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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 23rd, 1889.

It is highly satisfactory to note that the provisional government has at last resolved to call the constituent assembly for the definite organization of the republic. The date—15th November, 1890—seems unnecessarily postponed, but even so distant a date is much better than the uncertainty which has been dominant thus far. We were certain that when the ministers saw how prejudicial would be the influence of any long delay they would at once take steps to satisfy the very rational and proper desire for a settled government. In our opinion, a few weeks ought to be sufficient for the recently-appointed commission to draft a constitution, and the constituent assembly might very well have been called for April or May. To speak frankly, there will be no general and frank recognition accorded to the government as it is now constituted, and there is serious danger of a critical decline in the credit of the nation. The cause of this is not hostility to the republic, but a profound distrust of a dictatorship governed by no law and subject to no limitation. Another cause is the recent increase in the army, which will be looked upon by foreigners as a measure to secure the military control of the country in the future. Brazil has no need of a regular army of 25,000 men, and the subordinate character of both officers and men will go far to unsettle confidence in the future of the country. The resolve to consult the country, however, will tend to reassure investors, and may perhaps check the decline which has already set in. Still, we must repeat our regrets that the Constitution is not called for an earlier date.

It can hardly be expected that the provisional government will be able to avoid mistakes, but in view of the ease with which the revolution was accomplished and of the absence of any organized or active resistance, there is certainly very little excuse for some which have already been committed. So far as we are able to judge, very little occasion has been given for retaliation and revenge. It ought not to be expected that a life-long monarchist should come over in a single day, and those who have done this should be treated accordingly. All these arrests, therefore, and the deportation of so influential a man as Silveira Martins, are decided mistakes. So, too, the decree of banishment against Ouro Preto, which has the appearance of a retaliation against him for his Lisbon manifesto. Ouro Preto has played so pernicious a rôle in Brazilian history that he can very

well be left to do his own sweet pleasure; making a martyr of him is conferring a dignity upon the man which he does not deserve. Worse than all, however, is the final disposition of D. Pedro II. His refusal to accept the 5,000,000\$ offered him made it necessary, perhaps, to cancel that offer, but there was no need, in our opinion, to decree banishment, forfeiture of allowance and virtual confiscation of his private estates, all in the same breath. D. Pedro II was not a tyrant; on the contrary, he has been mistakenly benevolent and mild in his rule all his life. He has been the friend, benefactor and protector of so many Brazilians that he has never saved a *vintem* for himself, and now to turn him off, cancel all obligations and give him peremptory orders to sell his private estate within two years, is sheer cruelty and ingratitude. We do not hesitate to say that the position which D. Pedro II has now taken in this matter is infinitely more to his credit than the alternative of tamely accepting the money offered. Had he accepted pecuniary indemnification for such an expulsion from his throne and country, the verdict of history would have been against him, and even Brazilians would have sneered at his lack of spirit and dignity. As he now stands before the world, there is a dignity in the man of which even Brazil will one day be proud.

We are advised that a large number of persons have already presented themselves at the municipal hall for the purpose of signing the register of those who do not accept forced citizenship, but only to find that no books had been prepared for that purpose. The government will permit us to state just here that there must be no tricks played in this matter and that no obstructions whatever must be placed in the way of those who wish to sign the register. In the first place, the law is unjust, arbitrary and opposed to the unwritten laws of international intercourse. Brazil has no right whatever to take away any man's nationality, nor even to throw upon him the onus of losing his nationality in case he does not fulfill some stipulated obligation. A man's nationality is a birthright; he may surrender it voluntarily, if he pleases, but it can not be taken away from him. Then, too, with many people the question of nationality is a deeply-seated sentiment which it is impossible to remove either by reason, or force. We have talked with men who had settled down in a new country with their families for life, and who, although their children were growing up into full citizenship, preferred to retain their old allegiance until death should dissolve it. Loyalty of such a character is to be respected wherever found. It is a trait which Brazil may not appreciate, but it is one which she needs more than almost anything else. Whatever may be the legal and sentimental questions involved, however, the foreign residents of this country wish to conform with all the requirements of the law, so far as it may be in their power to do so. If the government will make it convenient and easy for them to sign this register, they will do it at once; but if obstacles are put in the way, or unjust discriminations and exactions are enforced against them because of their most reasonable wish to decide so important a matter for themselves, then they will fight the imposition to the last extreme. They are not to be forced into Brazilian citizenship, nor led by the tuft-hunters who are trying to lure them into tacit acquiescence; they have the highest and best right known to retain the nationality of their fathers, and will appeal to their respective governments for protection.

A curious fact is mentioned in Money of November 30th: the clerk of Messrs. Rothschild charged with the preparation of the scrip of the Brazilian conversion loan inadvertently dropped out the word "Imperial" when preparing the copy for the printer. Coming events do sometimes cast a shadow in advance.

MUTINY, OR CONSPIRACY?

Diário de Notícias, (government), Dec. 19th.

Some soldiers of the 2nd regiment (artillery), carried away by drunkenness and insubordination, attempted to prevent the arrest of a comrade ordered by a sergeant of the regiment. The officers were absent, for they had gone to take leave of the Chilean officers. Availing of this circumstance the soldiers armed themselves to affront the sergeant. At 12.30 a.m. 56 soldiers of the 2nd regiment were lodged at headquarters (quarta general) who had surrendered to arms to Lieut. Peña, and were escorted by a cavalry force under command of Lieut. Cois. Solon and Telles, the 24th infantry battalion accompanying them. Happily no disagreeable incident whatever is to be lamented. The government took the measures which it considered necessary, guaranteeing order and public tranquillity.

Gazeta de Notícias, (independent), Dec. 19th.

It was reported yesterday that the 2nd regiment of artillery had mutinied. On the report at once sought to discover the truth of the rumors in circulation. At 8 p.m. Second Lt. Manoel Luiz de Melo Nunes was at our office and showed us the following declaration on the part of the department of war: "I authorize Second Lt. Manoel Luiz de Melo Nunes to make, in the name of this department, declarations and furnish to the press exact information as to the incident of little importance occurred with the 2nd regiment of artillery. Rio 18-12-1889. With the authority of the minister, Lauro Sodré." The Second Lieutenant declared to us that "there was a rising among a part of the soldiers of the 2nd regiment of artillery, all being pacified, the fact being of no greater importance." From what appears the mutinous soldiers present as motives for complaint, had treatment from inferior officers and the insignificant pay they were receiving.

O País, (government.) Dec. 19th.

Yesterday afternoon the most disquieting and most contradictory rumors circulated in the city regarding serious insubordination by one of the corps of the army in garrison, and the news claimed some and rendered hopeful others. After an investigation of the fact the pretended insubordination did not exceed a riot by some soldiers of the 2nd regiment of horse artillery, a riot which the military authorities at once suppressed. About midnight the mutineers surrendered to Lieut. Peña, quite unarmed, and under his command marched to headquarters where they surrendered.

Jornal do Commercio (independent), Dec. 19th.

