

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1890

NUMBER 7

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. 20, Largo de Carioca.
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 3rd and 5th Sundays in each month at 7.30 p.m. during the cold season.

H. MOSLEY, M. A., Choralist.

N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humard.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Sundays. Prayer-meeting and hymn practice on Fridays at 7.30 and 8.30 p.m.

J. S. MATTHEW, Pastor

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 17.
Portuguese services: Sunday School to 2 a.m., preaching 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m. Tuesdays

SEVERRO PEREIRA, Pastor

Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães No. 24.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Alva, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4.30 p.m.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Solists 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 HOOVER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 21, 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 70.

Traveler's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Expresses: Minas train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraty 7.45 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7.30 a.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. and arrives at Barra at 8.15 a.m. and Caçoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12.10 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at 12.20 a.m. arriving at Itaboraí Novo de Goulas at 12.45 a.m. Downward train leaves Itaboraí Novo at 5.15 a.m. Caçoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12.20 p.m.; Porto Novo at 11.05 a.m. Entre Rios at 10 a.m. S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6.45 and the Minas train at 8 p.m.
Linha de Expressos: leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 8.45; Entre Rios at 10.15 and Maricao Procopio (terminus) at 6.58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11.30 and arrives at Caçoeira at 6.25 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at 12.20 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05. Downward train leaves Maricao Procopio at 5.00 a.m. Caçoeira 5.50 and Porto Novo 5.50, arriving at Rio at 5.10 p.m.
Mixed Trains: leave Rio at 12.15 a.m. and 12.45 a.m. and 5.00 a.m. first class to Barra arriving at 8.05 p.m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a.m. and 5.55 p.m. and third to Belem arriving at 7.30. Downward train leaves Barra at 6.40 a.m. arriving at Barra at 11.30 and Rio at 3.20 p.m.; Rio at 4.30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 11.30 and Rio at 3.20 p.m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5.30 a.m.; arriving in Rio at 9.15 a.m. and 11.5 p.m. and leave Belem at 5.10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7.50 p.m.
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Monday, arriving at Barra at 3.15 and Rio at 5.50 a.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Caçoeira 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 Caçoeira at 12.08 p.m. where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro II R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7.10 a.m. and 12.15 p.m., arriving at 10.45 a.m. and 6.15 p.m. Downward—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 3.05 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 11.20 a.m. and 6.02 p.m. For Macaé trains leave at 7.10 a.m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11.25 a.m. arriving at 12.21 and 7.05 p.m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a.m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11 a.m. arriving at Niterói at 11.20 a.m. and 6.12 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station of Casimiro Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6.30, 7.30 a.m. and 12 m., 1 and 5.30 p.m. returning from Paqueta at 7.30, 10.30 a.m., 2, 4.45 and 8 p.m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6.8, 9.30, 11 a.m., 12.30, 2.30, 5 and 6.30 p.m., returning at 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a.m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.35, 5.35 and 9 p.m.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—RAILS leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway ward, Petropolis at 9.15 and 7.20 p.m. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the Northern line. STAMPS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Frinha 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 Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12 Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, D. of Medicine (M. D.) of the University of Edinburgh. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Licentiate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by examination, etc., etc. Office: No. 92, Rua 1^a de Março, 12^a e 13^a p.m. residence 92 Rua de Humata.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher, formerly of Sants, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 20, from 4 to 4 p.m.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.
160, RUA DO CATETE.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

This establishment is quite ready for the coming season; first-class attendance, good Baths and moderate prices.

WILLIAM D. CARSON,
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This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhoea, intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths 48 per item. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 3 days 7500. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at No. 1 Largo do Paço.

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58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.
P. O. Box 286.
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Dealers in Barony, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherris, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

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EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total assets.....	£ 19,800,609
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	" 2,311,579
Surplus.....	" 4,311,999
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	" 831,502
Total Insurance in Force.....	" 144,240,026
New Business done during 1888.....	" 32,059,486

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.

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

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Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Otton.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

21, Rua Conselheiro Sarniva.

Telephone No. 193.

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Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

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BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE: Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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Ditto paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

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Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 350,000

Draws on: Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON, Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS, Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

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- Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills on all Brazilian Ports. Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030.)

Draws on:

- Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
- England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London International Bank of London, Limited London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
- France..... (Crédit Lyonnais) and branches
- Spain..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp) E. Albert de Fary & Co., Antwerp.
- Belgium..... Banca Generale, branches and correspondents
- Italy..... (Merrill, Lynch & Co., Naples) (Banca Lishoe & Ayres and correspondents)
- Portugal..... (Kidder Peabody & Co., New York) (G. Amsinck & Co., New York)
- United States..... Banco de Terrapaz & Co., Montevideo
- Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres
- Argentine..... Deutsche Uelensee Bank, B. Ayres and any other countries

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5% " " " 5 " " "

6% " " " 10 " " "

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Boettger-Krah, Directors.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 17th, 1890.

THE resignation of a second member of the provisional government—that of the minister of interior, Aristides da Silveira Lobo—on the 10th instant, has done much to impress upon the public mind that the path of the revolutionary administrator is no smoother than that of his predecessor, and that changes may be expected with just the same frequency now as then. There was an impression at the outset that the revolutionary leaders were so fully in accord, and so centered upon the one purpose—that of speedily organizing a republican form of government—that no dissensions, nor changes, would be likely to occur. Almost from the very outset, however, there have been rumors of disagreements, until at last it became known that certain divergences had led to a controversy so serious that changes must follow. The government organs, however, all stoutly denied the existence of any difficulty and insisted that the ministers were heartily in accord even up to the morning of Sr. Demetrio Ribeiro's resignation on the 31st ult. Barely ten days pass when we are again startled by news of another crisis, followed by an announcement of the resignation of Sr. Aristides da Silveira Lobo on the 10th.

The cause of this was purely administrative in character, the minister having exercised his privilege of removal and appointment more liberally than Marshal Deodoro considered proper. Having retired a number of old employés of the sanitary department, they carried their complaints to the chief of state, who at once requested the minister to reconsider his action. Not feeling inclined to accede, Sr. Aristides Lobo handed in his resignation, which was at once accepted, and Sr. José Cesario de Faria Alvim, governor of Minas Geraes, was invited by telegraph to fill the vacancy. In our opinion, as was the case in the preceding ministerial difficulty, the change is in every particular a good one. The record of the retiring minister, both before and since assuming office, has not been exactly that which one could wish to see in a minister entrusted with the grave responsibilities which must rest upon the shoulders of a minister of the interior. The criticisms which we have heard expressed upon the appointments made in this department have not impressed us with much confidence in the impartiality and good judgment of the minister, and however prejudicial these early cabinet changes may prove to be, we are not sorry that this one has been made. As for the new minister, his wide experience in public life, his serious character, and his freedom from many of the embarrassments which appear to have hampered his predecessor, all lead to high expectations of his administration. His recent conversion to republican ideas and his long political contests with rival politicians in Minas, do not lead us to expect any very liberal ideas from him, but we believe that he will be just and straightforward—and that is a positive good at this critical juncture. His prompt action in cutting down the estimates of his predecessor is a good beginning.

