is no reason why the coffee zone should not show a return of its former prosperity.

-Sundry exports from Colombo and Galle for the past 10 years. The season is from 1st October to 30th September.

season	coffee	tea	cinchona	cocoa	cocunut	oil
	cwt.	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	cwt.
1888-89..	86,440	32,516,682	10,495,487	14,611	327,430	
1887-88..	136,295	20,755,779	11,794,932	12,611	385,758	
1886-87..	184,379	12,012,686	14,328,184	16,638	394,479	
1885-86..	223,693	7,179,329	15,376,912	13,347	234,268	
1884-85..	314,811	3,796,684	11,678,360	6,758	274,098	
1883-84..	323,941	2,262,539	11,499,947	9,063	473,830	
1882-83..	469,093	1,454,882	6,995,545	3,488	306,299	
1881-82..	564,846	623,292	3,099,895	1,018	183,768	
1880-81..	453,258	277,599	1,209,720	479	247,113	
1879-80..	669,074	103,654	1,085,518	122	216,993	

-Ceylon Observer. The above table should be studied by Brazilian planters as a proof of how their Ceylon colleagues, when coffee became a thing of the past, turned their activity to other products. The increase in tea is stupendous; while cocoa and cinchona also jumped as coffee fell off.

-Our old chief export Coffee has been dethroned, and although still leading the list is now of much less importance than some others. The steady falling-off in the exports year by year, we fear, not be reversed in season 1889-90. With better news of crops in some parts of Dimpala, we were hopeful that at least 100,000 cwt. might be estimated for the current year; but the latest news of a very poor prospect of spring crops in Java clashes with this anticipation somewhat, and we question if the past season's exports are to be exceeded in the coming twelve months.

Finally, we give here in a tabular form the actual exports of season 1888-89 and our preliminary estimates for 1889-90:

Staple Exports.	Season 1888-89	Estimate for 1889-90.
Tea.....	32,516,682 lb.	42,000,000 lb.
Cocoa.....	14,611 cwt.	16,000 cwt.
Coffee.....	86,440 cwt.	90,000 cwt.
Cinchona bark.....	10,495,487 lb.	7,500,000 lb.
Cocunut oil.....	327,430 cwt.	350,000 cwt.

-Ceylon Observer, Oct. 9th.

### LOCAL NOTES

-It is said that the passport nuisance is to be abolished. Good!

-The French corvette *Sand*, Capt. Fournier, arrived here from Montevideo on the 26th ult. The usual salutes were exchanged with the forts.

-The Associação Commercial has deposited its confidence, withdrawn somewhat abruptly from Sr. Afonso Celso, with Sr. Ruy Barbosa and his colleagues.

-A meeting of planters was held here on the 25th ult. and a committee appointed to lay before the government the necessity of prompt measures to acquire a supply of labor.

-A technical auxiliary in the person of a first lieutenant has been granted the governor of Sergipe. The governors of other states seem to get along without such an aid.

-What will the poor jewellers do with their stocks of "stars" now that all further decorating is given over? It is sweet to endure sacrifices for one's country, but it is very hard to lose money.

-The United State of Brazil was not one week old before the necessity for a national anthem was felt; the United States of America appears to have gone along very well for 114 years without a national anthem at all.

-Dr. William Michler, professor of industrial chemistry at the Polytechnic school, died here on the 26th ult. Dr. Michler was devoted to his science and was an indefatigable laborer. His death will occasion a serious loss to the school.

-That a man may be induced to steal boots or shoes can be understood, but that any self-respecting thief should steal *tamancos* is an outrage on his class. A low-down foreigner was guilty of the crime and naturally the police have him in charge.

-With "Most Illustrious and Most Excellent" abolished in official documents, when is the "Most Illustrious Municipal Chamber" going to follow so meritorious a course with its title? And what becomes of the "loyal and heroic" of the city's official name?

-The corvette *Trojano* left this port on the 26th ult. with sealed orders. One journal states the destination of the vessel to be Bahia, another Montevideo, while other authorities are of the opinion that Rio Grande do Sul will be the port of destination.

-Now that an entire change in the stamps of the country has become necessary, why can not the minister of finance save expense to the Treasury and afford convenience to the public by issuing stamps available for both revenue and postal service? It is a great annoyance to have the present system continued.

-Lieutenant José Augusto Vinhaes was by decree of the 15th ult. appointed director-general of telegraphs *ad interim*.

-Sr. José White, the violinist, left for Europe on the 28th ult. Sr. White greeted quite a reputation here as a fiddler among the "upper ten."