Yesterday in the afternoon the news was current in the city that there had been a mutiny at the barracks of this regiment (2nd regiment of artillery) situated at S. Christovão. The information we have been able to gather as to the case is as follows: At 2.30 p.m. a part of the soldiers of the regiment divided into squads, left the barracks armed, and went about the neighboring streets raising shouts. The government at once took measures, sending to S. Christovão the 23rd and 24th infantry battalions. At night the soldiers surrendered completely unarmed and were escorted to headquarters.

Jornal do Commercio, Dec. 20th.

As to what occurred in the barracks of the 2nd regiment of artillery on the afternoon and night of day-before-yesterday we have already given a condensed account, according to information furnished us. We can now only add a few particulars. The soldiers who had mutinied in the barracks were way by advice of some officers who succeeded in entering there. At 11.23 p.m. 58 unarmed soldiers left the barracks, accompanied by the 24th infantry battalion, for headquarters, where they arrived at 12.35 a.m. They were then guarded by a company of the 1st infantry battalion. Since daylight yesterday a council of war, presided over by Gen. José de Almeida Barreto, is sitting, and before it soldiers that had mutinied gave testimony, various petty and other officers also being examined. With the purpose of investigating as to whether the movement at the barracks of the 2nd regiment of artillery was connected with any plans of a political character, the provisional government had escorted to headquarters Srs. Councilors Silveira Martins, Viscondes de Assis Martins and Lima Duarte, Carlos Afonso, Ferreira Vianna, Thomaz Coelho, Marquez de Parangazé and Alfredo Chaves, Commandador Jeronymo Braga, and Drs. Prado Pimentel and Carlos de Laet. After being questioned by the ministers they were placed at liberty with the exception of Srs. Councilors Carlos Afonso, who was sent a prisoner to Fort Santa Cruz, and Silveira Martins who remained in custody in one of the rooms of headquarters.

Diário de Notícias, Dec. 20th.

The city yesterday was in the most complete peace, notwithstanding the more or less fantastic rumors that never are scarce on such occasions. The incident occurred in the barracks of the 2nd regiment of artillery was definitely closed on the night before last by the surrender and disarming of the soldiers. The movement, immediately suppressed by the measures of the government, was among private soldiers only, without the concurrence of even a sergeant, or of a cadete. The corps of officers were in every respect blameless as to the fact. The investigation of the circumstances is proceeding with the most minute care, and the result of all the re-united elements is to estimate and define the character of the event, of which the origin was purely civil, and which consists in corruption put into action among the soldiery by persons foreign to the service. Various citizens known by their positions under the fallen regimen appeared, during the day yesterday, before the cabinet to give explanations but left headquarters at liberty. Srs. Silveira Martins and Carlos Afonso are in custody.

Tribuna Liberal, (opposition), Dec. 20th.

Day-before-yesterday during the day there was a quarrel between a sergeant and a corporal of the regiment (2nd artillery) from which resulted the

order of arrest of the latter by the former. The corporal, however, disobeyed and the sergeant, to enforce the order given, drew a revolver and fired three shots at the corporal, who luckily was not hit by the projectiles. Cries of "Kill him! kill him!" at once replied to the reports and the sergeant had barely time to fly for refuge to the barracks of the 1st regiment, while the corporal of the 2nd. The soldiers of the 2nd regiment being mutinied, the commandant was sent for in all haste by the commandant of the 1st, he being then at home. Lt. Col. Costa Guimarães, commandant of the 2nd artillery appeared and used every possible effort to quiet the rioters, who were then in the barracks, and, as we hear, he was sent under arrest by order of the minister of war to the barracks of the 1st regiment. Shortly after Lt. Col. Costa Guimarães was transferred to headquarters, and it is reported, was tried by a court-martial that inflicted upon him a severe punishment. The soldiers, masters of the field, at once placed in battery all the artillery of the regiment, entrenched themselves as well as possible, and, to music of the national anthem, hoisted the flag of the Empire on the mast in the barracks, fired salutes and cheered for the monarchy, and firmly awaited events. About 80, who did not approve of their mutinous comrades' proceedings, were allowed to march out and, disarmed, presented themselves at headquarters in the Campo Sant'Anna. When the facts were reported some guns were sent for from the war arsenal and a park of artillery was improvised within the building of the war office. Upon learning of the events the minister of war immediately took energetic steps to smother the sedition and chastise the guilty. Some battalions soon marched for S. Christovão and surrounded the barracks of the 2nd regiment. Shots were exchanged resulting in the death of various soldiers of artillery and infantry. Yesterday the siege of the barracks continued, and, at the hour we are writing, it is reported that many soldiers of the 2nd artillery had unconditionally surrendered, others having sought safety in flight. It is said that in the possession of some of the soldiers paper money of various denominations was found.

Gazeta de Notícias, Dec. 20th.

Yesterday there were escorted to headquarters various citizens to be subjected to an examination relative to the events of day-before-yesterday in the barracks of the 2nd regiment of artillery. They appeared and were questioned Srs. Ferreira Vianna, Lima Duarte, Assis Martins, Prado Pimentel, Commandador Jeronymo Braga, Parangazé, Carlos de Laet, Thomaz Coelho and Alfredo Chaves, who after examination were immediately placed at liberty. Srs. Silveira Martins and Carlos Afonso were arrested and lodged, the latter in Fort Santa Cruz and the former at headquarters. The movement at the artillery barracks on the day-before-yesterday has had no further results, being suppressed by the measures taken by the government and put into force without delay. The mutinous soldiers surrendered and were at once disarmed. There was not among the mutineers even a petty officer or a cadete, and still less any officer. Only private soldiers. The government, through the investigation made, arrived at the conviction that the mutiny of the 2nd regiment was civil, consisting of acts of subordination among the soldiery by persons foreign to the service. The city yesterday was quiet, and the population maintained perfect tranquillity.

O País, Dec. 20th.

At 2.30 p.m. commenced what with marked impropriety has been called the sedition or mutiny, but which was no more than a riot by 15 or 20 soldiers of the 2nd regiment of artillery. These, taking advantage of the absence of their superior officers, who had gone in a body to take a last farewell of the Chileans of the *Almirante Cochrane*, left their barracks at S. Christovão, furnished with a flag of the old empire and appeared in front of the barracks of the 1st and 9th where they cheered. It was a sort of invitation to the force there to join them and swell the little unruly detachment. But the two last regiments replied in a manner unexpected by the excited crowd, and perhaps by its advisers, but certain and to be expected from the traditions of their discipline, they came out in pursuit of the comrades who in this manner dishonored the name. Seeing that the plan had failed and sensible of close pursuit, these soldiers of the 2nd regiment returned to their barracks, where they fortified themselves, arming the front of the building with some pieces of rifled artillery. . . . Shortly after, the government had taken all measures and the barracks of the 2nd regiment was besieged by the 1st, 23rd and 24th infantry battalions. At about midnight the disobedient soldiers had decided to surrender, as we have said, and with this purpose left the barracks. At first sight, however, their purpose was not known, and, seeing the infantry that surrounded the building, they again returned to the barracks. At this moment it became necessary to take an immediate and effective step, and officers, sufficiently brave, among them Lieut. Peña, who was conspicuous, to risk their lives in approaching these people and guaranteeing their safety, inducing them to surrender and disarm. Shortly afterwards the soldiers of the 2nd, participants in this event and duly escorted, proceeded to the barracks in the Campo de Sant'Anna where they were confined as prisoners.

