

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

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

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Total assets (£19,800,609), Increase of Assets over 1887 (£2,211,870), Surplus (£4,311,399), Increase of Surplus over 1887 (£831,502), Total Insurance in Force (£114,400,246), and 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.

For further information apply to Branch Office

RUA COSTA PEREIRA No. 71, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 477

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Novlon, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1ª de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Otton.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

21, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva.

Telephone No. 193.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 ,,

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1-1st floor.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE: Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DOSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. GUYA, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,

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

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital (Gold). . Rs. 90,000,000\$000 With right of emission.

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

Table listing banks drawn on in various cities: London, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main, Antwerp, Rome, Genoa, Naples, Milan, and other Italian cities, Madrid, Barcelona, Cadix, Malaga, Tarragona, Valencia, and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands, Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese cities, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and New York.

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

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:

Table listing banks drawn on in various countries: Germany (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg), England (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London), France (Crédit Lyonnais and branches), Spain (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp), Belgium (H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp), Italy (Banca Generale, branches and correspondents, Menotti & Co., Naples), Portugal (Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents), United States (Kiddie Peabody & Co., New York, G. Amsinck & Co., New York), Uruguay (Ernesto Tomquist & Co., Montevideo), Argentina (Ernesto Tomquist & Co., B. Ayres, Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres and any other countries).

Allows 4% p. a. interest in account current

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time:

4% p. a. for 2 to 4 months

5% " " " 5 " "

6% " " " 6 " "

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Krah,

Directors

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, 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 in advance)

Subscription: \$500 per annum for Brazil.

\$1000 or £4 should (if paid here) be enclosed.

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1890.

We regret to note that our bellicose colleagues who have been engaged in organizing military operations against England here in Brazil, do not find it convenient to reply to the statement of the case which we published in our last issue. They find, we doubt not, that they can not contest the propositions laid down, while admitting which they dare not place before their readers. We do not question any man's right to extend his sympathies and aid wheresoever he pleases, but he has no right, in doing so, to involve others in any complication whatever. Under the law of nations, no man has a right to organize a hostile expedition under a neutral flag. In the United States, although a large party was in open sympathy with Ireland, the government did not hesitate to use its military force to break up the Fenian raids into Canada, and it has again and again employed police authority to suppress expeditions into Cuba. Our contention that the Portuguese and their Brazilian sympathizers have no right to use Brazilian territory for hostile demonstrations against England can not be contested, and the silence of our colleagues is a virtual admission of that proposition. The question now arises: Will they continue to do what they know to be illegal, and which may give Great Britain an incontestable claim against Brazil in case of actual war?

The outbreak of an epidemic on the ironclad Riachuelo at Montevideo, which some of our exchanges declare to be beri-beri, should convince the naval and sanitary

authorities of this capital that it is full time for thorough investigation and reform. The prevalence of beri-beri in the navy shows that there is either something seriously wrong in the sanitary condition of the ships, or else the rations supplied are not what they ought to be. It has reached that point where almost every Brazilian naval vessel sent out on a cruise suffers from this terrible disease, and the unavoidable result will be that in case of war the Brazilian navy will be incapacitated for service from this cause alone. It has been frequently observed by visitors that the ordinary rules of cleanliness and sanitation are not as strictly observed on Brazilian naval vessels as on those of most other nations. This in itself could not fail to cause fatal results where so many men are crowded within so limited a space, but there is without doubt another reason. If not too offensive to the brows of naval men, particularly those connected with the arsenal and sub-departments of this capital, we should like to see a strong commission of competent medical men appointed to inspect the food furnished the men on ship-board, and also the manner of preparing and serving it. A couple of years ago an attempt was made to create a commission to study beri-beri in order to determine its causes and cure, but through some professional jealousy the measure failed. The prevalence of this mysterious disease along the whole Brazilian coast, and especially on naval vessels, ought to convince the government and the medical profession that the investigation should not be longer delayed. If Brazilian physicians are too indifferent and unprofessional to do the work themselves voluntarily, then the government should not hesitate a moment to call in foreign experts for the service. It is clearly criminal to permit this state of affairs to continue. As the case now stands it is more dangerous for a Brazilian sailor to go out on a cruise, than to face the guns of an enemy. Perhaps it will be necessary to compel officers to give up some of their Ouvidor promenades and attend more strictly to their official duties, and it may reduce the profits of some of the arsenal rings, but it is of vital consequence to the efficiency and good credit of the service and should therefore be carried into execution at once.