-There are said to be 300 hogs in the 1st district of the Engenho Novo parish of this city. This number does not include the owners.

-The action is approved of the commander of the cruiser *Guanabara* in purchasing a stove for his ship, but it appears he should have obtained authority from the department of marine first. Red tape, red tape! dear art thou the final heart.

-It is interesting to observe that while the crown was immediately removed from the coats of arms decorating the various shops which had the privilege of using "Imperial" before their names, the old arms were permitted to remain in a forsaken and grief-betokening condition. The shop-keepers seemed unwilling to go the "whole hog" at one time.

-The employes at the postoffice are again complaining that their health and the service suffer from the confined quarters furnished them. The government should oblige the Associação Commercial to immediately commence work on their new building, where the Caixa de Amortização could be accommodated, and thus leave the whole of the present building, in part occupied by it, for the postoffice.

-A writer in the *Novidades* makes a very sensible appeal for the preservation of the old national anthem. The protector of the "*brava gente*" points out that the recent attempts at its improvement are ridiculously insufficient, and as the anthem is not a monarchical hymn, it would be advantageous to preserve it. The writer declares the words for the new anthem as accepted are "vulgar," or common-place.

-On the 22nd ult. two lads, school-boys, were playing with a revolver, which one of them had recently purchased, inspired possibly by a desire to show himself armed when every one else appeared to be. The pistol was of course accidentally discharged and the owner received the ball in his leg. He died on the 25th. Why the schoolmaster allowed such dangerous toys about his establishment is a mystery.

-O *Paiz* on the 26th ult. published a rumor that the municipal chamber was to be suspended and a committee appointed to look into its accounts. It would have been an ungrateful return to men, who declared the republic before the active leaders of the movement had spoken, and the report was contradicted on the following day. Since then, however, José do Patrocínio has resigned from the council, which makes the outlook decidedly ominous.

-The meeting of members of the Associação Commercial to endorse the present government was held on the 27th ult. in a saloon of the Bank of Brazil. It appears to have been a very quiet affair in comparison with the great Afonso Celso manifestation, but passed its vote of confidence. The meeting was presided over by Sr. Boaventura, minister of foreign affairs, by invitation, he happening to be present, and he addressed some remarks of a tranquilizing character to commerce and to foreigners. The fact of a minister presiding over a meeting called to vote confidence in a cabinet of which he is a member, may be of questionable taste to some hyper-critics.

-Conde d'Eu's declaration that his services would have been at the disposition of Brazil under any form of government, had not circumstances rendered this impossible, started the bile of Father Citizen John Emmanuel, who under the free, enlightened and eminently patriotic conservative rule was a member of that Chamber of Deputies which first voted unlimited confidence in the pro-slavery Cotegepe government and then rushed the abolition law through its "august and most worthy" body. He was so incensed that the hold of the conservatives on power was lost, that upon Ouro Preto assuming the government he had no shame in cheering for the republic in the Chamber after his oath. This is the sort of a *padre* who undertakes to charge a defenceless man with inconsistency, or worse, and claim glory for himself when just the contrary should be meted out to him.

-We were unwilling to criticise the first flag adopted by the republic, for its allegorical meanings were so deep and then so clearly explained in the *Diário Official*, that we supposed the celestial sphere and the "Southern cross" were fixtures. As the old arms, with the crown replaced by a star, have very sensibly been re-adopted, we may say that the celestial sphere with its astronomically arranged constellation and stars reminded us forcibly of a plum pudding, of which the plums had all descended to one corner, leaving one only star, or plum, above the white strip, the pudding cloth, to show where the others had been. Since the foregoing was written, it is announced that the astronomical flag will be adopted. Following the tactics of our native colleagues, we beg to say that the "plum-pudding" has no reference to the flag at all, but to a picture we saw the other day in the *Official*. The "single star" proposed would be meaningless on the Brazilian flag, while that of the famous southern constellation, which shines only at night, will be exquisitely appropriate.

-When a poor man's corns get sore, why should not the government furnish him with plasters?

-The minister of the interior has ordered the suspension of the service of qualifying voters under the old law.

-It is announced that the officers of the Chilean ironclad *Ambirante Cochran* will give a grand ball to our social luminaries on the 5th inst.

-Four commissioners have been appointed to revise educational plans generally, and a fifth will propose the reform of the Fine Arts Academy.

-A Dutch squadron composed of the corvettes *Tromp*, *Atjeh* and *Van Galen*, under command of Commodore Stockman, arrived here on the 29th ult.