Regarding the foregoing, which is not altogether free from a pleasing spirit of deference to the official version, there is this much to be said, our information coming from trustworthy eye-witnesses. A quarrel broke out between a sergeant and corporal soon after midday on the 18th, and the soldiers took the part of the latter, chasing the sergeant out of the barracks. There was not a commissioned officer in the place, and under the influence of excitement and insubordination, the soldiers armed themselves, hoisted the imperial standard, and then went to the barracks of the 1st regiment, cheering for the monarchy, to procure their support. Failing in this, they returned to

their own barracks, ran out the guns and prepared for a fight. A part of their regiment refused to join in the mutiny, and left the barracks unarmed. Lt. Col. Costa Guimarães appeared on the scene soon after the guns were placed in position and partially quieted the men, inducing them to take the guns in. The mutiny continued, however, and at night the place was invested by infantry. About midnight the men started to surrender but appear to have been fired upon, and the firing continued all night. The killed are estimated all the way from two to 50, but the residents of the locality state that both sides together lost nine men. The mutineers surrendered toward morning, many of them hiding in the vicinity or escaping into the city, nearly all being captured soon after daylight and during the day. The incident had no political origin or importance beyond showing the uncurrent of feeling in the rank and file, and the fatal lack of discipline existing. The effort to connect suspected civilians with the affair, and the extraordinary precautions taken, is nothing more than a very marked tendency on the part of the government to "hodge a shadow." The arrests and suppression of free telegraphing have all operated to create alarm abroad, and have done the country much harm.—Eds. News.

REVOLUTIONARY ITEMS.

—A telegram dated Valparaíso on the 18th states that Chili had by decree recognized the Brazilian republic.

—The municipality of Januária, Minas Geraes, the last one in the state to hear from, has adhered to the republic.

—A telegram received by the minister of foreign affairs on the 21st announced that Peru had formally recognized the Brazilian republic.

—The governor of the state of Amazonas, Lieut. Augusto Ximeno de Villeroy, of the artillery, left for his new post on the 14th by the str. *País*.

—The provisional committee at Maranhão had been going rather too fast apparently, for telegraphic advices from there say the governor had annulled some of its acts.

—The Western and Brazilian telegraph office was again under official control from the 18th to evening of the 20th. The government ought to know that this is not only arbitrary, but is highly impolitic.

—A telegram dated Paris, 17th, states that the Czar had refused to recognize the Brazilian republic and had sent his passports to the Brazilian minister at St. Petersburg. Subsequent dispatches deny the accuracy of the report.

—For some reason best known to himself, the governor of Pará found it necessary to telegraph his cordial felicitations to the central government on the 5th inst. Perhaps it was to congratulate the ministers upon his appointment?

—According to the *Tribuna Liberal* the action of Russia towards the Brazilian republic is the sensation in Europe, and the Emperor and Sr. de Ouro Preto both deplore the occurrence, which they hope will not redound to the disadvantage of the country.

—A decree dated on the 20th banishes from Brazilian territory Afonso Celso de Assis Figueiredo, known as Visconde de Ouro Preto, and Carlos Afonso de Assis Figueiredo, and exiles Gaspar Silveira Martins to any country, at his discretion, in Europe.

—The Portuguese government has telegraphed the chargé d'affaires here that no affront was intended in *re* the *Alagoas* flag, but that its action was in conformity with established laws. The chargé d'affaires communicated this to the minister of foreign affairs here.

—The flag embroglio was further complicated by two Brazilian steamers in Montevideo flying different ensigns. One, the *Desterre*, had the globe and stars; the other, the *America*, of the same company, flew a flag with a red star in the centre. The Montevideans telegraphed to know which was which.

—A decree dated on the 21st dissolves the civil police force organized under the last ministry. The decree states that the cost of the corps would be \$58,068\$500, for which no funds are legally provided. The decree also provides for a detective force not to exceed 35 men, to be appointed by the chief of police.

—A decree of the 20th fixes the strength of the navy for 1890 at 4,000 sailors, 104 men of the *Matto Grosso* detachment and 1,000 marines. Of these 2,700 may be ordered off at during peace, and the force may be increased under extraordinary circumstances to 6,000 men. The apprentice schools will contain 2,000 boys.

—The president of the municipal chamber of Sete Lagoas, in handing to the government the adhesion of that municipality, reports that the resolution was passed "beneath a shower of flowers" and upon it (the chamber) by lovely vigils. "We are not quite sure in which star Sete Lagoas is situated; let some one tell us quickly!"

—Gen. Desodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, has been elected Grand Master of the Masons of Brazil, *vice* Senator Vieira da Silva, recently deceased.

—On the 14th the governor of Ceará telegraphed the central government positively denying that a state assembly had been called. The president states that the republicans were organizing to resist the intrigues of monarchists, to whom he attributes the report contradicted, and says the state is in entire accord with the central government.

—A Havas telegram, published in Lisbon papers, dated Washington, December 3rd, states that the President of the United States in his message to Congress says: "Our minister in Rio de Janeiro has received instructions to formally and cordially recognize the republic as soon as the majority of the Brazilian people expresses its adhesion to that form of government."

—A decree dated on the 19th appoints Srs. Joaquim Felício dos Santos, Antonio da Silva Jardim and Benedito Cordeiro de Campos Valadares a committee to organize regulations for a species of census and the process of elections under the law convening the constituent assembly. The committee is authorized to communicate directly with judicial, ecclesiastical and administrative authorities throughout the republic.

—An Amazonas correspondent of the *Provincia do Pará*, in describing the declaration of the republic, says: "The political parties of this section, surprised by the fact occurred in the country, accept it without hesitation, without even profound and thoughtful investigation of the question, for, it is right to say, nobody up to 6 o'clock of the 21st [November] was thinking about a republic here, where we saw only a short time ago, at the last election, the republican party had no developed existence."

—The young Prince of Saxe-Coburg, whose chances of succeeding to the throne of Brazil at no very distant date are pretty good, will pay a visit to Colombia very shortly. He is now in the China seas, in the Brazilian man-of-war the *Almirante Barroso*, which has now been out over a year. The Prince is doing a "grand tour," and is visiting a number of big wigs in all parts of the world. He is a young man, and is said to be entering into the pleasures of the voyage with all the zest of a young man, while there is a cabin on the ship, we believe, full of curiosities of all sorts, and containing many presents of value besides a number of expensive articles the Prince has purchased.—*Times of Ceylon*, October 29th. Our Colombo colleague was almost as well posted on Brazilian affairs as the *Sant'Anna* Brazilian colony in Paris.