The news from Rio Grande during the past week have been anything but satisfactory. For some time past occasional rumors have reached our ears that everything was not going on smoothly and satisfactorily in that part of the country. The control of the news and sources of information has been so perfect, however, that we were unable to learn anything definite of the real situation. On the 10th it was known that Visconde de Pelotas had resigned and that the governorship had been offered to Sr. Julio de Castilhos, previously secretary to the governor. On the 11th, however, it was announced that Sr. Castilhos would not accept and on the 13th we were informed of the nomination of Gen. Julio A. Falcão da Frota. On the 14th we learned from Rio Grande exchanges that the difficulty had arisen from a certain petty appointment in the Porto Alegre custom-house which led the *Federação*, the organ of Sr. Castilhos, to declare itself in opposition. It was only a tempest in a teapot, but it was sufficient to overthrow a governor, occasion conferences among the military officers as to the course they should pursue, and arouse more or less anxiety everywhere over the possibilities. In view of the sensitive state of the country and of the unorganized character of the government, it certainly seems inexcusably imprudent to continue these petty squabbles over appointments. There can be no urgency for the appointment of any employé, whether in the custom-house, or in the board of health, and if one is made not entirely satisfactory to everybody—which is generally the case—we do not see why rational men should at once go into opposition to overthrow the government. It is not only childish, but it is decidedly dangerous to go on in this road. A very slight conflict will be quite enough to embroil a whole state, and that in itself will be sufficient to delay the organization of the government and to seriously injure the credit of the country.

BRAZILIAN NEUTRALITY.

Tenham paciencia, colleagues! Just give us time to catch our breath and see just where we are! We are not the happy possessors of a seven-league pair of boots, consequently we can not travel from Brazil to Canada, Africa, and Van Diemen's Land in an instant. And we may add that we do not care to try, seeing that it is only a will-o'-the-wisp that is to be pursued.

As the French sometimes say when they get tired of an aimless rhetorical career, *revenons à nos moutons.* In our last issue we ventured upon a protest against the course pursued by a few of our colleagues in their violent abuse of a friendly nation whose merchants and capitalists have enormous interests at stake in this country, and against the clearly hostile practices of organizing companies of volunteers and raising money to carry on war against that nation.

The first response came from the *Correio do Povo*, whose editor considers it necessary to advise his readers—falsely, be it known—that we do not “lose an opportunity to reveal his (our) ill will against the republic, and, not infrequently, against Brazilians.” He then rambles off into a discussion of the abolition of the slave trade, which is a subject quite apart from our criticism. Of course, the *Correio* must know that after so false and uncalculated an accusation, designed merely to prejudice public opinion against us in advance, there can be no further discussion.

The second response comes from our colleague of the *Cidade do Rio*, who has been more violent than the Portuguese themselves in his attacks on England. It was a pleasant surprise to find Sr. Patrocínio so amiably disposed for a chat, and so generous even as to bring along his talented artist to fill in the periods with his luminous sketches. A courtesy so delicate, even if not altogether flattering, deserves our profound acknowledgments.

As for the argument—what shall we say? Our obliging colleague tells us of the composition of his blood, of the questionable motives of England in suppressing the slave traffic, the hostility to the negro race in the United States, the trial and execution of the “mulatto Rienzi” (?) in Canada two years ago (perhaps Sr. Patrocínio refers to the French half-breed Riel, who did not have a drop of African blood in his veins), of a proposal from President Cleveland to expel the negroes from the United States (which is false!), of the comparative parts played by England and Portugal in the suppression of the slave traffic, and of the selfishness in general of the English race—but not one word as to the subject of our criticism on the raising of men and money here in Brazil to wage war on a friendly power in a quarrel which does not concern Brazilians one particle.

Now, colleague, we can not possibly cover so much ground all at one time! Let us first dispose of the principal subject—the hostility shown against England here in Brazil? And to restrict the argument to the topic under discussion, let us put it in the shape of questions, to which we would invite replies from the *Diário Mercantil* also:

1st.—Is there any controversy, or cause for controversy, between Brazil and England?

We hold there is not.
2nd.—If not, is not Brazil obliged to maintain strict neutrality in this conflict between England and Portugal—Brazil having no offensive and defensive treaty with the latter and no interest in the territory in dispute?

We hold that she is.
3rd.—Is not the enlisting of men and raising of money to wage war against England an act of hostility, a breach of neutrality?

We hold that it is.

4th.—Is not Brazil accountable to England for such acts of hostility, even when committed by private parties, Brazilian or Portuguese?

We hold that she is. A government may not permit acts of hostility within its borders against a friendly power without incurring liability for the results. The “*Alabama* case” decided at Geneva in 1871 determines that point.

5th.—Is it right, or politic, that a Brazilian, or a Brazilian paper, should aid and encourage such hostile acts at the risk of compromising his government?

We hold that it is not.

6th.—Is it right, or politic, that a Portuguese, or a Portuguese paper, should make use of Brazilian territory, under the shelter of the Brazilian flag, to engage in fitting out hostile expeditions against a power friendly to Brazil, thus compromising the latter in a quarrel in which she has no material interest?

We hold that it is not.

7th.—If these acts are hostile and if Brazil is responsible for them, are we not fully justified in protesting against them?

We hold that we are.

And that, too, without deserving the unworthy accusation of the *Correio do Povo*, or the charges of partiality, ill-will and venality which the *Diário Mercantil* feels constrained to place before its readers.

As we have before stated, we are not admirers of England's foreign policy; and we admire even less the colonial policy of Portugal. The history of Brazil down to the present moment is a living monument of condemnation upon that policy. When our colleagues feel inclined to wax eloquent over the greed and selfishness of England, let them recall the rule which repressed and robbed this fair land for nearly three centuries and is directly responsible for the fact that Brazil is now two centuries behind that stage of civilization and development which she ought to occupy. Eulogizing Tiradentes in one breath, and Portuguese colonial rule in the next, will hardly stand criticism.

However, all this is foreign to the subject in hand. The republican agitation in Portugal, which appears to be responsible for much of this furore against England, may work out its own salvation in its own way. In the interests of peace and progress here in Brazil, both commercial and political we must be permitted to record our protest against the hostile attitude of our colleagues and against the absurd crusade which they are inciting against a class of merchants residing in this a friendly country. If our colleagues must have revenge and blood, then let them go to the seat of war and have it out with the enemy, and not involve this country in the controversy.