-The minister of marine has asked the Treasury for £4,468. 17. 9 to pay for 1,000 Kropatscheck carlines ordered through Barão de Tefé, now in Europe.

-We would like to advise our readers that while this city may no longer be called the "Córte," it still continues to figure geographically and officially as Rio de Janeiro.

-The Derby Club has resolved to celebrate the birth of the Brazilian republic by offering a prize of 7,000\$ to native-bred horses, which prize will be known as "15 de Novembro."

-The final nominations of police delegates and sub-delegates were published on the 28th ult. One of the subs. is an ecclesiastical authority apparently, as he is a *monsenhor*.

-The daughters of the minister of war are only awaiting the final decision as to the Brazilian flag to embroider two for presentation to the military cadets and the students at the higher military school.

-On July 9th last a thief was caught red-handed—at least he was coming out of a chicken-house and had some of the birds. He denied his guilt before the jury on the 26th ult. and was promptly acquitted by his peers.

-"Frigorificated fish, mark Dalziel" has been analyzed by the medical experts employed by the custom house. *Frigorificat* is a verb to make Dr. Castro Lopes leaf off the rest of his by no means abundant locks.

-There has been some changing around among the clerks of the Treasury and *Recebeletoria*, and the chief of the latter department goes on retired pay. Orders from the minister of finance also aim at reducing the staff of employes in charge of appraising property for taxation purposes.

-Barão Sampaio Vianna, for many years and under many administrations, inspector of the custom-house here, has been retired at his own request, and will be succeeded by Sr. Ubaldo do Amaral. Sr. Amaral is a lawyer and was a prominent member of the republican party for a number of years past.

-The Portuguese minister, Sr. Nogueira Soares, left on sick leave by the *Galicia* on the 27th ult. The minister deeply offended the Brazilian republican element and also a considerable proportion of the Portuguese colony here by his action during the excitement consequent upon the Adriano do Valle embroglio.

-All the books and papers, with the exception of the library of the extinguished Council of State have been ordered by the minister of the interior to be sent to the Arquivo Publico. It will be necessary to enlarge the Arquivo, unless some "weeding" of public documents ordered for storage there is undertaken.

-The British corvette *Swallow* arrived here on the 27th ult. from the River Plate and the Argentine cruiser *La Argentina* from Bahia Blanca on the same day. The United States corvette *Richmond* arrived here from the south on the 28th ult. and the British gunboat *Nymph* left for Montevideo on the same day.

-A telegram published here on the 28th ult. states that the government owes contractors of supplies furnished the famine-stricken state of Ceará no less than 4,000,000\$. This Ceará business is becoming exceedingly grim; it is to be hoped that a searching investigation will be made and, if discovered, speculators given a taste of law under the republic.

-Two jaguars (*onças*) at the zoological garden died suddenly after eating some pieces of fowl, the remains of which were found in the cage. The inference is that some scoundrel poisoned the beasts; the unfortunate monkeys who had already suffered at the hands of the brutes in human form and not very long ago a kangaroo was killed. Either the guards at the garden are good for nothing, or they are in collusion with the perpetrators of these acts of brutality.

-O *Paiz* of the 30th ult. gives a rebuke to those governments that had already recognized the Brazilian republic. O *Paiz* commends by contradicting the news given by some of the press that the French republic had recognized that of Brazil and continues: "The news is not rigorously exact, nor is there time that the French government can learn the true situation in Brazil to recognize, under the form of international law, the new regimen, etc." The United States, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Switzerland are thus declared to be unacquainted with the form of international law.

### BIRTHS.

On November 28th, at Paington, Devonshire, the wife of W. L. Wolstenholme, of a daughter.

The minister of justice has asked the department of the interior if a part of the old city palace can not be made available for holding sessions of the jury.

Patience is always rewarded. A major has just been granted the post of a lieutenant-colonel in the army for services rendered during the Paraguayan war.

It is to be inferred from an anonymous article in the *Jornal* on the 27th ult. that the future capital of Brazil will be situated on the banks of the S. Francisco river, exactly where the writer seems as yet uncertain. Rio de Janeiro will continue to be the commercial metropolis of the republic—in fact the New York of Brazil, while the visionary city on the S. Francisco will be the Washington. The loss to Rio of the central government and the national legislature seems to be of no consequence to the author of this latest lunacy, and what the Fluminenses, who hold the purse, will say is ignored.