When we asserted a short time since that we did not credit the report that the United States government had formally recognized the Brazilian republic, we felt convinced that President Harrison would be governed by well-established precedents, and that he would be sufficiently well informed to know that no such form of government yet existed. We could not believe, also, that so important a step would be taken without transmitting the news immediately to the representative of the United States government at this capital. In all this, however, we appear to have been radically mistaken. Under the pressure of a political controversy, which only too often is the cause of painful blunders, the President and his cabinet have taken the extraordinary step of formally recognizing a republic which does not yet exist, and of becoming the sponsors of a political organization widely different from that of the United States and peculiarly obnoxious to the ruling political ideas of that country. In acting thus, the President has exhibited an unpardonable weakness in yielding to the irresponsible clamors of a political party seeking to make partizan capital out of a charge of inconsistency. Not one of these politicians knew the actual state of affairs in Brazil, and not one of them will be held responsible for the blunder made. If everything goes well, the President will unquestionably claim the credit of having foreseen the result, but if the organization of the republic

does not go well—then what? We have none but the best wishes for the successful organization of the republic in Brazil, now that the irrevocable preliminary step is taken, but at the same time we can not deceive ourselves as to facts and possible results. The revolution of November 15th accomplished nothing but the overthrow of the monarchy. The leaders of that movement then organized themselves into a provisional government, acclaiming one of their number Chief, and selecting others to take charge of the regular administrative departments. In their manifesto they expressly declare that the provisional government, is "simply a temporary agent of the national sovereignty," an agent necessary to preserve order during the period required to consult the people. It was not a popular revolution, consequently the provisional government did not represent the popular will. In view of the facts that a "federative republic," which is the form of government decided upon, can only be organized by the federation of separate, self-governing states—which do not exist—and can only exist where there is a popular, representative form of government, the people deciding various public questions and selecting their rulers and legislators through free popular elections—which have not been held as yet—it must be admitted that the Brazilian republic does not yet exist. We do not question the belief that such a republic will be organized, but certainly not before the end of the current year, and perhaps not for a much longer time. Think what we may, there is no escaping the conclusion that the present government is nothing more, nor less, than a dictatorship, the chief of which exercises unlimited arbitrary power, and who, in conjunction with his ministers, is promulgating laws of every kind and description by mere decree. This is not only arbitrary, but it is inconsistent with the manifesto of November 15th, in which the provisional government announced that its mission is "to guarantee the liberty and rights of citizens, together with public order." And then, before the year closed, it began to decree laws and changes in public institutions which in a true republic can only be effected through popular elections and legislative acts. And if our knowledge of human nature in general, and Brazilian nature in particular, is even approximately correct, this is only the beginning of a personal rule so arbitrary and far-reaching that it will be impossible for even the most enthusiastic and hopeful of revolutionists to call it "republican."

The sentence of death to which ten soldiers of the 2nd artillery, implicated in the mutiny which occurred on the 18th December last, were condemned by the military commission, has been commuted to imprisonment for life. The reports perversely sent hence to Europe, noticing shootings which only existed in the fantastic imaginations of those who had invented such an occurrence, are thus fully convicted of falsehood by this magnificent act of Marshal Deodoro. —*Gazeta de Notícias*, 23d February.

We have a word or two to say on this subject, which we trust our colleague will permit as a comment on the above excerpt. The detailed reports of the December mutiny were given to the New York papers by a steamship captain who left this port two days after the occurrence, and were nothing more than the stories then current in this city and Petropolis. These stories were telegraphed from New York to Europe, as shown by our exchanges. As the government had charge of the telegraph office, it is unlikely that any such reports were telegraphed direct from Rio. However, in view of the fact that such shootings were currently believed here by almost everyone for weeks after the event, and as the authorities mistakenly closed every avenue of information, leaving the public to exercise its

"fantastic imagination" at pleasure, we are led to believe that the fault lies elsewhere than on the shoulders of those whom the *Gazeta* accuses. It has been the practice here for the government to make a mystery of all such matters, and it can not justly complain, therefore, if false reports become current. We only now know that ten men had been condemned to death, and we would not have known this had it not been politic to announce executive clemency. But, even yet we do not know how many men were killed on the night of December 18th! The best way to avoid false reports is to make an end of all mystery in all such matters where the public has a right to the fullest information.

COFFEE.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir.—It may be of interest to your numerous readers to have a report on the present position and future prospects of Brazilian coffee. In any case the subject should be fairly ventilated in the interests of all concerned. I therefore beg to submit to you the following simple figures and shall be glad, if in doing so, I can call for reply, for or against my figures.

From good information received, I calculate that from the 1st March we may estimate the stock of coffee in the interior at 1,500,000 bags. I estimate receipts in Rio at 7,500 bags per day from 1st March to 30th June. This would leave us with about 600,000 bags to carry over to next crop.