TACIT NATURALIZATION.

Were it not that many of the consequences are overlooked by foreigners residing here, who are disinclined to trouble themselves about the decree of tacit naturalization for all residents on the 15th of November last, and were it not that many Englishmen are mistaken in the supposition that they can not lose their nationality, no matter what the provisional government may decree, we should certainly let the question rest without further comment. We have frankly stated our belief that, notwithstanding the bad policy and injustice connected with this decree, it is much better for a foreigner who does not wish to accept its provisions, to promptly make use of the alternative given, that of signing the register provided for that purpose.

Although we are still convinced that Brazil can not take away any man's citizenship without his consent, which opinion

can be sustained by authoritative decisions by members of the United States government, still there are possibilities of complications which no man has a right to ignore. If he refuses to comply with the alternative of registration, the Brazilian government will certainly consider him a Brazilian citizen, and as subject to all the duties and obligations of that citizenship. And in case of any act against his person or property, for which he may appeal to his native country for protection, the Brazilian government will assuredly deny all right of interference on the ground that he is a Brazilian citizen, and that he tacitly and voluntarily accepted that citizenship. Even were his own country disposed to contest this assumption, he would be unable to obtain redress for so long a time that he would practically derive very little advantage from it. In view of this possibility, and of the many questions of inheritance, personal rights, proofs of nationality, etc., etc., which travellers or residents abroad are continually encountering, it is certainly best that some decisive step should be taken to comply with the law. If it is decided to accept Brazilian citizenship, then there is nothing more to be said; if, however, there is no such intention, then to avoid future complications the register at the municipal offices should be signed.

As to the question of British citizenship, we have been favored with the following legal opinion from London which expressly declares that a British subject will forfeit his citizenship if he does not comply with the provisions of this decree. We know that there are many who believe that they cannot lose this citizenship, no matter what happens; this opinion, and the quotation from the statutes which it contains, will therefore be of timely service to them. The opinion is as follows:

“Down to the year 1871 England denied the right of her subjects to expatriate themselves.” An Englishman carried his national character with him wherever he went, and was always liable to be treated as a subject on his return.

“This state of things was changed by ‘The Naturalization Act, 1873,’ 33 Victoria, c. 14.” By section 6 of that Act it is enacted that:

Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after the passing of this Act, when in any foreign state and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such state, shall from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign state be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject and be regarded as an alien.

The effect of neglecting to make the declaration required by Art. I of the Decree of the 15th December will certainly be that the person so neglecting will voluntarily become a naturalized subject of Brazil and thus, in the eye of English law, an alien with none of the rights of a British subject.

Such a statutory alien may be subsequently re-admitted to British nationality, but only upon the same terms as a natural alien can obtain a certificate of naturalization. The granting of a certificate of re-admission is discretionary, but it will usually be granted by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State upon evidence that certain conditions have been fulfilled. The principal conditions are that the applicant has within a limited time before making the application (such time to be fixed by the Secretary of State, resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, and intends, when re-admitted, either to reside in the United Kingdom, or in some (colony) under the Crown (see sections 7 and 8 of the Act).

The total number of immigrants arriving in the United States last year was 407,237, against 495,591 in 1888. Much of the decrease is due to more rigid inspection regulations.

The *New York Herald* has been making special inquiries as to the increase of wealth in the United States, which is found to be \$18,602,000,000 since 1880. The total wealth of the country, exclusive of public property, is given at \$61,449,000,000.

THE NEW BANKS

The following translation of an extract from an article published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 13th of the month itself.

On the third piece, because.....

We hesitate to classify this last point of divergence. It is not possible for us to entertain the idea of bad faith; but it is, nevertheless, difficult for us to believe that practical men could have committed so gross an error of calculation. At first sight it appears that giving 10 per cent. per annum is the same as to value as 2 1/2 per cent. per quarter, for the year has four quarters and 4 times 2 1/2 gives 10; but this is not so—2 1/2 per cent. per quarter represents the same 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. A very simple operation demonstrates this. Let us suppose that the bank with its 100,000,000\$ of capital makes a profit of 10,000,000\$. To judge by the decree, of these 10,000,000\$ the government should have a share of 10 per cent. for the redemption of the public debt, that is 1,000,000\$. Treating, however, of 2 1/2 per cent. per quarter the operation is different.

Should the bank make 10,000,000\$ in a year it must earn, more or less, 2,500,000\$ per quarter; if, as according to the decree, there should be estimated 10 per cent. on the profit of each quarter, the government would receive at the end of the year 4 times 250,000\$, that is the 1,000,000\$ of estimated profits; but calculating according to the statutes, we have: 2 1/2 per cent. on 2,500,000\$, 62,500\$, which multiplied by the four quarters gives 250,000\$, or exactly 2 1/2 per cent. and not 10 per cent. on the earnings of 10,000,000\$.

Should we add to the above all the decree speaks of gross profits, and that the clause in the statutes of the bank refers to 2 1/2 per cent. after the redemption of the net profits, we will perceive that the profit to be given by the bank to the government, in exchange for the exceptional favors it receives from the latter, for the redemption of the domestic debt, will not reach 80,000\$ per annum. With this miserable sum, how far off the golden dream into which the minister of finance allowed himself to be lulled, will remain!

We repeat: we cannot believe that there is bad faith on the part of whoever organized the statutes with these modifications in relation to the decree, but of what circumspection can we avail to explain, how on one side bankers accustomed to such operations, and on the other Treasury officials, to whom the statutes must have been submitted for the verifying of figures, could have committed so gross an error of calculation?

Be this as it may, we call the attention of the provisional government to this little operation of elementary arithmetic.

In our view the bank..... is a mistake.”

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. John Jay Knox, formerly Comptroller of the Currency and now president of the National Bank of the Republic of New York has submitted to the Congress of the United States a project for modifying the national banking law. The following is an abstract of the project:

The amount of issue not to exceed seventy-five per cent. of the capital of each bank. Seventy per cent. of this issue is to be absolutely secured by the deposit of United States bonds at par, or one-half of this seventy per cent. by the deposit of gold or silver bullion at the market price upon the day of deposit.

The other thirty per cent. is not to be secured by a deposit by each bank, but is to be fully secured by a safety fund on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States. This safety fund will be opened by crediting to it \$1,500,000 of lost or unredeemed national bank notes and the same amount of lost or unredeemed United States notes. The safety fund to be increased each half-year by adding to it the semi-annual tax of one-half of one per cent. upon circulation.

If any national bank becomes insolvent after the passage of the law, and any of its circulating notes remain unpaid after the assets and the individual liabilities of the shareholders are exhausted, such circulating notes shall be redeemed, cancelled and destroyed and the amount of such notes shall be charged to the “National Bank Safety Fund.”

