

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 9TH, 1889

NUMBER 49

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.—Largo do Cattede
English Service: 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 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. 74.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Baieira.
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. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese: at 10 o'clock,
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
a. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 10:30 p. m.

PROTESTANT MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily, No. 89, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers,
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

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 Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Express. Minas
train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraty 7:22.
Entre Rios 9:32 and Itabora (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo
train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Ca-
choeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must call at 12:30.
From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto
Novo da Cunha at 11:45. *Downward*, train leaves Itabora
at 5:15 a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:25 p. m.
Train No. at 10:55. Rio 1:10. 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 10:45. Entre Rios at 2:23 and Maripano Procopio (terminus)
at 6:58 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 6:35. *Downward*,
train leaves Maripano Procopio at 6:50 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 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 Belém 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.
leave Barra at 4 and 5:40 a. m. arriving in Rio at 12:15 a. m. and
11:15 p. m. and leave Belém at 2:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50

Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. *Down-
ward*, 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.—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 12:08 p. m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pe-
dro II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave
Niteroi 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 Niteroi at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12
p. m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a. m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:20 a. m. arriving at
12:21 and 7:05 p. m. From Macaé train leaves at 5 a. m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m.
arriving at Niteroi at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Every
boat leaves the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niteroi.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 6, 10, 8, 30 a. m. and 12 m., 3 and
5, 40 p. m. returning from Patineras at 7, 30, 10, 30 a. m., 2,
4, 45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6, 8, 10, 30
11 a. m., 12, 30, 2, 3, 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, 30 p. m.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—
Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway at
6:40 a. m. week-days, and 5 p. m. Sundays arriving at
Petropolis at 9:15 and 7:22. Passengers change at
S. Francisco Xavier station of the Estrada Central to the
Northern line. Steamers for Petropolis leave the Largo da
Praia at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and
holidays arriving at 9, 15 and 6, 05. *Downward*, trains leave
Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. on week days and at
6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Our-
ives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclimação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
MUSEU PORTUGUEZ DE LETTURA.—No. 19
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 exam-
ination, 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 Accoucheur;
formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to
Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to
4 p. m.

Hotels.

ALLEN'S HOTEL.
No. 6 RUA HUMAITA (Largo dos Leões)
ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor,
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Correspondence solicited.

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Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at
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The Imperial Brazilian Government,
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Rua da Alfandega, 83.

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Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.
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The Equitable Life Assurance Society has established a Branch Office for Brazil at No. 71, Rua Costa Pereira where policies of Insurance are issued accepting the risk from date of application and where claims are paid immediately on presentation of satisfactory proofs of death.

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.

The Equitable has the largest surplus and does a larger business than any other Life Insurance company in the world and hence is better able to pay its policy holders larger dividends.

For further information apply to Branch Office

RUA COSTA PEREIRA No. 71, RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 497.

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Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

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HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

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21, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva.

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BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE: Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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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Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital (£1,250,000), Capital paid up (£625,000), and Reserve Fund (£360,000).

Draws on:

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Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG,

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

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This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills on all Brazilian Ports.

Fluys 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.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

T. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil. Single copies: 40 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do

Editorial and Publication Offices: 79, Rua Se...

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq., 154 Nassau Street, N.Y.

Messrs. STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, LONDON, E. C. Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., 37 Walbrook LONDON, E. C. Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co., São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 9th, 1889.

The intense heat of the past week and the reappearance of accesso pernicioso (heat fever), brings up once more the question of street-sprinkling as a sanitary measure. Thus far nothing whatever has been done, although the heat in the narrow streets of the city has been almost insupportable. There is clearly no excuse whatever for this neglect. The water supply is abundant and for a time fresh water might be used, if the sanitary authorities can not be brought to use sea water. And in the meantime experiments might be tried in certain streets with sea water to determine whether any prejudicial influences are produced by its use. The one great object in street-sprinkling is to reduce the temperature and overcome the reflection of heat and light from the hot pavements. And the better this can be accomplished, the less danger there will be from diseases occasioned by heat. Another point should also be considered—the thorough watering of the streets at evening so as to reduce the temperature permanently for the night. If the heat is so great that people can not sleep, the danger of fever is greatly increased. There is no reason for mincing words over this matter—we must have the streets thoroughly sprinkled, or the sanitary authorities must assume the grave responsibility of a rapid increase in the death rate of the city. The proposal to sell the watering carts, announced yesterday, is sheer insanity.

The discussion which has arisen over the action of the president of the Associação Commercial in endorsing the recent tariff revision, in which protective duties are imposed on many imports in the interests of local industries, ought to lead to a thorough awakening of the mercantile classes of this city as to the need of a radical reorganization in this body. For many years the Associação has been nothing more than an asylum for a lot of old men whose only purpose has been to burn incense before influential politicians and members of the government. It has in no sense represented the commercial interests of this port, nor even used its position and influence to obtain one single favor for commerce. There was a time when this corporation undertook to settle commercial disputes by arbitration, and to publish statistics on the trade of the port, but all this has been laid aside for the more agreeable task of organizing manifestations to important personages. In view of the fact that this body ought to be composed of merchants and

ought to represent the interests of commerce before everything else, it ought to become apparent to its members that a thorough reorganization to that end is imperatively necessary. If the president of this corporation believes in the protection of local manufacturers to the prejudice of importers, then it should be made clear to him at once that another organization will best suit his views. A commercial association, composed principally of importers, can not consistently advocate restrictions on commerce, and the quicker Sr. Oliveira Castro is made to see this, the better. If it is impossible to get rid of this obstructive, discordant element, then the progressive merchants of the Associação Commercial should promptly withdraw and organize an association which will more intelligently represent their interests, but it is advisable perhaps to first make a determined effort at reform. Let, first of all, the broken-down politicians and titulares be turned out and replaced by active, progressive merchants, and then it is probable that the desired reforms can be carried through successfully.