I estimate the 1890-1891 crop: Rio 3,000,000, Santos 3,500,000.

The 1890-1891 crop may be expected early to market and both Rio and Santos coffees promise to be of good quality.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,
NEMO.

Rio, 22nd Feb'y., 1890.

PASSPORTS.

Decree No. 212 of February 22nd reads as follows:

Art. 1.—All persons may enter and remain in the national territory, or retire therefrom in time of peace, how and whenever it may suit them, carrying with them their property, independent of a passport, provided the police laws and the rights of third parties are observed.

Art. 2.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

LABOR CONTRACTS.

Decree No. 213 of February 22nd reads as follows:

Art. 1.—The laws of September 13th, 1830, October 11th, 1837, No. 2,827 of March 15th, 1879, and all dispositions over and above the common law relative to contracts for the location of agricultural labor, are revoked.

Art. 2.—Outside of the municipality of the Federal Capital, to the authorities of each of the federated states exclusively pertains the quality of regulating the mutual relations in law between the employer and the employed within the respective territory.

Art. 3.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The January receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$929,858.90 in gold.

—It is said that there were 15,000 persons down with influenza in Montevideo on the 10th inst.

—It is proposed to lay a telephone line between the city of Buenos Aires and the outer anchorage for the use of steamers.

—The Montevideo custom-house receipts last year amounted to \$10,362,432, and those of the whole republic to \$10,797,979.

—Our Argentine exchanges mention a rumor that Bocayava had proposed an offensive and defensive alliance to the Argentine Republic.

—The export of frozen sheep from the River Plate last year reached an aggregate of 1,245,325 carcasses, divided between three exporting houses.

—There must be something wrong with the Buenos Aires postoffice. Our exchanges from there are always late, sometimes quite three weeks after the date of publication. Our Buenos Aires exchanges of the 1st inst. came to hand only on the 19th.

—The *River Plate Times*, of Montevideo, hears that Minister Bocayava's hotel bill for the few days he stopped in that city, amounted to \$2,200. Our colleague remarks that the "lightness of the charge" was probably due to the circumstance that Quintino did not dine once at the hotel during his visit.

—Our River Plate friends are *impagavel!* To explain the present state of affairs down there, the *River Plate Times* of the 6th inst. says "every new country must be subject to occasional slackenings of speed to take breath awhile." Quite true, colleague; take it more frequently and perhaps you will see your way more clearly!

—There were 1,753 shipping arrivals at Montevideo last year from foreign ports of which 687 were steamers and 766 sailing vessels. The departures for foreign ports numbered 1,016 steamers and 654 sailing vessels; total 1,670. The coasting and river arrivals were 1,748 steamers and 1,877 sailing vessels; departures 1,702 steamers and 1,925 sailing vessels.

—One of our River Plate exchanges says that comment has been aroused over the circumstance that neither the Spanish nor Portuguese minister had attended any of the festivities given in honor of Minister Bocayava, although invited. But it is not so strange as it appears, colleague; a minister must wait for the action of his government at home before formally recognizing a revolutionary government.

—The Brazilian man-of-war (*Kiachulo*) is certainly most unfortunate. It now appears that of the 23 seamen of that vessel which had been sent to Flores Island supposed to be attacked with influenza, 22 have turned out to be suffering from the worst form of beriberi, the other is suffering from a disease which Dr. Orel y Salé has classified as *typhus agrippans*, and he is not yet sure whether it be a case of yellow fever or simply bilious fever. —*River Plate Times*, Montevideo, February 15th.

—A girl was recently poisoned in Montevideo by taking too large a dose of anti-pyrim. The drug was placed under arrest, but was afterwards released as the fault did not appear to lie at his door. According to the mother's statement, the physician was guilty of an act which should cost him his diploma at least. He was called at 10 in the morning to visit the girl, but would not disturb himself to make a visit at that hour. He simply wrote a prescription, containing morphine, without seeing the patient, and then when he strolled around to see her at 8:30 she was already dead. Such a man should be disgraced by his profession.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro will shortly decree obligatory primary education.

—The improvements at Santos approved by Minister Barbosa are estimated to cost 293,000\$.

—The minister of marine, in consideration of the *bravo* of Maranhão, has suspended the order to remove the school of naval apprentices to Rio Grande do Norte.

—The municipal *intendencia* of São Paulo signed a contract on the 15th for the preparation of a cadastral map of that city. The cost will reach the important sum of 55,000\$.

—O *Tribuna* says that two republican leaders are to invite the chiefs of the old parties to elect a directory of the triumphant party in Rio de Janeiro, but does not explain which is the triumphant party.