Mr. Knox estimates that lost and unredeemed national bank notes amount to at least one per cent. in twenty years, but only one-half of the amount estimated to be lost is to be placed in the credit of this safety fund. As these notes do not belong neither to the government nor to the banks, but to the last holder of them, to whom they can not be returned, no more proper use can be made of the sum they represent than that of providing a fund for the redemption of notes of insolvent national banks, not otherwise provided for.

The tax on circulation, which now amounts to about \$1,400,000 annually, is abundant for the creation and maintenance of a sufficient fund for the absolute redemption of 30 per cent. of all the issues of all the national banks.

In 1885 it was shown that \$100 in notes had been issued during the previous 20 years against \$700 in assets. In 1889 the Comptroller's report shows that during the last 25 years the total circulation of insolvent banks amounted to but \$15,000,000; 30 per cent. of this would be but \$4,500,000 for twenty-five years. The amount of insolvent bank notes each year on the average is \$600,000, 30 per cent. of which would be \$180,000. The tax on circulation during the past year was \$1,410,331 or a little less than eight times the amount of safety fund required.

If the amount of circulation of the banks be increased, the safety fund will also be increased by the one per cent. tax on the excess; on \$200,000,000, the tax would be \$2,000,000, etc.

Mr. Knox admits that the profits on circulation would not be large, but it would be sufficient to

Whenever the market or cash value of the bullion and bonds deposited is reduced below the amount of the circulation issued, the Comptroller of the Currency may demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other bullion, or in gold or silver coin, to be deposited with the Treasury so long as the depreciation continues; or the amount of the circulation of the bank in question may be reduced by charging the excess to the safety fund as provided below.

induce the smaller banks whose profits depend on circulation to deposit silver bullion with the Treasurer of the United States and take out circulation. Mr. Knox estimates that at the end of the next twenty years, or at the date of the payment of the 4 per cent. bonds in 1907, a safety fund would have accumulated of at least \$25,000,000, so that from that time onward a sufficient amount of national bank circulation would remain permanently in existence, well secured by gold or silver bullion and sufficiently profitable in connection with the present amount of United States notes to respond to the demands of the business of the country; it would also give the banks in the West as well as the East who have confidence in the future value of silver, an opportunity to invest in that metal, and he believes that such investments would be made for the next three years equal to at least \$20,000,000 annually, and thus relieve the Treasurer from excessive purchases.

ELECTORAL REGULATIONS.

Decree No. 200 A dated on February 8th approves the regulations of the electoral decree. The clauses that interest foreigners are:

- Art. 1.—Brazilian citizens are:
I.—All those who are born in Brazil, even of a foreign father, unless the latter resides in the Republic in the service of his country.
II.—Those born in Brazil of a foreign father in the service of his country, if, upon attaining majority, or emancipated according to Brazilian law, they declare their wish to follow the Brazilian nationality.
III.—Children of a Brazilian father, and illegitimate children of a Brazilian mother, born abroad, who shall afterwards establish their domicile in the Republic.
Paragraph.—In the same manner, the children of a Brazilian father and the illegitimate children of a Brazilian mother born abroad, even should the parents have lost the rights of Brazilian citizenship, if after attaining majority or emancipated in accordance with the laws of the country of their birth, they shall establish a domicile in Brazil, or shall declare acceptance of Brazilian nationality.
IV.—Children of a Brazilian in the service of the Republic in a foreign country, even should they not establish a domicile in the Republic.
V.—Natives of other countries who become naturalized Brazilians.
VI.—Natives of other countries who were residents of Brazil on the 15th day of November, 1889, excepting those who made declaration to the contrary before the proper municipal authorities within the period of six months from the date of the publication of the decree of general naturalization (Decree of December 15th, 1889).
VII.—Natives of other countries who, from the date of the said decree, shall reside for two years, excepting such as have excluded themselves from this right in virtue of the declaration of Art. 1 of the said decree.

- Art. 4.—Elector and with votes in elections are:
I.—All native-born Brazilian citizens in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights who can read and write (Decree No. 6 of November 19th, 1889).
II.—All Brazilian citizens declared as such by naturalization.
III.—All Brazilian citizens declared as such by the decree of general naturalization.
Art. 5.—There are excluded from voting:
I.—Minors under twenty-one years, with the exception of those married, military officers, bachelors with diplomas and doctors and clergymen in holy orders.
II.—Fideli-familiae, not being considered as such those over twenty-one years, even if in the company of the father.
III.—Enlisted men of the army, navy and police corps, with the exception of those on the retired list.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- In Taubaté, S. Paulo, there were registered during 1889, 840 births, 276 marriages and 779 deaths.
—The town of Itaboraí, Rio de Janeiro, has changed the name of a square from Largo do General Osorio, to Largo do Marechal Deodoro.
—Ilha Grande is in great trouble over having nothing to eat. The population, however, have not been much worried over the need of earning a living.
—The municipal authorities of Campinas, S. Paulo, are reported to have warned the employés that if they abandon their places they will be dismissed.
—There were 1,531 immigrant arrivals in the state of São Paulo during the month of January, of which 1,075 came under the auspices of the Sociedade Promotora.
—The Pará municipality has positively forbidden that commercial establishments, shops and factories shall be opened on Sundays, or on the 15th and 16th November.
—The governor of Piauí declined the honor of a ball offered him by the inhabitants of Teresina and asked that the funds be applied to the support of lunatics in jail there.
—On the 25th ulto. the police delegate of S. José de Alén Parahyba, Minas Geraes, arrested three men and two women charged with counterfeiting and issuing 100\$ notes. The plate used and 21 notes were captured, the latter said to be photographs of legal money, colored by hand.

—Now that the Santos merchants have resolved to protect themselves by carting their own merchandise, perhaps the police force might be recruited from the ranks of the unemployed carters.
—Maranhão has become much excited over the removal from there of the school of naval apprentices to Natal. The people of Maranhão consider this act of the government an attack on their bias.

—In the state of Minas Geraes working men who are educating more than six children will be excused from paying licenses—but why draw the line at six and exclude those that are not yet ready for school?
—Gen. Julio A. Falcão da Frota finally assumed the governorship of Rio Grande do Sul, to the telegraphed satisfaction of everyone. There seems to have been some difficulty in obtaining a governor for Rio Grande.

—The Rio Grandenses do Norte were overjoyed when Sr. Gordo arrived there to stop Sr. Pedro Velho's "laughter of the innocents," but if the telegrams are correct they were equally glad to get rid of him, for they went to see him off en masse.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has granted a dispensation to two Protestants, residents of Petropolis, who are first cousins and wish to marry. We were entirely ignorant that any such permission was necessary, or that the governor has any authority in the matter.