The position assumed by the church to the effect that civil marriage leads to hasty unions and frequent divorces, as shown by the current record in the United States, is one which merits a little independent consideration on the part of the Brazilian people. The argument is so exaggerated and absurd that it would require no discussion whatever were the facts more widely known; but in view of the circumstance that the popular impression of American customs and manners is very largely based on the interested misrepresentations of an ignorant priesthood and the inventive faculties of the Parisian journalist, it is necessary at times to treat the discussion seriously. The assumption of the clerical party that civil marriage is productive of hasty unions and leads to frequent and improper divorce, is absolutely false. It is a demonstrated fact that there is less immorality in the United States than in countries where marriage is hedged about by so many difficulties and is under the control of the church. That abuses occur, and that divorces are too easily obtained in some states, is frankly admitted, and that Americans recognize this fact themselves is shown by the recent movement in favor of uniform and more stringent laws regulating these important questions. Marriage is consummated there more easily than in most Latin countries, but certainly not at an earlier age nor with worse results. And as for divorce, the facilities offered are certainly no worse than the practice of maintaining a tie between two persons where cruelty, hatred and gross immorality stand as barriers between them. There is much need of uniform legislation on this question in the United States, but even as the laws now stand, with all their defects, they are infinitely better than the laws of the majority of countries dominated by the ideas which the clerical party in Brazil would retain. Whatever its faults, civil marriage can confidently compare results with those which the Brazilian church authorities can produce, either in its influence on individuals or on society at large. The percentage of illegitimate births in this country—in some localities exceeding 50 per cent.—and the recognized existence of social vices everywhere, are not the kind of proofs which the world demands as to the beneficial influence of church supervision over the institution of marriage. The church has proved its absolute unfitness for this charge a thousand times over, and in the interests of morality and the development of an honest, enlightened national character it is full time that a radical change should be made.

We are not inclined to undertake the correction of every error which may be made by our colleagues upon questions of fact connected with the origin and character of American political institutions, but at times such a correction becomes imperative because of the interests involved and the necessity of establishing the historical truth of an event which is destined to serve as a precedent. A few days since, one of our colleagues, in discussing the necessity of a military dictatorship during the early days of a republic, specified a number of instances and among them that of the United States, with an assertion that Washington himself was at one time a dictator. It is much to be regretted that Brazilian journalists are not better informed upon the salient features of American history, so that errors of this character might be avoided. The United States, either as separate colonies or as a federated nation, were never under the rule of a dictator, and Washington never for one single moment exercised such a power. During the war of independence Washington was commander-in-chief of the army only, and never exercised, nor sought to exercise, any authority over the people outside of his military command. He did not even have the power to enlist men for his exhausted army, nor to raise money to pay their long overdue wages, nor even to secure harmonious action among the semi-independent colonies for the more vigorous prosecution of the war. There was no strong central government, each colony reserving to itself the right to levy taxes, regulate commerce, raise troops, and advance the quota of expenses for carrying on the war which the continental congress apportioned to it. This independence of all central authority was a fatal source of weakness to the rebellious colonies; in fact, had the central government been stronger and had Washington been properly supported with money and recruits, the war would unquestionably have ended in half the time. And then, at the close of the war Washington promptly resigned his command, addressed a touching farewell to his comrades in arms, and retired to his Virginia estates, desirous of no other favor from the hands of his countrymen than permission to spend the rest of his life in retirement. He refused to accept any pay for his personal services during the revolution, and upon one memorable occasion—which he kept a profound secret—he positively refused to accept sovereign power from the hands of a party of officers who had become wearied and discontented with the weakness and dilatoriness of the continental congress. During those years of war and the six years of peace under the "articles of confederation" (1783 to 1789) the United States had no personal chief of state. The supreme authority was vested in a congress composed of delegates from the thirteen colonies, and the president of that congress, whose authority was no more than that of the presiding officer in any legislative assembly, was the highest civil functionary in the country. When Washington wanted men, or money, or any concerted action on the part of the colonies, he had to apply to congress, which, after due deliberation, referred its recommendations to the separate colonies. After the war the weakness of the central government was so great, and the central authority was so restricted, that the country began to drift toward disintegration and anarchy, and out of this state of affairs grew the constitutional convention of 1787 and the drafting of the constitution under which the republic has been governed up to the present time. Washington was chosen a delegate to this convention, his first appearance in public life after resigning his command in 1783, and was elected the first President of the United

States under its provisions in 1789. He was the last man who would have accepted a dictatorship, and it was largely through his great influence that divergent views were harmonized and the present constitution was prepared and adopted. If Brazilians wish precedents for a military dictatorship they must go elsewhere than to the United States.

To avoid all misconception, our good friends of the new regime ought not to lose sight of the fact that Brazil is not yet a republic, and has not yet developed one single republican institution. There has been a revolution which grew out of a military insurrection, and the result is a provisional government organized by the leaders of that insurrection. The chief of this government is a military officer of high rank who proclaims his official standing as the head of a government "constituted by the army and navy." This is a virtual recognition of the fact that the government is a military dictatorship, pure and simple. Besides this, the government is composed of self-appointed men, not one of whom was chosen by the people and not one of whom is responsible to any law. They have declared extinct the monarchy and all its institutions. They have dismissed and appointed public officials, and they have decreed laws widely different in character from those heretofore existing. No matter how conservatively and judiciously they have acted, they hold their positions by military force and are exercising power arbitrarily and through revolutionary channels. They have promised the creation of a republic based on the federation of the old provinces whose independence is guaranteed, but this promise is yet to be realized. We are virtually passing through a transition stage under the domination of military authority, and we can not properly claim to be anything, politically, until the representatives of the people have met, adopted a constitution and taken charge of affairs themselves. And in this connection, it will not be amiss to advise Brazilians that the real dangers and difficulties in this revolution are still before them. The expulsion of the old regime has been so easy as to make one distrust the testimony of his own senses. It has been the rule that this stage of revolution has always been accompanied by more or less resistance and bloodshed, and it has therefore been considered as the critical stage. Here, however, this critical period has been passed as easily as the old Emperor was accustomed to change his cabinets, but it must not be believed for this reason that all danger is over and the republic is safely established. It must be apparent to every political student that the really difficult work is that of the future. Few countries have ever had so difficult a task to perform as that which confronts Brazil to-day. A republic is the highest and most difficult form of government, simply because it is based on a high grade of popular intelligence, a profound respect for law and public order, wide experience in self-government, readiness to concede personal privilege when at conflict with the public good, and through all stages of growth and varieties of experience to maintain all needful guarantees over personal liberty. The true republic will punish license as vigorously as it will promote liberty, because license is always an aggression on the rights of others. And to accomplish all this, to undertake so difficult an experiment, what preparations have been made by the republicans of Brazil? Absolutely none! They have not even taught the people what a republic means. Without any experience in local self-government, without one single popular local institution, without fixed political principles

and with a population so illiterate that only ten to fifteen per cent can read and write, it is now proposed to create a republic whose only safeguard lies in the intelligence and self-restraint of the people. For these reasons we say that the task before the provisional government is one of extreme difficulty. If they give full liberty to the people, it will be abused; if they do not give full liberty, then an oligarchy will be the result. Moreover, they have to create a federal republic from states which politically do not exist. These states are at present no more than geographical divisions. Not one of them possesses a constitution, nor a code of local statute laws, nor a popular form of government. Not one of them has ever been independent, nor possesses any recognized form of legislative independence now. Fortunately the supreme apathy and indifference of the people will make it easy for the provisional government to try experiments, but in the interests of the nation these should be made at once so that the new institutions may be initiated at the earliest moment possible. Until something definite is done, the credit of the state will be maintained only with extreme difficulty.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

—Dr. Prudente José de Moraes e Barros was appointed governor of the state of S. Paulo on the 3rd inst.