—Upon the representation of the Italian consul that books for registering refusals to accept naturalization were not opened in all the municipalities, the governor of S. Paulo issued orders that the law was to be strictly complied with, and a register to be available in every municipality.

—In some of the towns in the south-west of Minas Geraes an export tax of 500 rs. per kilo. is levied on bacon; others oblige sellers of fat hogs and bacon to pay 5\$ per head and 2\$ per arroba respectively. By these means it is expected to keep pork and bacon at prices which meet the views of consumers.

—At a place called Arroio Grande, near Herval, Rio Grande do Sul, a family of five persons was murdered by robbers. Two of the victims were children of 4 and 6 years of age. The journal publishing this horrible story states that there are good chances of arresting the criminals, and it is to be hoped Judge Lynch will try the case.

—By order of the governor of Piahy the committee in charge of a subscription for building a theatre at the capital deposited 20,000\$ in the state treasury, which is to be used in paying employes. The state allows 8 per cent. interest and repays the money in four instalments, but it will take 8 per cent. of the salaries due employes, if these want prompt payment.

—We see that Lauro Sodré, a secretary in the war department we believe, telegraphed to Pará on the 29th ult. that the ministry was firm and united. On the morning of the 1st, the same secretary confirmed his previous telegram, adding inconsequentially, however, that Sr. Demetrio Ribeiro had offered his resignation "because of doctrinal scruples." He omitted to announce the modification in the banking monopoly decree.

—The January receipts of the São Paulo post-office were 18,124\$970 for the city and 36,903\$750 for the rest of the state, against 15,519\$205 and 35,249\$010 respectively for the same month of last year.

—The people of Curitiba, Paraná, met in assembly on the 20th and dismissed the executive committee of the town, because it had proceeded against the "fundamental principles of the republican system."

—Not a single candidate for the position of director of public instruction in the State of Minas Geraes was considered worthy, and the vice-governor has applied to the minister of the interior to suggest a proper person for the place.

—The 2nd patriotic battalion of Santos, which was only a short time ago organized, will be dissolved. If this means that the patriotism of Santos is on the wane, it is time to telegraph for Walter.

—A Campinas, S. Paulo, journal states that some wag recently sent a telegram to the police delegate of a town called Mococa in that state in which he declared that Gen. Deodoro was a prisoner, the monarchy proclaimed, the Emperor invited to return and much blood shed. The people of Mococa were quite equal to the change; they cheered for the imperial family in the streets, the republican municipal authorities prepared to turn over their powers to their imperialist predecessors and the other authorities were quite ready to submit to imperial rule. This is all considered a joke but it is something more besides. It is an illustration of the sincerity of people who can adopt themselves to any revolution at a moment's notice.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—Dr. Ewbank da Camara has been at last fixed by an appointment as president of a commission to study the central railway system of the country.

—A telegram from the capital of Paraná dated on the 13th states that a concession had been granted for a railway from that city through the Assunty and Ribeira valleys to the coast near a place called Appertaloz.

—The commission of engineers appointed by the government to investigate the projected railway connections in the northern states left for their field of operations on the 10th inst. The head-quarters of the commission will be Limeiro, in the state of Pernambuco.

—A meeting of the shareholders of the Macaê and Campos railway is called for the 19th to consider a proposition, which, "if accepted, will lead to the dissolution of the company." This is probably the scheme of "pooling" the Leopoldina and other companies to which we have already referred.

—The meeting of the shareholders of the Macaê and Campos railway, called for the 19th, was rather disorderly. When the hour was reached the president of the company declared there was no quorum; this was contested and a president *de facto* appointed, who verified the truth of the president's declaration and the meeting was declared postponed amid confusion. The Leopoldina ring is bound to capture the property, in spite of such delays.

COFFEE NOTES.

—The Antwerp coffee exchange declared 40 francs per share dividend for 1889 and carried 200,000 francs to reserve fund. According to Messrs James Cook & Co, the registered sales for the year were 499,250 bags only.

—On the 19th the coffee factors held a meeting here and a committee was appointed to organize crop estimates. It was decided to meet in each November to estimate the crop prospects and again in the following February to verify the estimates made.

—The apparent consumption in this country [United States] for the past twelve months, as indicated by the warehouse deliveries at all the seaports, with comparisons for the past three years, has been:

	1886	1888	1887
bags	2,649,780	2,551,402	2,247,281

—According to the New York *Shipping and Commercial List* the visible supply of coffee for the world on January 1st last was:

Stock in Europe, all kinds	1,354,000
Afloat do from Brazil	420,000
do do East	70,000
Visible supply, Rio and Santos, United States	441,000
Stock, other kinds, do	85,229
Afloat from East do	45,000
Stock in Rio	222,000
do Santos	257,000
	3,894,229
against December 1st	2,751,289
do January 1st, 1889	3,073,107

LOCAL NOTES

—Carnival Monday and Tuesday were declared holidays by the central government.