In defining its position, and recalling its past, the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 27th ult. uses the following language: "Commerce in the defence of its legitimate interests, industry in support of its reasonable demands, all social classes in sustaining their rights and struggling for their guarantees, have always found here (in the *Jornal*) as free a reception as was the republic—or at least the silent reprobaton—received by the excesses or inordinate demands of individuals or classes." The whole nation will agree to this, and particularly applaud the "silent reprobaton" of the *Jornal*. It was so silent as to pass unperceived and must have lost much of its force from its affliction of dumbness.

On the 22nd ult. when the Emperor's representative went to the Petropolis palace together with the authorities, a large quantity of valuable jewelry, the personal property of the Empress, was declared to be missing. The police were at once communicated with and the matter is under investigation. The doubt seems to be whether the jewels were not packed away in some of the luggage of the imperial family by mistake, but the occurrence will recall a jewel robbery at the S. Christovão palace some years ago, in which servants were implicated, and it is more than possible that availing of the disorder caused by the hurried departure of the imperial family some of the miserable wretches could not resist the temptation offered by valuable jewels at their disposition. If the thieves are caught, we sincerely trust at least 20 years vegetation on Fernando Noronha will be afforded them.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The November clearances at the Rio clearing house amounted to 39,549,439\$244.

Decree No. 13 dated on November 26th last grants the right of issue to the Banco Mercantil de Santos.

The directors and clerks of the Banco do Commercio have subscribed 620\$ towards paying off the domestic debt of the nation.

By decrees dated on the 29th ulto, the right of issue was granted the Banco do Brazil and the Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.

By decrees dated on the 27th ulto, the right of issue was granted the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil of this city and the Sociedade Commercio of Bahia.

The *Manufatura de Borracha* (rubber manufacturing) company is offered the public. Its object is the manufacture of rubber generally and its proposed capital is 600,000\$.

A telegram dated Pernambuco, 30th, states the commission appointed to examine the proposals for the gas supply of the city had reported in favor of the proposal of João Nery Ferreira.

A rumor is mentioned that the Viação Central (railway, navigation and banking) company will apply for the right of issue for a branch to be established at Sabará, Minas Geraes. The deposit will be 3,000,000\$ in gold.

A company, with a capital of 5,400,000\$ in 200\$ shares, under the name of *União Mercantil*, has been formed here to take over the business, iron and hardware principally, of Monteiro, Hime & Co., and Miranda, Guimarães & Co.

A telegram received here on the 30th and made public, states that the "longs" had "cornered" the "bears" on Brazilian 4 per cents. in London and forced delivery; the bonds had advanced to 1/2 per cent. discount to par under this demand.

An incident of how bank official rates are maintained is told us. A taker wished to remit 5,000 francs, say £240, and applied to a bank that was officially at 27 1/2, but was informed that the institution was not prepared to draw so large an amount.

At the suggestion of the minister of finance and to avoid the loss of the large sum of money necessary to pay off the foreign debt of the republic, the committee organizing the great popular subscription have decided to apply the funds raised to the payment of the domestic funded debt.

Subscription lists are opened to-day (2nd) for a 6 1/2 per cent. debenture loan at 90 per cent. for the "Industria, Lavoura e Viação de Macaê" company. The amount asked for is 1,600,000\$, and the company has a guarantee of 6 per cent. for 30 years on 1,800,000\$ from the general government.

A joint stock company has been formed to take over the ice factory on Rua de Santa Luzia. The capital is 500,000\$ in 200\$ shares.

The adhesions—adhesions seem epidemic—to the idea of the national subscription to pay off the domestic funded debt of the republic, are numerous, and it appears that a large sum of money may be raised. Not enough to pay off the debt, perhaps, but sufficient to show the patriotism of the subscribers.

The Banco de S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, that was organized by Dr. Afonso Celso Jr. and some friends, has been dissolved and the subscription money will be returned. After the revolution and the departure for Europe of Dr. Afonso Celso Junior, the other organizers of the bank appear to have withdrawn from all connection with it.

A local journal, *O Dia*, charges the *credit foncier* banks with loaning money under the mask of aid to agriculture on bills that are for the benefit of planters but of factors for use in speculation. Any land-owner, however small his holding, can figure as the acceptor of these bills, so long as the endorsers are considered sound by the bank, and the loan becomes "aid to agriculture."

To judge from the persistency with which, day after day, the official rate of bank sterling has been reported at 27 1/2 is still misleading. It is true that bills were to be had at this rate "over the counter" at some of the banks and *ad libitum* at the Banco Nacional, but every taker could not, or would not, avail of this form of remittance, for every one has a limit and must have variety. At the very time that bills were to be had at 27 1/2 at certain banks, commercial sterling was done at 27 3/8. It would have been better to allow the true state of the market to transpire, than to receive in answer to objections, "Why you can get bills at 27 1/2 at the Banco Nacional." As if the whole trade of Rio was to depend upon one institution for its remittances.