—The salary of Gen. Deodoro, chief of the provisional government, has been fixed at 5,000\$ per month.

—On the 3rd a rumor was mentioned that Sr. Silveira Martins would be invited to fill an important government commission in Europe.

—O Paiz of the 4th says that Barão de Peneolo had been dismissed from his post as Brazilian minister at Paris and his name struck from the list of the diplomatic corps.

—The Nacional, published in Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, states that a half-pay major, José Joaquim Corte Imperial (Imperial Court) has asked permission to change his name to Republicano.

—Barão do Ladario, ex-minister of marine, Visconde de Maracajú, ex-minister of war, and Barão do Rio Apa, ex-commandant of the national guard, have been placed on half-pay, or retired.

—Decree No. 27 E, dated November 30th last, confirms to recipients all pensions that were dependent on legislative sanction during the past regimen.

—Decree No. 29, dated December 3rd last, appoints the following as members of the commission to organize the project of a constitution to be submitted to the Constituent Assembly: Drs. Joaquim Saldanha Maranhão, president, Americo Braziliense de Almeida Mello, vice president, Antonio Luiz dos Santos Werneck, Francisco Rangel Pestana and José Antonio Pedreira de Magalhães Castro.

—It is worthy of note that the official style adopted by the chief of the provisional government is as follows: "Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, decrees etc." It will be seen that the people have been dropped into the background, the government evidently finding it difficult to maintain the assumption that the revolution was popular in character.

—A Havas telegram dated from Paris on the 3rd states that the French foreign minister had declared that although his government was disposed to recognize the Brazilian republic, this recognition would be delayed until after the elections for the Constituent Assembly were held. Friendly relations would be maintained. This latter assertion is verified by the note addressed by the French chargé d'affaires to the Brazilian foreign minister on the 28th ult.

—On the 4th inst. O Paiz announced that the government had determined that Visconde de Ouro Preto and Sr. Gaspar da Silveira Martins should reside in Europe for some time or, in other words, announced their banishment. There is claimed to be no odium, persecution or fear in this action of the government, but only the determination to avoid any possible complication that might arise through the presence of these two political leaders in the republic. On the following day the same journal contradicted the report as far as Sr. Silveira Martins is concerned.

—Maranhão papers state that the republic was not established there without bloodshed. On the 18th November a conflict between the troops and a mob occurred from which resulted 4 deaths and various wounds. Other bands of the people paraded the streets cheering for the monarchy, the Emperor and the imperial family, and vociferously cheered the ex-president of the province. This gentleman begged the crowd to disperse and cause no breach of the peace. At last advice, quiet had been restored. No account of these disturbances was received by telegraph for publication in Rio.

—The municipal chamber of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, resigned en masse on the 10th ult. The governor accepted the resignation and appointed a committee of three to direct municipal affairs.

—By a decree dated on the 6th the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the regular army has been considerably increased; the latter are to receive 250 rs. instead of 110 rs. per day.

—The public departments at S. Paulo were closed on the 2nd inst., the Emperor's birthday. The day was undoubtedly a legal holiday, but was not observed as such in Rio. Courtiers are not the most loyal people in the world.

—The provisional government seems acting correctly in removing some of the old fossils from the various departments. The rule adopted appears to be to retire the heads of sub-departments, who, it would appear, would willingly hang on until death retired them.

—The last president of Pará, Dr. Silvino Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, had only just arrived there and taken charge of the province when the revolution occurred. He was sworn in at 10:30 a. m. on the 14th, and was unceremoniously kicked out on the 16th.

—Decree No. 13 A, dated November 26th last, authorizes governors of states to grant naturalization papers gratis to all foreigners asking to naturalize, the formalities of Laws 808 A of June 27th, 1855, and 1,950 of July 12th, 1871, being abolished.

—The new minister of agriculture, Sr. Demetrio Ribeiro, arrived in Rio on the evening of the 5th. A special train with a number of friends and admirers of the minister met him at Barra do Pirahy, Central railway, where a lunch was partaken, and some of his colleagues, bands of music, etc., welcomed him on his arrival here.

—In Ceará when the revolutionists took charge of the public edifices, the soldiers destroyed a portrait of the Emperor with their bayonets in the presence of their officers. The signs of "Rua Conde d'Eu" were torn down and the name "Rua Senna Madureira" was painted on the walls in red letters.

—The Correio Paulistano continues to publish the open letters of various politicians prominent under the empire. Sr. Sinimbu's letter, notwithstanding his declaration that his hold on worldly affairs is weakening, advocates the spilling of blood to defend the integrity of the country. Its division, he fears, would mean its conquest by the foreigner.

—The arrival at Lisbon of the Emperor and the imperial family, all in good health, with the exception of Prince Pedro Augusto, was reported here early on the 7th inst. The prince seems still to be suffering from a hallucination that his life is in danger. A telegram of the 8th says that D. Pedro II declines to accept the gift of 5,000,000\$.

—A telegram dated at Buenos Aires on the 3rd from the Argentine government to its minister here contains a decree ordering great *festas* on the 8th in honor of the declaration of the Brazilian republic. The provisional government ordered salutes, flags on all public edifices, and a guard of honor for the Argentine legation here, in recognition of the courtesy. In private circles very little notice was taken of the affair.

—By a telegram dated on the 7th the minister of finance issued a circular to Treasury employés and governors of states informing them that only to the federal government pertains the right of appointing Treasury officials, and where such have been appointed by state officials they must be dismissed at once. This decision was specially caused by telegrams from Maranhão to which we refer elsewhere, and the governor of this state has received positive orders to follow the instructions telegraphed.