—Visconde de Pelotas, according to a telegram published here on the 13th, has stated that he assumed the governorship of Rio Grande do Sul to preserve order, but he had not thought that disagreements with his companions in the government of the state would have so soon arisen.

—Advices from the south western section of the state of Minas Geraes continue unsatisfactory. Prices of cereals, lard and pork had advanced enormously and the poorer people were threatened with misery. There is no mention made of finding work for them to do, nor any explanation of what has become of all the hogs for which Minas was once so celebrated.

—We regret to note that the rumors of the reappearance of fever in Campinas have been confirmed. A number of cases are reported and families are already beginning to abandon the city. As the rich property holders of that city are largely to blame for its bad sanitary condition, and are the first to abandon their poor neighbors to their fate, we would suggest a special tax on their property for sanitary relief and improvements.

—At Campanha, Minas Geraes, the people are paying the following prices for necessities of life: beans 12\$ to 14\$ per alqueire of 40 litres, rice 12\$, 14\$ and 16\$, according to quality; Indian corn 7\$ per alqueire; corn meal 7\$ to 8\$; mandioca flour 3\$ to 3\$; salted pork and bacon, of which there is now none in the market, had been sold at 20\$ per arroba (say 31 cents per pound.) And all this simply because the people are too lazy and apathetic to work!

—The revenue of the state of Coiraz for the current year is estimated at 193,593\$ and the expenses at 217,910\$200. The decree fixing these estimates allows for Art. 8—Employés on half-pay who accept or exercise a position with remuneration, during the time they exercise the said employment and will have no right to an increase of their retired pay." This would knock the easy positions now found for half-pay government employés in Rio on the head were it adopted, as it should be, by the general government.

—According to mail advices received here on the 13th all the trouble in Rio Grande do Sul, which was exercising the imaginations of every one here in Rio, was caused by the appointment of a custom-house clerk! A journal, A Federação, of Porto Alegre came out in opposition to Visconde de Pelotas, the governor, who thereupon resigned; the army officers were in council and determined to support the government and its representative, which was finally made particularly easy by the appointment of Gen. Falcão. The extreme republicans wanted to depose Carlos von Koseritz, a German journalist, but the ex-governor would not permit it.

RAILROAD NOTES

- The January receipts of the Carangola line amounted to 44,923\$986. Expenses not published.
—There was a strike among the laborers on the Barão de Ararucama line on the 9th, which was promptly repressed by a detachment of 50 soldiers and the capture of 13 of the leaders.
—The minister of agriculture has finally decided against the Minas and Rio railway, which had protested against the concession, now held by the Sapucahy railway, of a line to Caxambú, Minas Geraes.
—A dissatisfied Leopoldina shareholder says the dividend of 60 td declared on the fully paid shares for the latter half of 1889 looks "very pretty in English, but does not pan out well in Brazilian money."
—On the 12th a project was presented to the municipal authorities for a tram line from the Largo do Moura to the Praia Flamengo. The projected line would be in almost direct competition with the Jardim Botânico tramway so far as it goes.

—The Taubaté tram line is to be sold on March 9th at public auction. It is only one kilometer long, and possesses 2 passenger and one goods train, and 6 animals. The capital is 22,000\$.
—There was a serious interruption to traffic on the Nova Friburgo line, Serra section, on the 12th, caused by land-slides. The 2 p.m. train did not arrive here until after midnight. A laborer was badly wounded by dynamite in blasting rock from the track.

LOCAL NOTES

—Mail advices received here on the 12th state that the Emperor's health had been improved by his quiet residence at Cannes.
—An American exchange says that Noah was just like all sailors; as soon as he came ashore from his cruise, he went and got drunk!

—Sr. Cesário Alvim, late governor of Minas Geraes, arrived here on the 11th and accepted the portfolio of the department of interior.
—It is said that the director-general of telegraphs will soon reduce the rates by 25 per cent, while the reduction for newspapers will be 50 per cent.

—On the 12th orders were telegraphed to the Riachuelo to return here, on account of the excessive quarantine imposed by the Buenos Ayres sanitary crowd.
—The police recently arrested a man who made a living by collecting parrots and canaries. It is charged that the birds belonged to people who did not care to sell them.

—As we are not to have much amusement in the streets during Carnival, the daily press has been endeavoring to provide it at home by some of the most extraordinary attempts at illustrations.

—Contrary to custom Sr. Aristides da Silveira Lobo, the out-going minister of the interior, did not receive his successor, Sr. Cesário Alvim, when the latter arrived at the department to take charge on the 12th.

—On the 13th it was reported that 30 sailors here had been put on the sick list in two days, and it is supposed that influenza has struck the navy. A commission of surgeons was at once appointed to look into the matter.

—From the 13th inst. there has been a hat at the disposition of the Gazeta de Noticias at our office. We confess the "elementary arithmetical," or high class banking operation, escaped us, and we mourn over the lost opportunity.

—The Gazeta de Noticias says that on the morning (2 a. m.) of the 11th a number of regular soldiers, some armed with revolvers, attacked the 1st police station, but the timely arrival of the sub-delegate prevented a conflict.

—According to the Diario da Manhã, of Santos, Mr. E. Nicolini, II. B. M.'s vice-consul at this port, has been appointed to the consularship in that city. If true, we beg Mr. Nicolini to accept our warmest congratulations on his promotion.

—A gentleman who rejoices in the name of Dr. B. T. de M. Leite Velho (old milk) is just going for the English nation with his hat off. He has a particular objection to missionaries, and thinks they are no better than other men.

—The Gazeta de Noticias states that a colored woman was found speechless in the street at 8 p. m. on the 11th and was sent to the Misericórdia hospital at 11.20 a. m. on the following day. Such a delay is disgraceful to the authorities.

—On the arrival of the minister of finance at S. Paulo the crowd at the railway station was so great that he had to take refuge in an inside room. Even the elements welcomed him with a tremendous storm, that stopped all traffic in the streets.

—It is worthy of note that Capt. João Antonio Vieira, a Brazilian officer residing at Casa Branca, São Paulo, has formally offered his military services to the first battalion leaving São Paulo for Africa, after having obtained licence from the Brazilian government.

—The minister of agriculture has sent Sr. Manoel Maria de Carvalho the sum of £ 5,000 to meet the expenses of offices of information in Europe. As the number of informations is not furnished, we are unable to estimate how many of these equal one pound sterling.

—L. Vinhas thinks that as the proletariat in France, Belgium, England, Germany and Russia is not led by workingmen, there is no reason why a naval officer should not be its leader in Brazil. Youth and inexperience have nothing, apparently, to do with the matter.