—The Treasury advertises that it will sell up the "Sport Club" on the 28th.

—A chief and two assistants have been appointed for the projected colonies in Brazilian Guiana.

—Of 717 immigrants from the northern states arrived here during the first fortnight in February, 570 enlisted in the army.

—The Buenos Aires geographical society has undertaken the study of the African question. Much good may it do them!

—There is a fort in Rio Grande do Norte called the "Fort of the Holy Magi Kings." The sooner the name is changed, the better.

—According to the *Diario de Noticias* Gen. Deodoro has been a victim of influenza, but the attack was quickly overcome by the attendant physician.

—The *Diario do Commercio* mentions a report that the minister of interior at the cabinet meeting on the 15th deprecated any disagreeable manifestations upon Sr. Bocayuva's return.

—A decree dated on the 15th provides that the presiding judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, shall be elected annually; a majority of votes carrying the appointment.

—Those municipal regulations were too much even for the *Journal do Commercio*, who promises to analyze them article by article, and pick out all the holes—which are many.

—That it may be generally known in England we mention that a journal of Oporto has changed its name from *O Commercio Portuguez* (Portuguese Commerce) to *Onze de Janeiro* (January 11th) as a protest against the British affront.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* the cabinet ministers came to an agreement on the 15th that they would not ask, one of the other, positions for office-seekers. Now this is all wrong. To whom can the candidates apply for *empulhos*?

—It is asserted by various persons recently arriving here from Europe that the excitement over the Anglo-Portuguese controversy is much greater in Rio than in Lisbon. Can it be that some of our local celebrities are working up all this hub-bub for personal ends?

—A distinguished *maestro* went and offered Gen. Deodoro a composition of his called "Hymno Deodoro." It is said the general thanked the *maestro* for his delicate and patriotic present. After which it is probable the private secretary filed it away in the kitchen-stove.

—The nervous anxiety to commence everything anew produces most ridiculous occurrences. One of the new sanitary regulations forbids dentists to "practice operations that demand special knowledge." They must therefore neither draw teeth nor fill them, under the regulations.

—A child, 1½ years old, was crushed by a tramcar on the morning of the 19th. The driver of the car made his escape as usual. We have said again and again that until these tram-drivers are promptly punished, when guilty of negligence, there will be no safety in the streets of Rio.

—According to a local journal, republican France has gone to benighted China for a financial measure. France projects the coinage of nickels with holes in the centre precisely like the Chinese "cash," which may be strung on wires and passed from hand to hand. We have heard it mentioned somewhere that the world was "marching."

—The "Sociedade Central de Imigração" wants the civil ceremony of marriage to precede the religious, lest unsuspecting damsels may find themselves humbugged. The demand of the society is well put, for the religious ceremony has so long been the only one that innocent persons might well be misled.

—Dr. Ladisláo Netto to receive 5,000\$ in satisfaction of an arrangement made with what the *Pais*, in noticing the matter, calls "the happily extinct Imperial government." Sr. Netto should prove his never-to-be-doubted republican sympathies by refusing a sum that leads to such a criticism.

—Sr. Ubaldo do Amaral has resigned the position of inspector of the custom house, and is succeeded by Sr. Antonio Joaquim de Souza Botafogo, recently private secretary of the minister of finance. Sr. Botafogo issued a manifesto to the city upon taking charge of his office, which dispels all doubts that his administration is to be energetic.

—Quite a serious fire broke out about 7 a. m. on the 18th in the furniture shop No. 64 Rua do Ouvidor, spreading to the houses on each side and to the rear of the buildings on the Rua do Rosario. The fire originated in a room where *pinna* was stored. One of the saddest features of the fire was the destruction of a quantity of goods that a man had got together for his approaching marriage.

—We presume that the "patriotic battalion" will have a newspaper man along with it, and he will be one of the staff of the *Diario do Commercio*.

—A medico-legal assistance for lunatics has been organized and a director-general appointed. If it were not necessary, it would not have been organized.

—A telegram dated Montevideo on the 14th states that 22 of the crew of the *Riachuelo* had been left by the ship at the Ilha das Flores *lavavelo* suffering from *ber-beri*.

—According to the *Correio do Povo* the sinking fund of the new Minas loan is 10 per cent. Under such circumstances the price of 96 per cent. is not so very "magnificent."

—Sr. Ladisláo Netto says that just as the great cathedrals in Europe were raised stone by stone, so does he hope to organize a fossil museum bone by bone. Do give Sr. Ladisláo a bone!