—On the 7th four citizens applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, alleging the illegal restraint of Sr. Silveira Martins. Fourteen of the 16 judges voted against granting the writ, one in favor and one declared himself *suspect*. The arguments were very lively and not altogether in accordance with the high position of the court; one of the judges asked how the court could take action on an act of the government, the supreme power, to which it had adhered, and his remarks caused indignant protests from some of his colleagues. The reason for refusing the writ was that the illegal restraint was not proven.

—O Paiz on the 7th publishes a telegram from Maranhão to the effect that the provisional government had increased the pay of employés of the secretariat paid by the general government, had created a "section" of the provincial treasury, and increased the staffs of the treasury, savings bank, custom house, captaincy of the port and secretariat of the government. A telegram from Victoria, Espírito Santo, published the same day, states that the governor had declared holidays the anniversaries of the deaths of Nunes Machado, Trancientes and Domingos Martins; also that of the declaration of the republic of Piratini, together with the 15th and 20th November, the first in honor of the declaration of the republic, the second recording the date of the adhesion of the state.

AN ELECTION IN A BRAZILIAN PROVINCE.

The *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, of November 22d last, contains the following extract from a letter of a resident in Parahyba to a relative in England. The writer evidently has a poor opinion of Brazilian liberals. He says:

"We had a general election here last week, and the proceedings are worth recording. Brazil has a so-called constitutional government, and the conservatives have been in power for the last three years. Two months ago the government were defeated, and the Emperor called in the opposition leader to form a cabinet, the general election being fixed for August 31st. In Brazil, as in the United States, nearly all government employes go with the government. The new president they sent us to Parahyba is certainly a lively gentleman. He has been trying for the last two months to secure the return of the liberal deputy for Parahyba. In England, you would hardly credit the corruption that goes on at a general election here. £20,000 of government money has been spent in bribing voters in this province, in some cases £100 being given for a vote. The President dismissed everyone in public offices who would not promise his vote to the liberals, and, as voting by ballot is not instituted here, they had the option of voting for the liberal, or clearing out. Two days before the election, the president sent all doubtful voters in government employ on imaginary errands into the interior of the province, not allowing them to return until the election was over. Some of the incidents were very funny. The military doctor, who is a conservative, received orders to go to Ceará, which is the next port on the coast. He sent a reply to the president, saying he was ill and could not go for a day or two. On receiving his letter the president remarked: "Oh! ill, is he?" and forthwith sent a guard of soldiers with an ambulance car, and whipped the poor doctor off to the hospital till the election was over. On the day before the election, the hospital doctor (also a conservative) gave his colleague a note stating that he was entirely recovered; so he left the hospital and went home. On this reaching the president's ears, he again sent the soldiers and took back the doctor to the hospital, and at the same time gave orders that the hospital doctor was to be put under arrest for presuming to cure a man so soon. The military band-master was dismissed for refusing to vote for the liberal, and on the day of the election soldiers were sent to surround his house, and keep him prisoner until the election was over, the pretext being that he had said something disrespectful to the president. I hear that at some of the polling stations in the interior the liberals had all the hired assassins engaged and placed round about to intimidate the voters; and at other places soldiers were placed at the doors with fixed bayonets, who inquired of each voter whether he was liberal or conservative. If conservative, the voter had to walk away without recording his vote; otherwise, he received a playful poke from a bayonet to assist him. And these men call themselves liberals."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A fever epidemic of a bad character has broken out at Cameté, Pará.

—Dr. Martinho Prado Jr. contemplates establishing a flour mill at S. Paulo.

—On the 7th Governor Portella ordered the public works engineer to furnish Niteroy with water within two days.

—The contractors for the Pernambuco port improvements have been granted six months extension of time for commencing work.

—It appears that Capivary, S. Paulo, has had a lunatic as judge since January last, and only now has the minister of justice relieved him.

—On the 2nd the minister of agriculture signed a contract with C. Cresia, Cardoso & Co. for the establishment of 10 colonies of 500 families each in the Pararápanema valley, S. Paulo.

—On the 2nd inst. the employes of the Santos Improvements Co. presented Mr. H. E. Heyland with various testimonials in recognition of his services and attentions during last year's epidemic.

—An interest guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum for 25 years on a capital of 750,000\$ has been conceded for the establishment of a central sugar factory in the municipality of Paraty, Rio de Janeiro.

—Eight more convicts attacked by *beriberi* have recently been sent from the Niteroy penitentiary to the Boa Viagem hospital. The penitentiary will soon be emptied, if *beriberi* can not be checked.

—The S. Paulo law student who was charged with throwing a bomb at his examiners during the competition for a position, and was suspended by the faculty for two years, was pardoned by the federal government on the 2nd inst.

—The minister of interior authorized the following credits on the 2nd for expenses with drought: 23,132\$339 for Pará, 20,300\$ for Minas Geraes and 350,000\$ for Rio Grande do Norte.

—The minister of interior on the 30th ult. acknowledges receipt of a communication from the minister of finance notifying him that he had authorized the Treasury engineer in Ceará to draw at 30 to 90 days sight for 2,000,000\$ to be used in expenses connected with the drought.

—The November arrivals of cattle at the Benfica cattle market, Minas Geraes, numbered 2,684 head, which with the 364 head left over from October made a total of 3,048 for sale. The sales numbered 2,698 head, and the prices were 4\$200, 4\$500 and 4\$600 per arroba, live weight.

—The republican chiefs of Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, are objecting to the appointment of an employe there by the governor because they were not consulted, and further because there were many genuine republican workers, candidates for the berth. This savors strongly of "bossism."

—The American packet *Aliança* brought out 106 immigrants, principally Austrians, from the United States to settle in Maranhão, where they had been led to believe that fortunes can be made at grape culture. Before many months pass over their heads they will discover that they have been most cruelly deceived.

—A telegram of the 3rd from Ceará states that the provisional government had secured great savings to the tax-payers by cutting off extravagance in the aid service, by the suppression of employes, and directed assistance, and had reduced the amount of provisions sent to the interior by 50 per cent. What has become of Sr. Révy?

—The *Epocha* of Pernambuco has discovered that power is purely a historical question, and that a government illegally constituted becomes legal when it governs for the public good. Who decides all this, the *Epocha* does not say, nor does it tell us what a man should do who has no confidence in the illegally constituted government.