—Sr. A. Zeferino Candido proposes to establish a navigation company with a capital of 10,000,000\$ to be known as the "Lloyd Parthueza," and which will arrange with the "Lloyd Brasileira" to make it warm for foreign navigation companies trading between Europe and Brazil.

—On the evening of the 11th an army sergeant had a misunderstanding in the Rua do Ouvidor with a civilian and was invited (sic) to explain his troubles at a police station by two policemen. The invitation was declined until an army officer appeared on the scene and the sergeant then agreed to go with the policemen. On the way to the station, however, he disarmed one of his escort and used the sabre-bayonet to cut the other over the head.

—There has been an alarming increase in fatal cases of beriberi recently, both in the city and on naval vessels.

—It is rumored that Sr. Quintino Bocayuva has exceeded his instructions and will not meet a cordial reception on his return.

—The sanitary delegates dismissed by Sr. Aristides Lobo, late minister of the interior, will be all reinstated in their old positions.

—A proposal to build a new market on the land just filled in between Palace Square and the War Arsenal has been sent to the municipal commission for a decision.

—The commission of surgeons sent to examine whether influenza had attacked the crew of the Parahyba are said to have been most unfavorably impressed with the sanitary condition of the cruiser.

—On the 8th inst., the minister of war ordered the release of Lt. Col. Costa Guimarães, who was commander of the 2nd artillery when it mutinied last December who and, has since been under arrest.

—On the 13th the police arrested a man here for stealing a quantity of jewelry and other things from a woman residing in the Rua da Carioca. He confessed the crime and said he had given the stolen property to an actress.

—Will our esteemed colleague of the Cidade de Rio explain to us how he manages to calculate race derivation in "Indians?" We have heard of "blacks," "squares," "negroids," "sixteenths," and so forth, but never of "birds."

—The minister of finance seems to have had an interview with the photograph in S. Paulo on the 13th and took the trouble to inquire on the instrument what he thinks of human progress, and the progress of S. Paulo. It reads like one of his telegrams to Latino Coelho.

—The minister of agriculture has asked the department of the interior, if he can have the old city palace for the headquarters of the department of telegraphs. This would be an excellent change, in the present situation of the central telegraph station is exceedingly inconvenient.

—The chief of the municipality is going for recalcitrant priors and means to have service, or time, out of them. Heretofore the priors has been always entirely composed of government employes who draw their salary while serving as priors, and they do not object to this kind of a holiday.

—There can be no doubt of it! We are now in a fair way to realize a genuine Latin republic—one that interferences with you at every step and makes despoils out of petty officials. The new municipal by-laws, which go into force on March 1st, will show how much liberty we are to enjoy under the republic.

—During the year ending December 31st, 1889, the agent and collectors of the American Bible Society in Brazil travelled 31,152 miles, visiting 60 towns and villages, besides numerous country settlements. They sold during the year 6,289 copies of the sacred scriptures, and gave to the poor 1,388, making a total distribution of 7,677 copies.

—Art. 261 of the new municipal regulations reads: "The public division of the Carnival will be held hereafter on the first and second Sunday of the month of June and on the two following days." This gives a final blow to Church interference. Now let the municipality decree that Christmas day shall be celebrated in May, and Easter Sunday in August, and we will all be happy.

—The Diario do Commercio does not like the idea of garrisoning Petropolis. Our colleague thinks the primitive, patriarchal habits of the town will be disturbed by the military, and if the Rio press accounts of nearly daily disturbances are correct, this is much to be apprehended. Petropolis has so far had nothing worse than a few "chicken thieves," and the town was always quiet and self-sufficing; a battalion of regulars may not increase the "annexers," but a part of the quietness will disappear.

—A meeting of merchants, manufacturers and others interested in trade with Brazil was held at the London Chamber of Commerce on the 21st ult., and protest against and to consider the best means of procuring the withdrawal of the arbitrary concession by the provincial government of Pará, etc." A memorial to the Foreign Secretary, signed by some 50 to 60 firms, was approved, in which it was requested that the British minister in Brazil be requested to take proper steps to secure the withdrawal of the 20 reis rubber tax.

—On the 10th one of the many rumors current here was confirmed by the resignation of the minister of the interior, Sr. Aristides da Silveira Lobo. His recent appointments of sanitary inspectors, etc., sent some old office-holders to the wall, and these carried their complaints to the chief of the provisional government, who asked his secretary to reconsider his action, but the latter preferred to resign. Sr. Cesário Alvim, governor of Minas Geraes, was then invited to accept the place, which he did on the following day.

—Our American exchanges of Jan. 5th contain the following Associated Press dispatch which will be of rare interest to many of our readers:
New York, Jan. 4.—On the steamer Alliance, which arrived today from Brazil, was Walter Wright, one of the Brazilian republican leaders. He is stopping at the Gilsey House. Mr. Wright is a tall, handsome man of thirty-five. He was born in England, but has lived most of his life in Santos. He said this evening that everything was going on as usual in Brazil. The natives had sworn allegiance to the republican government. He had no fault to find but that the present government would restore the old rates. Mr. Wright said he had merely come to New York on a pleasure trip to rest after the excitement attendant on the revolution. After a tour through the country he will return to Brazil.
"Never would have left Brazil," he said, "had not everything been peaceful and in a settled condition."

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchange on London. Includes sub-sections for Pitch Pine, White Pine, Swedish Pine, Spruce Pine, Lard, Hay, Bran, Indian Corn, Rosin, Turpentine, Cement, Coal, Rice, and Codfish.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing coffee market data with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchange. Includes sub-sections for Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Summary table with columns for Shipments for United States, Europe, etc., and Steamer clearances.

Imports.

Brokers report that the markets have been quiet during the past week. Receipts of Flour are moderate quiet, but the market has been quiet and stocks show an increase, with prices somewhat lower.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Frances, from Baltimore: Sundry brands: 3,380 bbls.

Good News, do: Sundry brands: 4,660 bbls.

N. B.—The Baltimore brought 5,725 bbls, and not as given in our last report.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 6,000 bbls. and stocks in first hands are:

Table showing sales and withdrawals for American, Trieste, Richmond 1st, etc.

Brokers report the market quiet and quote:

Table showing market quotes for Trieste, Richmond 1st, etc.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 59,175 feet per *Machilo* from Brunswick, sold at about \$38.00 per doz. The market is reported very flat.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. Last sale was at 100 rs. per foot, which we may quote to-day, but the market tends upward.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 4,200 cases per *Ailauha* Brokers still quote at 75.00 per case for lots, and report the market firm.

Lard.—Receipts have been 8 kegs per *Fraser*, per *Good News*, 58 1/2 kegs, 27 1/2 cases per *Ailauha* and 200 kegs costive. This supply has not met all the requirements of the trade, and quotations for lots have been advanced to 27 1/2 rs. per lb. at retail 50 rs. is quoted still. The market is about steady.