—Extracts from the *manifesto* of Visconde de Ouro Preto were received by telegraph and published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* on the 21st. On the same day the native press published a long telegram signed by Sr. Ray Borth, minister of finance, for the government and addressed to Sr. Latino Coelho, editor of *O Seculo*, published in Lisbon, contradicting this *manifesto*. Why the government should have shown so much anxiety to reply to Sr. Ouro Preto is not clear. The publication of any necessary contradictions should have been made in the Brazilian press and not sent to a Portuguese journalist, who in this manner is appointed to a semi-official position as the mouth-piece of the government. A feeling of propriety should have prevented the employment of a foreigner to defend rights that are in charge of native authorities.

—Decree No. 56, dated December 14th, fixes the force of the regular army at 24,877 non-commissioned officers and men, divided as follows: Engineers, 4 companies, 2 battalions. . . . 784 Artillery, light, 20 batteries, 5 regiments. . . . 2,010 do heavy, 20 do. . . . 1,645 Cavalry, 48 squadrons, 12 regiments. . . . 4,860 Infantry, 144 companies, 36 do. . . . 15,320 Transport, 2 squadrons, 1 corps. . . . 278

The battalion and regimental force is divided: Engineers, 3 non-commissioned, staff; 24 do. line; 8 telegraphists; 5 artisans; 16 buglers; 336 men; total 322. Artillery, light, 3 non-commissioned staff; 24 do. line; 19 artisans; 16 buglers; 340 men; total 402. Artillery, heavy; 3 non-commissioned, staff; 24 do. line; 1 artisan; 21 musicians; 16 buglers; 264 men; total 329. Cavalry; 3 non-commissioned, staff; 24 do. line; 2 artisans; 16 buglers; 360 men; total 405. Infantry; 3 non-commissioned staff; 24 do. line; 1 artisan; 21 musicians; 376 men; total 425.

BANISHMENT OF D. PEDRO II.

The following decree was promulgated on the 20th. The preamble sets forth that whereas the Emperor had accepted with thanks the \$5,000,000\$ offered by the provisional government but had since determined upon refusing this sum while considering the law secured to him his civil list, which implies the refusal to recognize the revolution here, through which all claims of the imperial family on the civil list lapsed; and that as only a desire to show contemplation for the ex-Emperor was the motive ceased through his recent decision, directed against the government, it is decreed: Art. 1.—D. Pedro de Alcantara and with him his family is banished from Brazilian territory.

Art. 2.—It is forbidden to them to possess real estate in Brazil, with the obligation of liquidating within two years such property of this description as they hold here.

Art. 3.—Decree No. — of November 16th, 1889, which granted to D. Pedro de Alcantara \$5,000,000\$ for establishing himself abroad, is revoked.

Art. 4.—The civil lists of D. Pedro de Alcantara and of his family will be considered extinct from the 15th of this month.

Art. 5.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.  
Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca,  
and all the members of the government.

#### THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

A decree dated on the 20th convokes the Constituent Assembly for November 15th, 1890. The preamble sets forth that the provisional government is desirous of limiting the period of its responsibility; that the situation of the republic is absolutely secure and that although the government had met the views of the nation in extending the suffrage and by the naturalization law, certain formalities require time for their execution. The decree reads:

Art. 1.—On September 15th, 1890, a general election will be held throughout the republic for a constituent assembly, to consist of one chamber only, the members of which will be elected by balloting for a list in each state.

Art. 2.—The constituent assembly will meet two months after at the Capital of the republic.

Art. 3.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

#### THE TARIFF.

The *Diario Official* of December 19th publishes the message addressed to the minister by many of the important commercial houses of this city which may be translated as follows:

To the Citizen Ruy Barbosa, minister of finance: The commerce of this city, represented by the undersigned wholesale dealers and importers, makes a solemn protest against the editorial article in to-day's *Diario do Commercio* relative to custom house tariffs.

Citizen, the commerce of this city, especially that of importation, far from desiring that there may be placed in force a tariff neither indicated nor accepted by it, expects from the patriotism of the republican government that such a project, created expressly to favor some already existing and prosperous factories, will not be carried into effect. To overload further than is now the case the import duties will be to create difficulties for trade and to diminish the revenue of the custom houses [which later on will be charged to the fault of the new form of government], and will be to burden the consumer, especially of the poorer classes, without benefit to the nation, but only as a source of wealth to a limited number of capitalists.

Citizen, everything said by the *Diario do Commercio*, watchful organ of the important commercial class, is inexact; commerce, the people and the class of importers do not desire that the projected tariff be carried into effect; what the commerce of this city has the right to expect of the patriotism of the provisional government and of the eminent statesman who holds the portfolio of finance, is that this tariff will not be put into force, neither on the 1st of January, nor upon any other date.

Health and fraternity.

Capital, November 30th, 1890.

(signed)

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Faxina, S. Paulo, a militia has been formed composed of ladies. Woman's rights will soon be heard from in S. Paulo.

—Two cases of sunstroke were reported from S. Paulo on the 13th. Both of the men affected were laborers at the Braz station of the S. Paulo railway.

—By request of many subscribers the *Provincia de S. Paulo* (journal) will retain this title until January 1st, when it will become the *Estado de S. Paulo*.

—A large dredge was successfully launched at Santos on the 9th for the service of the port improvements contractors. The cost of the dredge is given as 150,000\$.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has ordered surveys made and plans organized to improve the mouth of the Parahyba river to facilitate navigation at S. João da Barra.

—Casa Branca, a municipality of S. Paulo, will have paid all its debts by the end of the year, and enters 1890 in full enjoyment of all its revenue. Let us hear from other municipalities.

—Our S. Paulo exchanges state that the colonists on the estate of Col. Licínio de Camargo revolted on the 12th and tried to kill the proprietor. A police force from that city re-established order.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has appointed a committee of three to organize the budget of the state, and the governor of Paraná one of five members for the same purpose in his jurisdiction.

—The police authorities at Caldas have prohibited roulette tables and other gambling attractions. It is to be feared that the mineral waters of Caldas will lose all their virtue if gambling is suppressed.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has decreed that the lottery extractions in that state next year shall be limited to 24, viz.: 7 for public instruction, 6 for charitable institutions and 11 for diverse purposes.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has suggested that the Ferry boats make quicker trips to Nictheroy and reduce the price of passages. The state appears inclined to come to the aid of the company if necessary.

—The town of S. José d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, the home of the martyr Tiradentes, will hereafter be known as Tiradentes (Tooth-drawer). The name is certainly far from euphonious, however patriotic it may be.

—According to an Amazonas journal, three soldiers forming the garrison of a place, or fort, called Tabatinga, were attacked by a jaguar (*onça*) and had to fly, as they had not a single cartridge with which to defend their lives.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has appointed a committee to organize regulations for collecting the export duty on coffee. The governor regrets that direct taxation cannot be levied for want of bases to organize this system.