—As there is no longer a state church, the minister of marine has dispensed with chaplains. But how about no beef on Fridays, according to the tables of rations, Sr. Wandenloek?

—The minister of the interior is credited with the intention of reinstating several of the employees of that department who were retired by his predecessor. What will he do with the *ge w men*?

—A blasé man in the *Diario de Noticias* is so tired of every actual form of religion that he would like a new one, if you please. Why not try the worship of Comte, or Mormon, or Castro Lopes?

—The Lisbon patriots were prepared to give a warm reception to a clown in a circus there, supposing him to be an Englishman; fortunately he could show American colors, and was then most enthusiastically received.

—Two literary ladies having been discussing the question whether the toucan eats birds, or only consumes fruit, Dr. Golli has settled the matter by declaring the big-billed rascal enjoys a tender bird quite as much as he does a banana.

—Dr. João Baptista Marques has declared publicly that, although he is a convinced monarchist, he is persuaded that Gen. Deodoro will see that justice is done the owners of the tenement establishments, known as *estabecos*, who have been stirred up by the recent municipal regulations.

—On the 17th January a French citizen named Delhomme was arrested as a thief, and on the 14th February the police advise the press that it was the result of a "lamentable equivocation!" If M. Delhomme is satisfied with so tardy a redress, *acabou-se a questão*. In our backward Anglo-Saxon countries, a suit for false imprisonment would have been in order.

—Although the minister of agriculture has no doubts as to the services rendered by Engineer Joaquim Alvares dos Santos Souza to establish the republic, nor as to his professional abilities, he thinks, on the whole, the engineer had better apply to the chiefs of various services subject to the department upon whose nomination the minister will endeavor to find him a place.

—The *Diario do Commercio* is persuaded that one need seek no further than the Iberian peninsula for every virtue attainable by weak human nature. Portugal has defied England's army, navy and gold, and Spain declines to kick up a row while the Regent is a woman and the King a baby. And we might add that Maracajú declined to fight insurgents because they were brothers.

—We do not like to criticize, as some of our sensitive colleagues consider criticism as sedition, or enmity to the republic, but it is our private opinion that the new 100 reis postage stamp is ugly enough to give Sobrady a pain in his stomach. If the Mint can not give us something in better taste, with less surface to lick, we shall petition for the privilege of stamping our letters with "S. P."

—On the 18th while a force of mounted police was waiting to escort a procession in S. Christóvão, the ground gave way and down went one of the horses, the cavalrman luckily jumping off in time. The horse had gone into an old well that had been overgrown with grass, etc., and it required hours to extricate the poor beast. Fancy such an accident in the first city of South America!

—Concerning the use of sea-water for watering streets a Valparaíso gentleman writes as follows to the *Chilian Times* of January 25th: "So comonly, that the streets should be well watered with sea water. This answers three purposes. It not only cools the streets, but they always retain a certain amount of moisture from its use, and by that means prevent so much dust being blown about, when there is any wind or extra traffic to disturb the streets; and last, but not least, the ozone which rises from the use of sea water is one of the healthiest gases that can be inhaled by either human being or animal. Sea water has been used now for years in some of the principal towns in England, where practicable, and is found in every way beneficial."

—The *Riachuelo* arrived at Ilha Grande on the 20th, where her sick men will be lauded.

—The secretary of the statistical department has resigned. A few weeks' experience satisfied him.

—The January immigrant arrivals numbered 2,028 at this port and 1,179 at Santos, a total of 3,207.

—The minister of the interior has decided to move the statistical experts to the old city palace and install the jury in the Senate Chamber.

—How would you like to be able to call yourself "Chief of the Treasury of the Bank of the United States of Brazil?" A regular A 1 denomination that?

—The ministers of war and marine are to have banquets in their honor at the Casino before long. It will be a cold week when it can not show something in the manifestation line.

—A naval officer died in this city recently who kept in his house the mortal remains of his two wives. A police surgeon examined the remains, which will now probably be buried.

—Two men killed, near Calcutta, 28½ couple of snipe in four days. One of them killed 63½ couple to his own gun in one day. We should like to have Mr. Gex's report on this snipe story.

—On the 21st the inspector of the custom house dismissed 16 employees of the wharfage department, who are called "dress-coat workmen," and also the *conferente* in charge who was responsible for a vessel lying alongside the wharf at 10 a. m. and work not commenced.

—Sr. Paulo Couto, late private secretary of the minister of finance, has resigned that position, he declares, merely to devote all his energy to the development and interests of the Bancos dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Some one must have been spreading reports to the contrary.