Bran.—Receipts of foreign nil, and quotations are quite unchanged, viz: \$18.00—\$20.00 for River Plate and \$18.00—\$17.00 for city mills bran.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 7,900 bags per *Atado* and 2,850 per *Vinosa Rorota*, from the River Plate and 1,285 bags per *Good News* from the United States. River Plate corn is quoted, as to condition, at \$25.00—\$28.00 per bag, amounting about steady.

Rosin.—There are no changes in quotations of 65.00—105.00 per hd. as to quality. Receipts are 48 hds. from Baltimore.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 200 cases per *Ailauha*. Brokers continue to quote at \$12.50—\$15.00 per kilogram.

Hay.—Receipts are insignificant and we may still quote at 60—65 rs. per kilogram. The *Mexican* from Campana has arrived.

Cement.—Quotations are unchanged, viz: British \$70.00—75.00, German \$80.00—85.00 and French \$75.00—75.00 per barrel. Receipts nil.

Coal.—Receipts are 2,388 tons per *W. H. Starbuck* from Cardiff and 450 per *Aard* from Newport, to dealers.

Rice.—Receipts are 1,200 bags per steamer *pin* Europe and 18 1/2—\$2.00 for other qualities, and the market is steady.

Codfish.—Stocks are 475 cases Norwegian per *Vulparissa*. Stocks are estimated to be about 7,000 packages and quotations are unchanged at 25.00 for new Canadian fish, 23.00 per case for Norwegian. Dealers report rather less demand during the past week, but as we are now entering Lent a steady consumption is probable.

N. B.—The cargo per *Electra* from Gaspe was 2,521 tubs.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bivandhae & Co's. Market Report, dated February 12th.

Coffee.—Currency values have fluctuated in sympathy with exchange, but the market closes firm at our quotations, sterling values showing an advance of 25 per cent. or 100 pts. in the market, against 5,000 bags, against 100,000 in 1889 and 3,500 in 1888. From 1st July to date they reach 1,405,453 bags, against 1,507,279 in 1889 and 706,279 in 1888. Stocks are to-day 175,000 bags, of which about 70,000 bags in second hands.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's. Market Report, dated January 31st.

Supplies of cattle have become more plentiful and the total killings up to date amount to about 25,000 head, against 85,000 at same time last year and 70,000 in 1888.

Hides.—Prices for salted were established, at about the middle of the month, at 145 rs. per 50 kilo for heavy ox and 120 rs. per 50 kilo for light ox and cow hides, which, at the rate of exchange then ruling, was equal to a profit and 1 1/2 per cent. per kilo, respectively for ox with freight and commission. At these figures large contracts were closed, part of which will not be fulfilled before the middle of next month, and at present there is nothing more offering for sale, so that *caritas* are still under engagements.

Dry hides have continued neglected, owing to the extremely dull news from all consuming countries, and stocks in the hands of *caritas* have further increased considerably.

At Porto Alegre a regular business was done during the month for Hamburg, at the parity of 1 1/2 per kilo for f. o. b. with freight and commission, and at Pelotas only a sale of 5,000 American hides for New York has transpired at 30 rs. per kilo, equal to 1 1/2 per kilo for f. o. b. including commission and freight by sailing in 1888. At present *caritas* at Pelotas seem disposed to sell at 25—30 rs. per kilo, but quotations from the United States do not yet allow investing at such prices, although our rates of exchange have again declined during the last few days.

Kips continue likewise neglected, and *barroquina* have been shipping part of their stocks for our account to Portugal. Of heavy hides there is nothing offering for sale.

Stocks of hides in the interior have been steady. At present *caritas* in Rio Grande do Sul have been slow, but there are still buyers at 280 rs. per kilo, equal to about 2 1/2 per kilo, f. o. b. with steamer freight and commission.

Wool.—Has been in extremely brisk demand, both for exportation and local consumption, and prices have risen to \$85.00 per 15 kilos, for *mezzina* and \$180.00 for fine wool, equal to 17 1/2 and 10 1/2 per kilo for f. o. b. with steamer freight and commission. Receipts this season have been very small, compared with former years, as the greater part of the clip was sent in the beginning of the season to Montevideo, where very high prices have been paid.

Bone-ash.—In that of the new season no transactions have been reported so far.

Freights.—Are ruling at 30 per ton for salted hides to Chemnitz, f. o. and 35—40 per ton for dry hides to Boston.

Export of hides since January 1st:

Table showing export of hides since January 1st for 1890 and 1889.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's. Market Report, dated January 27th.

SUGAR.—Since our last 1,300 tons have been purchased for the United States. Rates of wet sugar are insignificant and will continue to the end of the year. Demand for the south continues large, dry *bruto* fetching \$20.00—\$22.00 equal to 150 per 100 lbs of cost and freight to the United States.

Stocks of wet sugar are 50,000 tons, for which we quote: *Reguila Santos* 100 lbs of 118 3/4, Channels 110 3/4 and Rio Grandes at 102 3/4, at which a cargo was recently purchased.

Total entries to 16th inst. 879,536 bags, against 1,190,544 bags last year, decrease 310,948 bags.

Total shipments to date:

Table showing total shipments to date for Crop 1889-90 and 1888-89.

Shipments to River Plate and coastwise since September 1st, 40,283 tons.

Freights.—Rates to the United States are entirely nominal as there is no demand to Liverpool 36d for cotton. Rio Grande to United States 25, last rate paid.

PARA'.

Messrs. Sleighhurst, Brookhurst & Co. write under date of January 29th.

RUBBER.—During the greater part of this month the demand was but indifferent, as long, however, as arrivals continued a moderate scale sterling values remained fairly steady, though an undercurrent towards a decline might be noticed, justified not alone by the prospect of the heavy entries customary at this time of the year, but also in harmony with the arrivals commenced to increase in bulk, values gave in favor of currency quotations. Last transactions have taken place at \$200 per ton for fine India rubber and \$180 for Semany, with 100 rs. more for upriver rubber, owners being very firm and generally holding for higher prices, the berries during the month are estimated at about 2,300 tons, against 2,900 tons last January, the large difference going far to indicate a smaller crop than the last.

Stocks to date: 1,007 tons 3,307 tons

Less shipments to Europe: 559 tons 205 tons

do United States: 266 tons 174 tons

do: 95 tons 1800 tons

Stock, this day: 350 tons 1,157 tons

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table showing arrivals of foreign vessels for February 10th, including BALTIMORE, THOMPSON, etc.

Table showing arrivals of foreign vessels for February 11th, including BRUNSWICK, CARRE, etc.