—The famous "Ilicaba" plantation of S. Paulo, belonging to the Verqueiro family, was sold at judicial auction on the 19th. It was appraised at 381,052\$. There are 69 families of colonists on the estate, comprising about 500 individuals.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has contracted for the board and lodging of the lunatics, confined at the S. João Baptista hospital in Nictheroy, with the authorities of the D. Pedro II Asylum for 15,000\$ per month.

—S. Paulo to the front again! The first divorce case in the country, Protestants, has just been decided at the capital of the state. There was any amount of trouble, but the lawyer succeeded in untying the matrimonial string holding the unwilling spouses together.

—Notwithstanding the overthrow of the monarchy, the exuberant soil of Santa Barbara, São Paulo, has recently turned out a water-melon weighing 30 kilos, or 66 pounds. If this does not attract the African population down this way, then nothing will.

—A telegram was received here on the morning of the 16th from a place called Machado, Minas Geraes, stating that the town was threatened by 500 Indians, and was defenceless. A force of 50 infantry under a lieutenant was sent by a special train in the afternoon to protect the town.

—On the 18th the minister of the interior asked the Treasury to pay 104,940 to the Pará gas company, which his department is owing for 1883-84 and 1885-86. As the minister has advised the department of foreign affairs of the request for payment, it would appear that the accounts of the gas company against the government had entered a diplomatic phase.

—The statue of liberty at Rio Grande do Sul was finished on the 9th inst. The monument is 19 metres high, of which 3.40 represent the statue. Each face of the pedestal has a marble plate with the inscription "13 de Maio de 1888 Igualdade, Fraternidade, Humanidade, 15 de Novembro de 1889." The first is the date of the abolition law, the last needs no explanation.

—If the project of Dr. Barretto be accepted, São Paulo is destined to have one of the most extraordinary "universities" in the world. It is to begin with primary instruction, includes all the sciences in its secondary course and denominates a course in agriculture as "superior instruction." It will have a course in engineering, a mechanics' school and a medical school. The classics are overlooked altogether.

—Sr. Ramos Nogueira, of S. Paulo, is not a man of half measures. He would stamp out monarchism as Thiers stamped out communism, if necessary. If a foreigner after a year's residence in the ideal republic of Sr. Ramos Nogueira does not naturalize, he is not an "amorous" but an "indifferent" foreigner, and should pay a tax to the people that "guarantee his existence and tranquillity." Why does not Sr. Ramos Nogueira start a little utopia in the wilds of Parapanema, near a good big water-fall where he might keep his blood at something under the boiling point?

—Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, advises give particulars of the disturbance at Uruguaiana on November 16th. On that night 12 soldiers of the 6th infantry battalion mutined, broke into the armory where they took arms and ammunition and commenced shooting in the street. They then left the town and robbed a small shop near by. A police force and some civilian volunteers pursued the soldiers and caught them; they refused to surrender and 6 were killed, 3 mortally wounded, dying shortly afterwards, and the remaining three were in hospital, also wounded. The police lost one man killed and two civilians were wounded, one losing an arm.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—The Baturité (government) railway extension has been placed in charge of the director of the line now under traffic.

—Decree No. 38, dated December 1st, authorizes the "Pelotas and Colonias Railway Company, Limited" to do business in the republic.

—The minister of agriculture proposes to appoint a committee to examine the affairs of the Central of Brazil—ex-D. Pedro II—railway.

—On the 18th the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro signed the concession for a wide gauge railway from the city of Campos to Gargah bay.

—An extension of three months has been granted for the presenting of final surveys of the railway from Caxias to S. José de Cajazeiras, Maranhão.

—On the night of the 13th some scoundrels placed three sleepers on the rails of the Central railway between the stations of Maxambomba and Sapopemba. Fortunately the engineer saw the obstacle in time and stopped the train it was intended to wreck.

—The Leopoldina railway announces that excursion trains will be run between Nictheroy and Nova Friburgo on Mondays, Thursday and Saturdays, leaving Nictheroy at 3 p.m. to arrive at Nova Friburgo at 6.30, and downwards leaving at 5.10 a.m. to arrive at Nictheroy at 9. Round-trip tickets, good for three days, are 12\$ first and 8\$ second class.

—According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* the committee appointed to examine into the management of the ex-D. Pedro II railway under Dr. Ewbank da Camara, will consist of the present director, Sr. Pereira da Cunha e Mello, and the engineers José Freire Parreiras Horta, João Teixeira Soares, Jorge Rademaker Grunewald and Antonio Augusto Monteiro de Barros.

—Telegrams published here on the 22nd state that the proposed sale of the S. Paulo and Rio railway company was rejected by the shareholders at the meeting held on the 21st. Two proposals were submitted: one offering to pay 300\$ per ordinary and 70\$ per subsidiary share in gold with the dividend for the seller, by a Belgian; the other offering 260\$ and 50\$ for the respective shares with dividend also for the seller. Neither obtained the necessary two-thirds vote.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the S. Christovão company held on the 15th to consider some hitch in the proposed sale of the line, it was determined that the negotiations must be concluded by January 15th next. The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that Mr. Nettleton and others who proposed to purchase the line, have been notified that if 200,000\$, as a guarantee, are not deposited by the 24th inst. the sale to them becomes null and void. A Belgian syndicate is said to have made a proposal to buy the line, hence the independence of the shareholders of the company. Mr. Nettleton advises us, however, that the only hitch in the business consists in the failure of the company to guarantee a legal transfer, owing to the events of the 15th ult.

—The late government agent in Europe, Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro, in reply to a request from the minister of agriculture, gives the following as necessary qualifications for his successor in the position: technical illustration, special acquaintance with Brazilian railways and public works, long practice in the engineer's art and of administration, large acquaintance with material and machinery, great commercial ability, great activity, rapid perception, prompt decision, complete confidence in himself and honesty beyond any question, and besides these necessary accomplishments, the agent should have a knowledge of the world and of things [in general?], great politeness equalled by much energy. As Sr. Pinheiro was agent, it must be supposed he possessed the "prerequisites" he specifies; if the minister can find another such, he should not be sent to London, but carefully kept preserved as a real curiosity. Some of the qualifications, however, require explanation. If it took Sr. Pinheiro twelve months to answer a certain petition, what does he mean by "prompt decision"?

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The November immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires numbered 36,484.

—The November defaulters among the Buenos Aires brokers were promptly clapped into jail.

—The recent census of Montevideo gives that city, including municipal department, a population of 214,682.

—The police force of Buenos Aires numbers 3,263 men, of which 109 are employed at official departments.

—The Buenos Aires street sweepers were out on a strike at the close of last month for an increase of wages to 960 a month.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* of November 30th was informed that 60 Russian immigrants who had gone to the Palacios colony to work, had died from starvation.

—The Buenos Aires provincial mortgage bank has resolved to assist the movement toward hopeless bankruptcy by increasing its issue of *cedulas*, series P, from \$25,000,000 to \$70,000,000.

—A Montevideo paper of the 25th ult. says that a series of important forgeries have been discovered in that city through which several English business firms have suffered. The particulars are not given.