—Will the *Pais* tell us why it is that Sr. Bocayuva found it necessary to ask permission to remain longer away on the 20th, or 21st inst., when it had been announced that he would make a trip to Mendoza and then leave Buenos Aires about March 6th on his return voyage?

—The *Journal do Commercio* hears that appeals against decisions of the municipal authorities will be considered by the government. This is precisely what was so severely criticised in imperial times. What are the courts for, if a man who considers himself wronged must go to the central government?

—A man determined to commit suicide by jumping from a ferry boat on the 20th. He therefore delivered to one of the passengers a letter announcing his intention, and the idiotic passenger absolutely prevented the fool from jumping into the water! This was of course exactly what was desired.

—Sr. Cesario Alvim, minister of the interior, has ordered that work on the Cathedral, which had been suspended by his predecessor, shall be resumed. The laborers this time will be careful how they complain about their wages, for they received a dreadful scare when Sr. Aristides Lobo ordered work to be stopped.

—The minister of agriculture has given an engineer employed by the department a rap over the knuckles. This government employé asked for a railway concession, but the minister says that even were there no other objections, "it is prudent that engineers of the department should abstain from asking for privileges." Bravo! Sr. Francisco Glycerio!

—A telegram published here on the 22nd announced the death in Philadelphia of Mr. Charles J. Harrah, who was for many years a resident of this city. Mr. Harrah was interested with the late Jacob Humbird in contracts for building sections of the D. Pedro II railway, and later was a partner in a commercial house. He was one of the original shareholders of the Botanical Garden tramway, in which company the foundation of his fortune was laid. Mr. Harrah was a resident of Philadelphia for some time past where he had occupied a prominent position in tramway matters.

—The following official names of the wards in the municipality of Rio should be brought into accord with the separation of church and state: Most Holy Sacrament; Our Lady of the Candelaria; St. Joseph; Our Lady of the Glory; St. John the Baptist of the Lagoa; Our Lady of the Conception of the Gavéa; Our Lady of Loreto of Jacarépaguá; Sant'Anna; St. Anthony; and Santa Rita. Then come: Divine Holy Ghost; St. Francis Xavier of the Old Engine; Our Lady of the Conception of the New Engine; St. Christopher; St. James of Inhaúma; Our Lady of the Apparition of Itajá; Our Lady of the Desert of Campo Grande; St. Saviour of the World of Guaratiba; Holy Cross; Our Lady of the Help of the Ilha do Governador; and Our Lord Good Jesus of the Mount of the Ilha de Paqueta. Every ward is thus directly under the protection of the ex-state church.

—The new custom house inspector has moved over to Ilha Fiscal, in order to be nearer his field of duty.

—A decree dated on the 22nd granted the submarine cable between Pará and the United States to the French companies, "Générale des Téléphons" and "Française des Télégraphes Sularimaires."

—Sr. Amaral, inspector of the custom house, having resigned the position was the victim of a manifestation by his former subordinates on the 15th, who wished the inspector to reconsider his decision. Sr. Amaral said he could not do it.

—We see by a circular letter of the director-general of the postoffice that the correspondence of churchmen, whether among themselves or with the civil authorities, will hereafter be considered as private, consequently they will have to pay postage.

—For the first time in many years the city was in charge of the police during the three days of Carnival, and, thanks to the appeal of the chief of police, everything seems to have gone off without any disorder. Score one for the Republic!

—At 9 p. m. on the 18th a precipitate colored man tried to leave a train at the Central station while it was in movement. His remains were gathered up with a spoon and carried to the Morgue in a bag, if one of the local journals is to be believed.

—The Brazilian coal company has requested the department of agriculture to give it the preference in the contract for supplying coal to the Central railway during the current year. The minister says the application "has no place," and we are quite of his opinion.

—Le *Brasil Republicain* having declared that a Frenchman who accepts tacit naturalization in Brazil recovers his French citizenship upon his return to France, Sr. Tannay has considered it necessary to explain that this is not the case. The sooner the *Correio do Povo* goes for Sr. Tannay, whose enmity to the republic is thus proved, the better.

—For matrimonial purposes Rio will be divided into two districts. The 1st district will be presided over by Sr. Salvador Antonio Munoz Barreto de Aragão (the local press does not give the rest of the judge's name) and the 2nd by Sr. Ventura de Barros Leite Sampaio. The name of the second judge, Ventura means "luck" in English, is eminently appropriate to a man in charge of matrimonial ventures.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 21st says it hears that there is an authority at Guaratiba, near Rio, who is desirous of appearing as the chief of the locality, for which purpose a document is going the rounds for signatures. The inhabitants are informed that unless they sign, they will be considered friends to the monarchy, enemies to the republic, and will therefore be shot! The *Gazeta* says it is hard to believe this story.