Table showing arrivals of foreign vessels for February 12th, including CAMPAÑA, SWEDISH, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table showing departures of foreign vessels for February 11th, including CAYENNE, PENSACOA, etc.

Table showing departures of foreign vessels for February 12th, including PENSACOA, MACEIO, etc.

Table showing departures of foreign vessels for February 13th, including BARBADOS, RANGON, etc.

Table showing departures of foreign vessels for February 14th, including NEW YORK, PENSACOA, etc.

Table showing departures of foreign vessels for February 15th, including KINGSTON, BARBADOS, etc.

Table showing departures of foreign vessels for February 16th, including LISBON, FALMOUTH, etc.

Table showing departures of foreign vessels for February 17th, including MOBILE, PENSACOA, etc.

Table showing departures of foreign vessels for February 18th, including RIO GRANDE DO SUL, etc.

CLEAR AND READY FOR SEA.

Table showing clear and ready for sea vessels, including PASAGEIRA, etc.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The only charter reported is Sued by Carin, Panamanian and River Plate, mail, 150—175 tons.

FRIGATES—STEAMERS.

Table showing freight rates for various destinations like New York, London, Liverpool, etc.

VESSELS ABLAND & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table showing vessels abland and loading for Rio, including Acon, America, etc.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's. Market Report, dated January 27th.

SUGAR.—Since our last 1,300 tons have been purchased for the United States. Rates of wet sugar are insignificant and will continue to the end of the year.

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Total entries to 16th inst. 879,536 bags, against 1,190,544 bags last year, decrease 310,948 bags.

Total shipments to date: Crop 1889-90 1888-89

Shipments to River Plate and coastwise since September 1st, 40,283 tons.

Freights.—Rates to the United States are entirely nominal as there is no demand to Liverpool 36d for cotton. Rio Grande to United States 25, last rate paid.

Glnd Tidings.

Table showing glnd tidings with columns for ship name, origin, and destination.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing arrivals of foreign steamers for February, including ship name, origin, and destination.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing departures of foreign steamers for February, including ship name, origin, and destination.

ARRIVAL AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 17th, 1890.

Table showing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN.

Table showing American vessels, including ship name, origin, and destination.

Argentine.

Table showing Argentine vessels, including ship name, origin, and destination.

British.

Table showing British vessels, including ship name, origin, and destination.

United States, North.

Table showing United States vessels from the north, including ship name, origin, and destination.

United States, South.

Table showing United States vessels from the south, including ship name, origin, and destination.

PERNAMBUCO.

Table showing Pernambuco vessels, including ship name, origin, and destination.

Danish.

Table showing Danish vessels, including ship name, origin, and destination.

Norwegian.

Table showing Norwegian vessels, including ship name, origin, and destination.

Portuguese.

Table showing Portuguese vessels, including ship name, origin, and destination.

Russian.

Table showing Russian vessels, including ship name, origin, and destination.

Swedish.

Table showing Swedish vessels, including ship name, origin, and destination.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 15th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, and Gold Loan 1889.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, and Predial.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various railway companies and their financial details.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mill companies and their financial details.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks including Agricola do Brazil, Auxiliario, and others.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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, 1890

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Feb. 18 (Don) to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and Feb. 25 (Tamar) to Southampton and Antwerp.

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 de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado. G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

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

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: ADVANCE Captain Griffiths... 15 Mar FINANCE " Baker..... 5 Apr.

ALLIANÇA, Captain BEERS

on return from Santos, will sail 19th February 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

Table with columns: Destination, Cabin, Storage, Gold. Includes rates for Liverpool (\$220), New York (\$145), and back (\$275).

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents 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:

Table with columns: Steamer, Date. Includes Plato (Feb. 11th) and Hipparchus (Feb. 18th).

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Table with columns: Steamer, Date. Includes Maskelyne (Feb. 29th).

For other Ports:

Table with columns: Steamer, Date. Includes Nasmyth New Orleans (Feb. 16th).

For Southern coast Ports:

Table with columns: Steamer, Frequency. Includes Cavour, Chatham, Canning, or Cabral (Weekly).

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, 97, Rua 1º de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82 Rua 1º de Março.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Table with columns: Steamer, Date. Includes Rimutaka (February 28th) and Ruapeha (April 11th).

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

For freights apply to W. C. Peck, No. 6, Praça do Commercio; and for passages and other information to Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents, No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Table with columns: Steamer, Date. Includes Coptic (March 14th) and Ionic (March 27th).

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

For freight apply to W. C. Peck, No. 6, Praça do Commercio; and for passages and other information to Wilson, Sons & Co. Ltd., Agents, No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Table with columns: Destination, Date. Includes Britannia (February 21st) and Potosi (March 7th).

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck, No. 6, Praça do Commercio; and for passages and other information to Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents, No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. 30,000,000 Marks.

Table with columns: Regular Lines of Steam, Destination. Includes 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 parts of the different lines accepted.

Table with columns: Passage Rates, Destination, Rate. Includes Rio-Antwerp, Bremen (1st-cl. 100 Marks, 2nd-cl. 100\$ 000), New York via Bremen (1st-cl. 150\$ 000, 2nd-cl. 100\$ 000), London (1st-cl. 500, 2nd-cl. 70\$ 000).

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

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated SINGER Sewing Machines Celebrated Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Table with columns: Location, Address. Includes Niteroy (38, Rua do Imperador), São Paulo (34 B, Rua da Imperatriz), Bahia (In front of the Elevator), Campos (69, Rua 13 de Maio), Porto Alegre (329, Rua dos Andrades), Buenos Aires (127, Calle Maipú), Rosario (193 1/2, Calle Mend-za).

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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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 Debility, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function

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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 simulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELS & Co.

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SAUCE,

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins' logo and signature.

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 Outlets throughout the World.

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Rua da Gamba No. 10 & 12, Telephone Call, No. 39.

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[CERVEJA NACIONAL]

is unrivalled among the national products of Brazil and is equal to any of the imported articles. The widely known Petropolis brewery has now been in operation for

Twenty-one years

and its special brands of

SUPERFINE LUNCH BEER,

CERVEJA ESPECIAL,

and DOPPEL BIER and DUPLA PRETA

are the fruit of long experience in the manufacture of a beer adapted to this climate.

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

F. G. Lindscheid.

SITUATION WANTED.

North German finishing government requires good engagement; diploma by Prussian Government; perfect linguist—French, German, English, Italian; good music. Excellent references. Address "Speranza," office of this paper.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

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

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Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

THE RIO NEWS

Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unaltered. At the beginning of 1884 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 17th volume (January, 1890) 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 fairly, 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 1\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$ 000 English and American subscriptions..... £2 or \$10 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio A.

Typ. ALDISA, 79, Sete de Setembro.