—It appears that while the *Portugal's* passengers were undergoing quarantine at Martin Garcia, some of their travelling companions who landed at Montevideo were in Buenos Aires. A protest against the manifest injustice of this had the usual result.

—An Argentine broker was recently caught by a clever swindler who paid him with two bank cheques which had been raised from \$500 to \$5,000. The swindler calls himself Miles Wolsey and claims to be an American capitalist. When arrested he was forging two bank conformes and a cheque on the English Bank for \$22,000.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—It is announced that the books for the registry of foreigners will be opened to-day.

—T. G. the *blindado* has gone!

—Even the bootblacks are going to register as foreigners.

—A proposition is made to call this city "Brazilina", which sounds like some sort of patent medicine.

—The minister of the interior has decided to replace the newly-appointed employes at S. Sebastião hospital by those from the old Jarujua hospital.

—Under the escort of a corporal and three policemen, two *coqueiros* were recently brought back from S. Paulo. They had fled there to escape arrest.

—Work on the new building for the Exchange was re-commenced on the 19th. We hear that it is proposed to complete sufficient rooms to accommodate subscribers, when a move from the present tumble-down building will take place.

—It should not be forgotten that the government will want 12,000 more men for the army during the coming year, and the foreigners forced into citizenship will be admirable material to draw from. We may soon see the press-gang at work again.

—Too much care cannot be exercised in bestowing a name on one's children. There is a cadet in the Brazilian service named Alfonso Celso de Assis Fernandes, and his life among his comrades is not likely to be a flowery one for the present.

—As an offset to the advantages obtained by foreigners, viz.: no service on the jury, nor in time of war, and the right not to cast a vote, under the naturalization law, *O Dia* proposes to restrict the retail trade of the country to Brazilian citizens.

—The *Advance* did not arrive until last evening, and then too late for a visit. Among her passengers were Mr. Ford, of the New York *Tribune* and Mr. Klein, of the New York *World*, who have come to see what Brazil's new-style revolution looks like.

—Mr. R. J. Callander, C. E., having resigned his appointment on the Quixadá reservoir works, of Ceará, has just returned to this city, where he will resume the practice of his profession. He may be procured at Messrs. Crashey & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

—The "Intendencia Municipal" is already in warm water. One of the engineers dismissed by the committee on the 20th demanded its reasons for his dismissal and said it had "gone back" on the promise of the government to respect the acquired rights of employes.

—Sparks from a locomotive fired a grass field of the S. Christovão quinta on the 17th and the grass was nearly all consumed before the fire was under control. The long spell of dry weather has made everything like tinder, and great care is necessary. There have been several fires in the woods around the city, though none so far have been serious.

—At a meeting of the board of health on the 19th the inspector general told his delegates that the sanitary condition of the city was in their charge and made various recommendations, among which was that these delegates should advise people against wading the streets partially. On the 20th St. Swilth took the watering contract off the hands of the authorities.

—It is to be noted that one of our incipient historians has already dubbed Marshal Deodoro as the Washington of the recent revolution, Benjamin Constant as his Franklin and Major Solon as his Cæsar. If it took all these great names to kill one little dog, the human imagination fails to conceive what would have happened had Alexander, Hannibal, Napoleon, Wellington, Bolivar, Garibaldi and a few others been concerned.

—The minister of the interior has "spotted" a gigantic joke by the director of the Central of Brazil railway. The wagons to bring beef to market have painted venetian shutters, and the minister asks the department of agriculture to have these made real to secure ventilation. Fancy every one in Rio being misled by the painted ventilators of this splendid joke should receive whatever is the equivalent for a decoration.

—Each member of the commission engaged on the constitution is to receive 2,000\$ as "expenses of establishment."

—From the tone of an article published in O Pais on the 15th, another duel with the Gazeta de Noticias is quite possible.

—The doors of the post-office are henceforward to be closed at 8 p.m. on week days and at 1 p.m. on Sundays and holidays.

—The retired inspector of the Pará custom-house is sent to that at Bahia as a conferente. In such a case, is pay drawn for both positions?

—We rejoice to chronicle that the municipal authorities foresaw our request to remove shop keepers in-doors, and ordered that the side-walks shall not be obstructed by permanent exhibitions.

—On the 16th a policeman in barracks was showing a comrade a revolver, with a view of selling it, and in cocking the arm, managed to discharge it, killing instantly a third policeman who was looking on.

—It appears that certain officials of the ex-municipal chamber received no salaries, but were permitted to wear a uniform cap. The reason is clear; black-mail sometimes produces excellent salaries.

—The two citizens employed in archiving the records of the Senate are to receive between them 500\$ per month. That job will be well done even if it requires the whole lives of the appointed citizens to satisfy the necessities of the case.

—On the 17th the Papal Internuncio and the minister of foreign affairs were in conference. Perhaps the Pope has recognized the republic; or, perhaps a protest is to be lodged against religious freedom and the separation of church and state.

—Decree No. 58, dated on the 14th, institutes a medal for distinguished services in cases of ship-wreck, fire, epidemics, etc. The first class is of gold and the second of silver, and the color of the ribbon will designate the service for which the medal is granted.

—A telegram from Pernambuco, dated on the 16th, states that plans submitted to the ex-president by the Brazilian Street Railway had been intilized, presumably by an opposition line. Some documents also disappeared from the agriculture department here not long ago.

—The chief of police refused permission to organize a mass meeting to protest against the action of the Portuguese government in the Alagás affair, because, although the object of the organizers was "noble," the matter was not yet within official knowledge.

—The actual spot upon which Tiradentes, the martyr of Brazilian liberty, was executed is being discussed in the press. As Tiradentes was hung on April 21st, 1792, personally he can take very little interest in the discussion, and perhaps witnesses of the incident will be difficult to find.

—Rumor has it that the new police organization will comprise a prefect, sub-prefect and 10 commissaries, of which one will be on duty at headquarters. Each commissary will have a secretary and the necessary clerical force and 50 policemen at his orders. The new state of affairs will go into force on January 1st.

—Evil speakers charged the Postmaster General of the United States with an attempt at increasing the revenue of his department by adding some sort of flavoring matter to the gum on the stamps, which attracted the ladies and increased their correspondence. Sr. Paes Leme, the director of the post office here, might experiment with the idea.

—There was a disturbance on the Botafogo beach at 1.30 a.m. on the 13th in which a cadet of the military school and a policeman were the principal actors. The policeman used his sword too freely and is in trouble, but what was the exact doing out of his quarters and in a crowd around a kiosk at such an hour? It seems very lax discipline.

—Anonymous questions have been asked in the press as to what has become of the 300,000\$ promised the Lyceo Literario Portuguez by the organizers of the Banco Constructor. It will be remembered that the enthusiastic shareholders voted 600,000\$ to the organizers, who in turn declared it would be divided between an asylum and the Lyceo.