By invitation of the minister of finance various bankers and brokers met at the Treasury on the 28th ulto. A semi-official report states that the minister said the determination of the government was to do the utmost to maintain the credit of the country at a merited quotation. It had nothing to do with private operations and he had continued the "aid to agriculture" regardless whether it really produced beneficent results, but he proposed, opportunely, to take steps that would without great sacrifice to the nation tend to develop agricultural production, and he concluded by asking for information that would afford a sure solution for the condition of affairs in the money market. His listeners appeared to have been unanimous in declaring that there was a scarcity of money, but differed as to the corrective for this, except so far that in some form the government is evidently expected to come to the assistance of the market.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd, 1889.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Par value of the Brazilian milreis), Price (e.g., 27 d. in U.S.).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Bank rate of exchange), Price (e.g., 27 1/2 per cent.).

EXCHANGE.

November 25.—The Banco Nacional, Commercial and Comercio continued at 27 1/2, the London and Brazilian and Industrial and Mercantil at 27 1/2 and the English Bank and Braziliense at 27 1/2 on London. Official rates on Paris were 347-349, on Hamburg 428-430 and on New York \$1820-\$1830. Nothing was reported in commercial exchange.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Five per cent. apolices), Price (e.g., 97 3/8).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Five per cent. apolices), Price (e.g., 96 3/8).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Five per cent. apolices), Price (e.g., 97 3/8).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Five per cent. apolices), Price (e.g., 97 3/8).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Five per cent. apolices), Price (e.g., 97 3/8).

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd December, 1889.

Coffee.—There has been business, to a greater or less extent, doing almost since our last report and some 50,000 bags, are supposed to have changed hands. Receipts have increased, as we expected, and we presume that it means planters are better satisfied with prices now ruling in Rio; they have not however sufficed to meet the daily shipments, and on the 28th brokers again advanced quotations to 200 rs. per arroba, which makes the advance for a fortnight 18,000 rs. per arroba. Ordinary str. We do not exactly know what "famine prices" are, but it appears to us that we are rapidly gaining on quotations of 187 1/2, and to believe reports now current here, there is no reason why that memorable year should not be surpassed. The market has been very firm all along and at writing it would appear that another advance in bags rather quiet during the week, but it is reported that numerous enquiries for freight room have been received from there principally for Havre.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., United States), Price (e.g., 25 1/2).

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Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., United States), Price (e.g., 25 1/2).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., New York Br str Sirius), Price (e.g., 25,000).

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns: Receipts, Shipments, Exchange, etc., for various dates.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Stock this morning), Price (e.g., 25 1/2).

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Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Stock this morning), Price (e.g., 25 1/2).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Stock this morning), Price (e.g., 25 1/2).

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Shipments for United States), Price (e.g., 54,000 bags).



STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 30th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, do do, 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 from provinces like Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies and their debentures, including railways and shipping.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

SHIPPING.

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

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various industrial mills.

BANKS.

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

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various railway companies like Bahian Minas, Barão de Araranga, etc.

TRAMWAYS.

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

INSURANCE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Agric. Col-nir. de Vassouras, etc.

**Shipping.**

**THOMAS NORTON'S**

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868

Loading Berth, Covered Pier No. 17, East River

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**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
Dec. 3	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Pernambuco, Bahia, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 12	Neva	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

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Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

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**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 14th December at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA AND PERNAMBUCO,

[entering the last named port]

PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND ST. THOMAS

**Passage Rates**

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

For passages and information apply to

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**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Sirius..... Dec. 4th  
Strabo..... " 7th

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Maskelyne..... Dec. 15th

For Southern coast ports:

Cavour..... }  
Chatham..... } Weekly  
Canning..... }  
or Cabral..... }

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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97 Rua 1ª de Março.

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**NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kaikoura..... December 20th  
Tongariro..... January 17th, '90

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

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Doric..... January 2nd, '90

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TERMIDIFF and PLYMOUTH.

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**PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

John Elder..... December 11th  
Orotava..... " 25th  
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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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Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.  
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 100\$500  
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—Lisbon..... 500 " 70\$000

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Twenty-one years

and its special brands of SUPERFINE LUNCH BEER, CERVEJA ESPECIAL,

and its special brands of DOPEL 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.

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**Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.**

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs.

Price 2\$500: do. with photographs 5\$000.  
For sale at this office.

**THE RIO NEWS**

Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transition, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1882 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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