—The *Paiz* mentions a rumor that a syndicate is in process of formation to buy up the Emperor's real estate in Petropolis at low figures, and also proposes to turn the palace into a casino modelled upon those of European watering-places. The *Paiz* calls upon the authorities to watch over the interests of the absent owner of the property.

—Petropolis has commenced by changing its "imperial" streets into good republican thoroughfares. And it is not winning any credit through its ingratitude either. When will the name of the city be changed? It should be remembered that Petropolis was created by the imperial family, and that a great part of the place belongs to D. Pedro II's private estate.

—One of the managing editors of the *Correio Paulistano*, Sr. Antonio Prado's organ, who had been connected with the journal since 1854, has withdrawn, owing to misunderstandings with the present editor-in-chief, Sr. Almeida Nogueira. The *Correio* has recently cut loose from old traditions and appears determined to assume a leading position in S. Paulo journalism. It is now far ahead of Rio journals in enterprise and public spirit.

—On the 3rd inst. the commandant of the force sent to put down the disturbances at Ilhéos, Bahia, reported to the minister of justice that the fight was between Gentil José de Castro and his people and Antonio Garcia do Amaral Sobrinho and his people. The battle was precipitated by a mistake in a letter received by Amaral (apparently) which stated the conservatives had assumed power. Two deaths had occurred and many men were wounded, one mortality. The whole affair was evidently a political feud, and deserves condign punishment.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Telegrams from Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, state that the governor has ordered the organization of a map showing the whole railway system of the state.

—Mr. Joseph Mawson has assumed the position of manager and representative of the Rio and Northern railway in this city, substituting Mr. J. Weaver.

—The November traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 286,043\$590, of which 91,552\$420 from passengers and 177,939\$520 from goods. Expenses are not given.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has conceded permission to the Campos and Carangola railway to transfer its lines, rights, etc., to the Barão de Araruama line, subject to approval by the federal government.

—The meeting of the shareholders of the São Paulo and Rio railway called for the 8th to consider a proposal for the sale of the road was not held for want of a quorum. There is said to be great opposition to the sale on the part of some of the shareholders.

—Telegrams received here on the 3rd announced the final sale of the Leopoldina railway company in London. The price paid is said to have been £7,000,000 sterling. The delay in the completion of the transaction would appear to be justified by the large sum obtained.

LOCAL NOTES

—Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, the mercury going up to 95° Fahr. in this office.

—The corvette *Trojano* was bound for Montevideo after all; at least her arrival there on the 4th is advised.

—The director of the Astronomical Observatory wants the government to organize a geographical corps in the republic.

—The trial trip of the new steamer *Desterro* of the southern ports line was made on the 2nd and is said to have been satisfactory.

—The minister of interior does not consider foreign missionary priests necessary for colonies, and has so informed the minister at the Vatican.

—Mr. Edward James Lynch, managing director of the Rio Branco central sugar factory, was a passenger for England by the *La Plata* on the 4th.

—Dr. Ennes de Souza, who was dismissed from the position by the Ouro Preto government, reassumed *ad interim* the directorship of the Mint on the 4th.

—The crew of the Amer. ship *Euzébia* mutinied on the 3rd and refused to proceed to sea. The police were called in and 14 of the mutineers were lodged in the lock-up.

—An officer of the navy is raising a subscription to procure an oil portrait of the minister of marine to be placed in the department. The amount of this subscription is bound to be covered.

—Small-pox is reported to be raging at Engenho de Dentro and Cascadura on the Central railway, and both places are in hourly communication with a state of affairs to happen?

—On the 30th ult. the minister of agriculture dissolved the Quixadá dam commission, of which Sr. Révy is chief. It will be interesting to know whether he will bring the key of that famous strong-box back with him this time.

—The ex-inspector of the custom house, Barão de Sampaio Vianna, did not receive his successor, Sr. Amaral, when the latter assumed his post on the 3rd. The Baron was retired at his own request, but was the request voluntary?

—A Mandós, Amazonas, journal notices the arrival of Mr. Ionine, Russian minister here, from Peru. Mr. Ionine has visited the South American republics, crossed the Andes and is now on his way back to Rio via the Amazon river.

—The minister of agriculture has appointed a commission composed of Engineers Alvaro Joaquim de Oliveira, Francisco de Paula Bicalho and Antonio Augusto Monteiro de Barros to make, a thorough investigation at the department of telegraphs.

—Dr. Ewbank da Camara's mission in Europe will be that of purchasing agent for the department of agriculture. Dr. Camara has been director of the ex-D. Pedro II railway for some years, but has had an eye on this fat place in Paris for a long time.

—Sr. Julio da Silveira Lobo, a brother of the minister of interior, has been promoted from the post of *conferente* to that of assistant inspector of the custom house of this city. Sr. Sattaini, the former assistant, has been appointed to a place in the Treasury, his predecessor having retired.

—The daily movements and remarks of Sr. Lafayette, the ex-president of the Brazilian commission at the Three Americas Congress, were of sufficient interest to some one to merit a daily telegram for several days. It is whispered that someone has been reporting Sr. Lafayette for some private purpose and his recall probably accomplishes the end desired.

—During the days that the city was under martial law the *capoiras* made no show at all. It is to be regretted that now the police are on duty again, not a day passes that the local press does not chronicle two or more rows kicked up by these blood-thirsty ruffians. Surely it would meet every one's approbation if martial law be continued applicable to the *capoiras*.

—The absurdity of policemen loafing around the city with a three-foot sabre bayonet dangling against their legs is finally becoming evident to the native perception. A criminal, no doubt one of many, escaped arrest the other day because the policeman's sabre prevented his running in pursuit. A good heavy wooden club—and a revolver for night service—would be the correct armament for the policeman.

—A policeman, with too much fire-water on his person, quite forgetting the changed condition of affairs here, took passage on a tramcar a few days ago and threatened to kill any republican [?] on the car. After putting to flight the conductor and scaring the passengers out of their wits, this advocate of a fallen dynasty took himself off. His life is not likely to be one of pleasure, if his officers can spot him.

—Two sailors of the Chilean war vessel now in port and three soldiers, said to have been members of the 24th infantry, quarrelled on the evening of the 1st in a disorderly part of the city and the soldiers used their sabre-bayonets and knives on the sailors, seriously wounding one, who was sent to the hospital. The soldiers escaped, but it should not be difficult to identify them, if they were not *capoiras* disguised as soldiers, which sometimes happens.

—Conde de Figueiredo, president of the Banco Nacional do Brazil, intends leaving for Europe by the French str. *Portugal* on the 11th.