—Barão de Cattete has been superseded as president of a hospital in Petropolis, because under one of the regulations that office must be held by a resident in the town. To be equally just the government should supersede Sr. Bulhões, inspector of the Rio tram lines, who lives in Petropolis the greater part of the time. Such state officials as reside in the federal capital should be attended to also.

—Suppose the dustmen of Rio decline to cover their carts with zinc and hermetically close them as ordered by the municipal committee, and throw upon this authority the duty of removing the dirt from houses; they would be in their right and the city would be reduced to a nice condition. Before decreeing so forcible an interference with private interests some consultation should have been held. The dustmen are paid by their customers and may decline to perform a service that becomes unremunerative.

—The recesses at the courts have been reduced; the Christmas recess is now 17 days, from 21st December to 7th January, and the Easter recess is 8 days from Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday. May 13th and November 15th are declared holidays.

—At the invitation of Mr. J. Guimarães, whoever he may be, a large number of ex-foreigners are said to have met here on the 17th and passed the following resolutions: to form a committee of all classes to felicitate, in the name of all nations, the provisional government, for which purpose a torch-light parade will be organized, including a carriage with 8 little girls, who will present a token to the government, and also to organize a subscription to erect a statue to Gen. Deodoro.

—The new director of the medical school recently advised the minister of interior that on the 11th inst. he had received the sum of 4,641\$250, which represents the dividends on 35 Bank of Brazil shares, from January 1st, 1882, to June 30th, 1889, and which had been in the possession of the ex-director, Visconde de Sabáia. This money was destined by Dr. R. H. Gunning, who presented the shares to the school to furnish a prize, but why it was retained by the director does not appear clear.

—On the 16th the municipal committee dismissed all the old feacés and nominated new men; ordered that from January 1st all dust (garbage) carts shall be covered with zinc and hermetically closed; abolished from the same date the class of despachantes; prohibited the sale of fresh meat and offal through the streets from trays; ordered that shops should have their licenses framed and hung in some conspicuous place, and that peddlers and boot-blacks must show their licenses on their boxes, or trays, etc. Why not order that doctors shall carry their diplomas in their pockets?

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A. B. C. Diario e Hoario do Rio de Janeiro; published by F. Nogueira and H. C. Deans. No. 1, January, 1890. A very convenient and compact little pocket reference book and memorandum, containing railway time-tables, fares, etc., alphabetically arranged by stations, a guide for the public places of the city, and a large fund of useful information which everyone wants to know. The Diario will be published monthly at 200 reis a copy.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The exchanges at the clearing-house last week amounted to 10,080,232\$436.

—The November receipts of the Santos custom-house amounted to 1,576,680\$723.

—Decree No. 54 B, dated on the 13th, authorizes the Mint to coin the new republican money.

—The Banco de S. Paulo announces that its issue will amount to 1,891,240\$ in notes of 500\$, 100\$ and 10\$.

—The funded debt of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been increased to 8,034,900\$, and the floating debt to 1,028,864\$.

—Sr. Sobragy has been retired from the directorship of the Mint and Sr. Ennes de Souza assumes permanently the position.

—The first fortnight in January is likely to be prolific in calls for capital, if the first symptoms can be considered trustworthy.

—The November receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom-house were 15,364\$739, of which 7,280\$616 from exports and 2,155\$446 from imports.

—The "Companhia Nacional de Construções" was duly installed on the 14th; Sr. Adolpho Bezerra de Menezes and João José Gonçalves Jr. were elected directors.

—The government has purchased 99,275½ oz. of silver bars, .925 fine, that were imported here for coinage by individuals after it was decided to coin no more for private parties.

—A telegram from Curitiba, capital of the state of Paraná, states that the governor proposes to raise a popular loan for 1,000,000\$, bonds to be of the nominal value of 100\$ and interest 3 per cent.

—The brokers seem to be in serious straits to secure a Junta for 1890. Two elections have been held, but the parties elected have in each case declined to serve. What is the use of the Junta after all?

—Telegrams received here on the 14th advise a marked improvement for Brazilian government securities in London. A telegram to Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co. gives the advance in 1889 (converted) bonds at 3 per cent.

—The "Companhia Manufactura de Rendas" (a lace, not an income, factory) was duly installed on the 14th. The capital is 300,000\$ and Sr. Joaquim Rodrigues de Souza Araújo, Raymundo J. Neff and Juvenal Damasceno are elected directors.

—Shareholders of the Banco Constructor are already forewarned that a dividend will be declared in January. This is sharp work for a bank with 90 per cent. of its capital yet to be paid in. They are also advised that a call for 10 per cent. on the capital is due on the 15th proximo.

—Decree No. 69 dated on the 10th relieves the Bank of Brazil of the obligation to redeem its old issue of notes in gold. The amount in circulation of these notes is 12,477,350\$, and the effect of the decree should be to release 4,150,000\$ of the gold deposited in the Treasury by the bank.

—A decree dated on the 14th inst. suppresses the internal revenue offices at Bahia and Pernambuco. The employees of the extinct departments will be added to the staff at the custom-houses where the internal revenue will hereafter be collected. Economy is said to be the purpose of the change.

—An anonymous writer in the Gazeta de Noticias calls upon Visconde de Assis Martins to resign the presidency of the Banco Constructor as he is not in sympathy with the present government. It appears then, notwithstanding the assertion of the author to the contrary, that the bank was coming upon some form of government aid.

—By decrees dated on the 9th inst. the right of issuing notes redeemable at sight in gold was granted the Banco de Pernambuco, Banco da Bahia, Banco União da Bahia and Banco Commercial Pelotense. There are many permissions to issue granted, but the banks appear to be in no great hurry to avail of them, and yet the cry is constant that there is a scarcity of money!

—On the 12th the Junta Commercial declared that the broker's, Candido Duarte da Silva, assumed responsibility in the matter of the sale of 200 Sorocabana shares, which the buyer did not accept, was nil, and the sellers could proceed legally against the purchaser, if they chose. A broker's assumed responsibility is therefore decided to be nil, under Art. 61 of the Commercial Code. If a broker can assume no responsibility, of what use is the deposit he makes to obtain his licence?

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 23rd, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold. 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg. .... 54 75 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.... 1\$827 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold..... 8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 26½ d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) . . . 972 rs. gold do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £1 stg. .... 52 50 cts. Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1, stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 1\$827 Value of £1 sterling " " ..... 9\$143

EXCHANGE.

December 16.—With the exception of the English Bank, the banks all opened at 27 on London, 333-354 on Paris and 436-438 on London, 90 dics \$850-880 on New York at sight. These rates were withdrawn in the forenoon, and bank sterling was reported at 26½. Brokers quoted commercial at 26½-26½. Neither buyers, nor sellers of sovereigns.

December 17.—The market opened with official rates at all the banks, as follows, viz. 26½ on London, 337-358 on Paris and 440-442 on Hamburg at 90 dics \$880 on New York at sight. The market was quiet and steady with London office bills reported at 26 1/16, and bank from second hands at 26½. Commercial sterling was quoted at 26½-26 1/16, but there were few bills offering. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9\$160, sellers at 9\$250.