—The minister of the interior has declined to pay to the *Brazileira Navegação* company the passages of ex-Senator Avila and his family from Ceará. Sr. Avila had been president of the province.

—A report is current that the director-general of the post-office is to have entire charge of the appointment of post-masters and the establishment of agencies, without any need for authority from the minister of agriculture.

—The *Jornal* says 25,000 dispatches and minutes went through police head-quarters from January 1st to November 15th last, exclusive of extraordinary communications to ministers and other authorities. It is a deal of writing and after the last date mentioned is probably worth its weight in gold, or whatever else is more valuable.

—On motion of Dr. J. Severiano da Fonseca, a brother of the chief of the provisional government, the Instituto Histórico resolved on the 25th ult. that the chair formerly occupied by the ex-Empress at the sessions should be covered with a veil during his life. Dr. Fonseca made a touching reference to the connection of the Emperor with the Instituto.

—By a decree dated on the 6th inst. the government has withdrawn the commission of ensign held by Candido da Fonseca Galvão, better known as Príncipe Obá II of Africa. The next step should be to put the ex-ensign in some safe place where he may be protected from the pursuit of vagabonds in the street. He is undoubtedly mad and should inspire pity, rather than ridicule.

—While the minister of interior is engaged in studying the scheme for improving the sanitary condition of the city, could he not find a minute or two to order the sprinkling of the streets? Sudden deaths seem to be on the increase and the heat has been intense for the past few days. We would again suggest the use of sea-water, in the event of a scarcity of fresh water for that purpose.

—The "small agriculture" not that to which government aid is extended—of the suburbs sent to market produce valued at 1,060,922\$300 during November, against that valued at 365,756\$850 in the same month last year. Of this total this year over one-half (585,453\$500) is represented by firewood, timber and charcoal, or the products of forest destruction. A thousand *cauás* in the pockets of small agriculturists in one month should make large members of the class envious in these times of hardship.

—The foreign tars pretty much took charge of the city on the 3rd at night. They were on liberty, and under the influence of grog this degenerated into licence. There were no serious rows, however; all the drunk was of the good natured description, except when a pick-pocket cleaned out a tar's pocket in a café on the Rua do Ouvidor, when Jack and his friends took revenge on the chairs, tables and crockery. The police treated the sailors with discretion, that is, they did not interfere with them.

—The Mint is actively working at the dies for the new gold, silver, nickel and bronze coins. The obverse of the gold and silver coins will have a head of the republic surrounded by the words "Republicas dos Estados Unidos do Brazil de 1889," and 21 stars, representing the states and the federal municipality; on the obverse of the gold coins, the Southern Cross in an ellipse, on those of silver the value surmounted by the Southern Cross and surrounded by a crown of foliage. The nickel and bronze will have the Southern Cross on the obverse and the value on the reverse.

—The inventory of jewelry, etc., at the S. Christovão palace was finished on the 3rd. The jewels of the Empress are valued at 1,500,000\$ of which 300,000\$ represent those worn by her at the Illa Fiscal ball, and do not appear to be included in the inventory. The personal jewelry of the Emperor is valued at 200,000\$, the state crown (sic) at 500,000\$; the carriages, stables, etc., at 150,000\$; the furniture—all old—at 15,000\$ and the library and museum at 200,000\$. The Emperor had built at his personal cost some 100 houses in the grounds of the palace, which were occupied by the pensioners on his privy purse.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The exchanges at the clearing house last week amounted to 11,307,160\$590.

—By decree dated on the 4th inst. the right of issue was granted the Banco Mercantil da Bahia.

—On the 2nd the Treasury paid 2,000,000\$ to the Banco Agricola; a second payment for "aid to agriculture."

—The provisional government is organizing the budgets of the republic for 1890 and will make them public by the 31st inst.

—The str *Aliança* brought from New York 142 bars of silver, said to be valued at \$142,000, for the Mint here.

—The sellers of 200 Sorocabana shares have called upon the Junta Commercial to call to account broker Duarte Silva who did not come to time when the contract matured.

—There had been no quotation given in the local press for commercial exchange for two weeks. The market had been steady for bank sterling all the time, and this proves that shipments of produce are no longer a factor in our exchange market.

—On the 2nd inst. the minister of finance ordered the advance of 6,000,000\$ to the Banco Nacional and 4,000,000\$ to the Banco do Brazil against the deposit of apolices. These sums are to be applied to relieve the tension in the money market.

—Advocates are appearing in the press for the declaration that bank notes issued under the famous Oro Preto law shall be legal tender. How this will prevent the holders presenting them for exchange in gold is entirely ignored by the new finance tinkers.

—Rumor has it that the liquidation at the stock exchange here on the 30th ult. was easily accomplished. Nobody paid! Why the River Plate countries do not take a lesson from the Rio market is curious, for the simplicity of this kind of liquidation far exceeds Columbus' famous egg experiment.

—A meeting of manufacturers was held here on the 5th and a committee appointed to present a memorial to the minister of finance asking that the last reformed tariff go into effect from January 1st next. The minister is reported to have informed the committee that the question would be placed before the cabinet.

—An increase in the withdrawal of deposits from the government savings bank has created some little stir, and the local press is seeking to allay any anxiety that may be felt by depositors, by pointing out that the government is directly responsible for the funds. The security is good enough unless the bottom falls out of everything.

—When the directors of the Banco Rural declared in their annual report that the question of issuing money was a delicate one, there were persons inclined to sneer. The directors of the bank have all the sneer on their side now, for they can borrow money at the Treasury on the same terms as their issuing colleagues, and are not losing interest on a gold deposit.

—On the 30th ult. the advances by the Bank of Brazil under the "aid to agriculture" law amounted to 11,626,343\$899, divided among the following states:

Table with 2 columns: State Name and Amount. Includes Rio de Janeiro (4,037,503\$025), S. Paulo (4,524,709,014), Minas Geraes (2,955,674,710), Espirito Santo (108,457,160).

11,626,343\$899 which shows an increase of 1,086,905\$530 for the month of November.

—The November receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Importation (3,701,044\$512), Port dues (14,767,748), Exportation (727,485,223), Sundries (191,912,902), Stamps (2,131,400).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Deposits (4,637,341\$785), Restitutions (27,559,145), Internal revenue receipts (38,212,345), 475,391,113.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, December 9th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold. 27 d. do do coin at \$4 86,65 per £1 sgd. 54 75 cts do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. \$1827 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 890

Bank rate of exchange official on London to date 27 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 1800 rs gold do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg. 51 50 cts Value of \$1.00 (\$4 80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper). 1835 Value of £1 sterling. 88807

EXCHANGE.

December 2—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2—27 1/2 on London, 247—251 on Paris and 128—132 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1880—1884 on New York at sight. There is next to nothing doing in bank and nothing at all reported in commercial sterling.

December 3—No changes in official rates and very little doing. Bank sterling 27 1/2 in reported at 27 1/2—27 1/2 from the Banco Nacional, former on bankers and latter on London office. There was nothing doing in commercial exchange.

December 4—There is still very little business doing and rates are officially unchanged. The Banco Nacional continues to draw at 27 1/2 on bankers and 27 1/2 on London office, and no commercial paper appears on the market.

December 5—Market unchanged and quiet. The Banco Nacional maintains its rates of 27 1/2—27 1/2 on London, and there appears to be no commercial exchange.

December 6—There were again no changes reported in official rates at the banks, but 27 1/2 was not always obtainable at the English banks on London bankers. The native banks still report business at 27 1/2—27 1/2 and nothing is doing in commercial exchange.

December 7—The market was decidedly flat. Official rates were, however, reported unchanged, viz 27 1/2 on London, 247—251 on Paris and 128—132 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1880—1884 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2 and some small business was done in commercial at 27 1/2.

December 9—The Banco Nacional opened at 27 1/2 on London, in which it was accompanied by all the other banks. The market is reported quiet and commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Gold Loan, 1868, 6% (1,020\$700), Banco do Brazil (120\$0), Banco Constructor (265\$0), Banco Nacional (49), Banco Popular (110), Banco C. Real de S. Paulo (112), Atalala Insc. (94\$00), S. Jeronymo mines, 2 series (10).

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Five per cent. apolices (960\$000), Banco do Brazil (84\$0), Banco Commercial, 2 series (76), Banco Nacional (76), Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, 10\$ pd. (10), Genl Insc. (50), Macahé and Campos R.R. (50), Sapucahy R.R. (57).

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Banco Agricola (41\$000), Banco Constructor (255), Banco Lavoura e Commercio (45), Banco Nacional (90), Banco Popular (112), Banco C. Real de S. Paulo (62), Genl Insc. (50), Leopoldina R.R. subs. (18), Leopoldina R.R. (27), Macahé and Campos R.R. (57).

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Five per cent. apolices (960\$000), Gold Loan, 1868, 6% (1,020), Banco Auxiliar, 2 series (45), Banco do Brazil (265), Banco Commercial, 2 series (76), Banco Delcredere (285), Banco União de Credito (40), Leopoldina R.R. (160), Prosperidade do (50), Nacional de Navegação (27).

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Five per cent. apolices (960\$000), deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ (84\$0), Banco Constructor (475\$000), hyp. notes Banco Predial (275), Banco Auxiliar, 2 series (44\$000), Banco do Brazil (45), Banco Commercial, 2 series (76), Banco Constructor (47), Banco Lavoura e Commercio (50), Nacional de Navegação (27).

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Five per cent. apolices (960\$000), deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ (84\$0), Banco Constructor (475\$000), hyp. notes Banco Predial (275), Banco Auxiliar, 2 series (44\$000), Banco do Brazil (45), Banco Commercial, 2 series (76), Banco Constructor (47), Banco Lavoura e Commercio (50), Nacional de Navegação (27).

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Banco Nacional, b. o. 20th. (85), Banco Popular (114), Banco Rural (325), Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, 10\$ pd. (14), Leopoldina R.R. (160), Indemnizadora Insc. (10).

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ (84\$0), Banco Auxiliar, 2 series (45\$000), Banco do Brazil (265), Banco Constructor (475\$000), Banco Delcredere (285), Banco Nacional (83\$500), do do b. o. 31 Mar. prem. (60), do do do (60), Banco Popular, 2 series (88), Leopoldina R.R. (160), do do subs. (25), Sapucahy R.R. (50).

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Banco Nacional (83\$500), do do b. o. 31 Mar. prem. (60), do do do (60), Banco Popular, 2 series (88), Leopoldina R.R. (160), do do subs. (25), Sapucahy R.R. (50).

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Capital (1,250,000), do paid up (625,000), Reserve Fund (625,000), BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1889.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Capital, un-called (5,555,555\$60), Bills discounted (988,832), Bills receivable (1,576,522), Head office and branches (5,340,728), Loans, current accounts, etc. (3,741,468), Securities for accounts current, etc. (4,557,914), Government bonds (800,000), Cash (2,384,070), 24,863,909\$400.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Capital, subscribed (11,111,111\$100), Deposits in account current (655,060), do 3, 6 and 10 days notice (1,654,711), do 30 and 60 days notice (255,420), do fixed maturity (1,755,948), Securities for accounts current, etc. (6,393,103), Sundry accounts (2,887,997), Bills payable (142,643), 24,863,909\$400.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 7th December, 1889. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, E. A. Bova, Manager. R. G. Shearer, actg. Accountant.

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1889.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Capital, un-called (72,000,000\$000), Bills discounted (6,384,959), Current accounts (22,000,042), Public funds (6,431,801), do deposited abroad (3,177,686), Shares and debentures (1,858,763), Sundry branches (2,034,774), Sundry agencies (991,987), Values deposited (39,439,057), Directors' guarantee (460,000), Sundry accounts (3,465,065), Bills receivable (2,497,399), Gold loans, 4 1/2%—redemption fund (4,000,000), Cash—in notes of the bank (6,400,000), do do government (1,383,109), do do gold (215,583), 99,331,242,940.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Capital, subscribed (90,000,000\$000), Reserve fund (17,410,200), Profits in suspension (165,994), Notes issued (24,345,789), Deposits, without interest (3,699,913), do in account current and with notice (18,438,431), do fixed maturity (3,699,913), do notes to bearer (18,438,431), National Treasury (7,105,033), Sundry guarantees, etc. (3,433,657), Sundry branches (5,870,613), Sundry agencies (827,016), Bills payable (44,439,559), Sundry accounts (7,650,402), 185,570,871\$160.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th December, 1889. For the Banco Nacional do Brazil. Conde de Figueiredo, President. K. W. Setlow, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th December, 1889. Exports.