December 18.—Official rates at the banks were unchanged and the market was firmer. Bank sterling was reported at 26½-26 1/16 on bankers and at 26 1/16-27½ on London office; commercial was quoted at 26½-26 1/16. The higher rates ruled in the afternoon. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9\$160, sellers at 9\$250.

December 19.—The banks opened at 26½ on London, but the rumors of a conspiracy and that the government had arrested a number of prominent men, among them the president of the Banco Constructor, caused a very uneasy feeling and all the banks withdrew from the market at 11 o'clock. Next to nothing was reported as doing, and the government having again restricted the sending of telegrams further embarrassed the market.

December 20.—There were no rates at the banks and the market was nominal. In the morning some little amounts of bank sterling were reported "over the counter" at 26½ both on bankers and London office, but later bills could not be had at this rate. Commercial sterling was quoted at 26½-26½, and drawers were expecting lower rates. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9\$300, no sellers.

December 21.—The English Bank named no official rate; the other banks were officially at 26½ on London, 363-375 on Paris and 447-451 on Hamburg at 90 dics \$1300 on New York at sight. These rates were somewhat nominal for money was refused at 26½, at one of the banks. On London office business was reported at 26½, but money was refused for exceptional bills at 26 1/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9\$410.

December 22.—The Banco Nacional and the Brasilianische opened at 26½ on London, but the former refused money about mid-day, while the official table was left 1/16. The market is reported weak, and commercial sterling quoted at 26½.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHAREH.

Table with columns for date, stock name, and price. Includes entries for December 16, 17, 18, and 19, listing various banks and government securities.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd December, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee.—So far as reported the post week has been quiet and there have been no changes made in quotations. Receipts have shown a very large increase and it would appear evident that planters had some coffee in course of preparation when they were advised of the possible decline in exchange and consequent advance in currency quotations and that this is now coming to market. The diversity of opinion as to whether these receipts are draining the interior, or that more coffee remains where this comes from, is still maintained. As to the next crops, anonymous publications professing to come from points in the coffee zone are already declaring that it is likely to disappoint expectations; scoffers say these reports should be read in a sense contrary to their open expressions. It seems hardly possible to make even approximate estimates before the middle of next month, and entire confidence in figures now published had as well be quarantined for a while at least. The difficulties in shipping continue and complaints are many. The port facilities are certainly inadequate to the needs of the trade now, and should be increased, but interested parties are of opinion that the activity in imports is temporary and are unwilling to increase their material.

Table showing shipments since our last report have been: 44,237 bales for the United States, 12,221 " Europe, 2,000 " Cape of Good Hope, 3,920 " Elsewhere, 59,748 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 2,080 bags for the United States, 2,000 " Europe, 2,000 " Cape of Good Hope, 2,000 " Elsewhere, 2,080 bags.

Table showing the vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: 1000 bags, Dec. 19 New York Br str Herschel..... 25,946 Europe: Dec. 14 Havre Fr str Ville de Rosario..... 4,100 16 Antwerp Belg str Mashlypse..... 1,000 17 London Br str Dun..... 4,514 18 Mediterranean Fr str Bourygnon..... 5,050 19 Hamburg Ger str Solfingen..... 4,500 21 do " Lissabon..... 1,140

Receipts last week were 70,213 bags, against 46,821 bags for the week before and 39,882 bags for the preceding week. The market is reported steady this morning at the following quotations:

Table showing quotations for various types of coffee: Washed nominal nominal, Superior do do, Good first do do, Regular first 6\$400-6\$600, Ordinary first 6\$100-6\$700, Good second 5\$200-5\$900, Ordinary second 4\$500-5\$600. Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 177,000 to 231,000 bags, in all hands.



STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 21st, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with 7 columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Table with 7 columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Provinces, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

DEBENTURES.

Table with 7 columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

SHIPPING.

Table with 7 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MILLS.

Table with 7 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

BANKS.

Table with 7 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

RAILWAYS.

Table with 7 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with 7 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

INSURANCE.

Table with 7 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 7 columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

**Shipping.**

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

**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. 23	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 31	Neva	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

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

**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL**  
**MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.**

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

**SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:**  
**FINANCE** Captain Baker..... 18 Jan. 90

The fine packet

**ADVANCE,**

Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos, will sail 30th December at 10 a. m. for

**NEW YORK**

calling at

**BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND MARANHÃO**

(entering the two last named ports)

**PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND**

**ST. THOMAS**

**Passage Rates**

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

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

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

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE  
**BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN**  
**GOVERNMENTS.**

**INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.**

To New York:

Halley.....	Dec. 23rd
Laplace.....	" 28th

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Hevelius.....	Dec. 29th
---------------	-----------

For Southern coast Ports:

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

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

**Wm. R. McNiven,**

97 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

82 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

**NEW ZEALAND**  
**SHIPPING Co., L<sup>d</sup>**  
 ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

**HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.**

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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.  
 For freights apply to **W. C. Peck,**  
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 and for passages and other information to  
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 No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,**  
**LIMITED.**  
 ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

**NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.**

**HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.**

Doric..... January 2nd, '90  
 Arawa..... " 30th "

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

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 and for passages and other information to  
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 Sewing Machines Sewing Machines

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Porto Alegre: 329, Rua dos Andraes	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 1/2 Calle Mendoza	

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,  
 USE

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Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.  
 A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.  
 As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Seasickness and Sick Headache, In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Inebriety, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function

**HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE**  
 has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools.

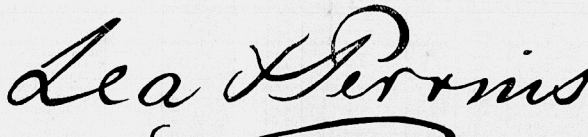
It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.  
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**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original  
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 Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.  
 Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Others throughout the World.

**PACIFIC STEAM**  
**NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.**

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Orotava..... December 25th  
 Oruba..... January 8th, '90  
 These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all the modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and passengers.  
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 No. 6, Praça do Commercio;  
 and for passages and other information to  
**Wilson Sons & Co., L<sup>d</sup>,** Agents,  
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

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**BREMEN.**

Capital. . . . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Line of Steam Packets between  
**Bremen—United States**  
 " Brazil  
 " River Plate  
 " China, Japan  
 " Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th  
 of each month to  
**Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.**

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

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.  
 Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 100\$500  
 " New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 150\$500  
 " — Lisbon..... 500 " 70\$500

For further information apply to  
**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.**  
 Rua da Alfandega, No. 60. Rio de Janeiro.

**TRAPICHE VAPOR.**

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.

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 Telephone Call, No. 39.

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**TRAPICHE BEER.**

(CERVEJA NACIONAL)  
 is unrivalled among the national products of Brazil and is equal to any of the imported articles. The widely known Petropolis brewery has now been in operation for  
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**SUPERFINE LUNCH BEER,**  
**CERVEJA ESPECIAL**

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 Orders received at Petropolis, or at No. 64, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

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 Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

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

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

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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