Coffee. The market appears to have been quiet during the week, and shipments represent business done previously. Receipts are again larger, smartly so, and opinions are not unanimous as to the meaning of this, on one side it is contended that the coffee now coming in represents the "swings-up" of the planters for some time past, and that once this supply is exhausted, we are to see receipts fall off again to 2,500—3,000 bags per day; the other side refuse to take this view of the position, maintain that there is no want of coffee, and that receipts are a question of price. The planters, therefore, hold the strings and will regulate the supply, as we prophesied would be the case some time ago. Stocks continue to decrease here, and the market has been reported firm, although brokers do not make any changes in quotations. We are approaching the holiday season in consuming markets and it will be most interesting to observe how stocks abroad will show at the end of the year. No sign of their entire disappearance is yet reported, and the November shipments from Rio and Santos, reaching nearly 500,000 bags, may serve to fill up a few of the most considerable holes abroad.

Shipments since our last report have been: 49,937 bags for the United States, 16,590 .. Cape of Good Hope, 1,998 .. Elsewhere, 69,495 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 15,355 bags for the United States, 1,728 .. Europe, 54 .. Cape of Good Hope, 17,083 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: Dec. 3 New York Br str Sirius 26,370, 6 Baltimore Amer lug Pribella 7,833, 7 New York Br str Strabo 14,614, 7 New Orleans .. Bellara 5,773, 7 Galveston do 5,743.

Europe: Nov. 30 Marseilles Fr str La France 3,003, Dec. 4 Hamburg Ger str Hamburg 2,558, 4 Havre Fr str Ville de Bahia 3,800, 4 London Br str La Plata 1,500, Antwerp do 1,000, 7 do Ger str Baltimore 3,000.

Receipts last week were 36,582 bags, against 32,000 bags for the week before and 24,899 bags for the preceding week. The market is reported firm this morning at unchanged quotations:

Table with 3 columns: Type, per 10 kilos, per arroba. Includes Washed (nominal), Superior (do), Good first (6\$500—6\$470), Regular first (5\$200—6\$590), Ordinary first (5\$380—5\$900), Good second (4\$430—5\$590), Ordinary second (4\$430—5\$590).

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 181,000 to 298,000 bags, in all hands.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Amount. Includes New York Amer str Allianza (15,000), do Br str Herschel (10,000), London and Antwerp lig str Tycho Brahe (19,000), Hamburg Ger str Argentinia (3,500), Trieste Aust str Sacklopp (8,000), Good Ital str Birmania (1,000).

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with 10 columns: Date, Receipts, Shipments, U. States, Europe, Elsewhere, Total Shipments, Clearances, Average price, Stock in hand, Exchange on London, Freight per 100 lbs. Includes dates from Dec 1 to Dec 8.

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

Table with 10 columns: Date, Stock this morning, Receipts, Shipments, U. States, Europe, Elsewhere, Total Shipments, Clearances, Average price, Stock in hand, Exchange on London, Freight per 100 lbs. Includes dates from Dec 3 to Dec 9.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Shipments for United States during the week (49,000 bags), do for Europe, etc do (20,000), Sailing clearances for the United States (8,000), Steamer clearances do (3) (74,000), Clearances for Europe and elsewhere (14,000), Freight by steamer (25 c & 8/9), Steamers loading for United States (3).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands (204,000 bags), Sales for United States during week (5,000), do Europe (15,000), Shipments to United States, do 1 steamer (79,000), do Europe do (65\$50), Market firm: Good Average (65\$50), Steamers loading for United States (3).

IMPORTS.

There appears to have been a fair business doing in the markets. Receipts of Flour are moderate, but have been simultaneous and quotations are lower for foreign brands. Four cargoes of Swedish pine have arrived, of which two are on order and the others sold on terms that do not transpire. The market for Pichers still continues quiet nominal. White is steady and Swedish rather flat, as the supply has been very considerable. Kerosene continues flat, but we have had no receipts and quotations are about unchanged. Lard is strong and tends upwards. Bran is lower, the local mills having reduced their prices. Indian Corn is in excessive supply and not all in good condition; for superior River Plate there is a demand and the market is firm, but low grades sell at wretched prices. Hay also is abundant and the market weak. Cement and Rice continue about unchanged; supplies of both articles are fair. Cadfish remains unsettled pending the receipt of new fish. The old Canadian tins in stock are being cleared out at almost any price, but Norwegian cases are unchanged.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Flour—Receipts since our last report are: Allianza, from United States (3,640), Sundry brands (4,900), Salerno, do (5,000), Wylexkye, do (16,000), Sundry brands (5,000), Lucifer, from Trieste (2,500), 16,000 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 4,000 lbs. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes 25,000 lbs. American, 5,000 .. Trieste, 30,000 lbs. Brokers report the market dull and weak at the following quotations: Trieste, SSSF (14\$000—14\$250), Richmond 1st (13 750—14 000), do 2nd (12 750—13 000), Baltimore 1st (13 500—13 750), do 2nd (12 750—13 000), Western & Int. (12 750—13 500), Chili nominal, River Plate (12), City Mills (12 000—12 750).

Pitch Pine—Receipts nil and quotations nominal at 38\$00—39\$00 per dz. White Pine—The 60,000 feet 4 in. stuff per Doris Ekkhoff is reported sold at 53 rs. per foot. Boards are quoted at 95—97 rs. per foot and the market steady.

Swedish Pine—Receipts are 423 dz. per Sigrid from Drammen, 752 dz. per Henry from Westerwick, 1,000 dz. per Harmonie from Gelle and 547 dz. per Ludvig from Guelenburgh. The second and last are on order, the others were sold p. t. and quotations are nominal.

Spruce Pine.—The George E. Corbett from Tadoussac has arrived. Kerosene—Receipts nil. Quotations are unchanged at 5\$500—5\$600 per case; market flat.

Lard—Receipts are 2,530 packages per Allianza and 100 per Wylexkye from the United States. The market is reported very strong, with lots quoted at 400—420 rs. per lb. and 400 rs. the retail quotation.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 7th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with 7 columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debts for various provinces like Alagoas, Amazonas, Ceara, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with 7 columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, and MINES.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with 7 columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from various banks.

SHIPPING.

Table with 7 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 7 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mills and industrial companies.

BANKS.

Table with 10 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists numerous banks including Rio de Janeiro, Agricola do Brazil, and others.

RAILWAYS.

Table with 10 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia and Minas, Barão de Araxá, etc.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with 10 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 10 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Allianz, Argus Fluminense, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 10 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies and services.

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" 17	Dion	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

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