—On the 18th the government published a long article in the *Diario Official*, deprecating any hasty opinions as to Sr. Bocayuva's mission to the River Plate. As the treaty will be referred to the two national legislatures, it is claimed that it should not now be discussed, for should either Brazil or the Argentine Republic refuse its sanction, then the matter will be submitted to the arbitration of the president of the United States. In other words a very large sum of money has been spent with a special mission that could have been saved by signing the treaty at the foreign office here. But why not discuss it?

—Sr. Adolpho Emygdio Victorio da Costa having been elected a director of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, has resigned his berth as director-general of primary and secondary instruction in the capital. A director of public instruction ought to make a good bank director on the principle of *lucus à non lucendo*. He is to be succeeded by Barão de Ramiz Galvão, formerly tutor to the Comte d'Eu's children, who abandoned his little charges when the imperial family was deported. Seeing the children thus left without any one to look after them, kind-hearted André Belongas decided on the spur of the moment to embark with them, which he did without the slightest preparation.

—On the 18th the *Journal do Commercio*, in referring to the speech made by the minister of war on the 15th, touches upon the restraint of the press and says: "Upon two occasions, in these columns, we attempted to manifest opinions which were supported by numerous groups; when we pointed out the necessity of a prompt convocation of the Constituent, friends of the government (zealous, perhaps, to an excess) said that so natural a desire was a certain indication of conspiracy; when we were moderately divergent from the ideas of the minister of finance relative to the organization of banks of issue, we heard it said that whosoever did not agree with such ideas desired to disorganize the new institutions and were nothing but disguised monarchists."

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Shipments for U. States, and various market prices for different coffee grades.

WEEKLY SUMMARY. February 22nd. Shipments for United States, Europe, and other regions. Includes a table for Stock Santos and Sales for United States and Europe.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 20.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and agents for departures on February 20th.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 21.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and agents for departures on February 21st.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 22.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and agents for departures on February 22nd.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 23.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and agents for departures on February 23rd.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 24.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and agents for departures on February 24th.

There have been moderate receipts since our last report and a fair amount of business is reported by brokers. One cargo of Flour has arrived; the market has been very firm and all quotations are advanced...

BAHIA. From Messrs Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated February 15th.

SUGAR.—In strong demand for home consumption and a few thousand bags bruto to arrive from Pernambuco have few thousand bags bruto to arrive from Pernambuco...

COFFEE.—The firmness and high pretensions of dealers have prevented a larger business, and only about 5,000 bags have changed hands at former prices...

WHEAT.—No transactions have been effected and prices are nominal. Stock about 12,000 hides. A sale of 1,000 dry salted at 30 rs. per kilo has just been reported...

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 18. CARDIFF.—Br bk Gasparini; 676 tons; Northrup; 53 ds; coal to Mouton & Freitas.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 19. CARDIFF.—Br bk Highlands; 1,224 tons; Power; 50 ds; coal to Royal Mail.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 20. PASCAGOUELA.—Br bk Pernambuco; Port bk Andania; 635 tons; Santos; sundries.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 21. APALAHICOLA.—Dutch bk Pandine; 575 tons; F&B; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 22. PARANAGUÁ.—Dan lug Korner; 245 tons; Wentzel; sundries.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 23. NEW ORLEANS.—Port bk Maria; 528 tons; Sivas; ballast.

Table listing shipping arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing steamship arrivals with columns for date, name, where from, and consignee.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing steamship departures with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING PASSES IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1890.

Table listing sailing passes with columns for name, tonnage, departure, where to, and consignee.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Table listing freight rates for various goods and shipping services.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels currently in port with columns for name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs James Cook & Co's Monthly Dispatch, dated London, January 24th. COFFEE.—Prices since the opening of the year have been rather low...

The estimate of the 1890 Java crop is: Govt, 485,000; Private, 230,000; Padang, 86,000; Menado, 23,300; Macassar, 119,300 piculs.

The maximum stock of Java was reached in June, when that of Europe had increased from 78,500 tons in Jan to 130,000, and that of the States from 15,000 to 40,000.

Table showing the estimate of the 1890 Java crop in tons for various regions.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain, including six ports of U.S.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain, including six ports of U.S., for the month of December 1889.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain, including six ports of U.S., for the month of December 1889.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain, including six ports of U.S., for the month of December 1889.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain, including six ports of U.S., for the month of December 1889.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain, including six ports of U.S., for the month of December 1889.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain, including six ports of U.S., for the month of December 1889.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain, including six ports of U.S., for the month of December 1889.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain, including six ports of U.S., for the month of December 1889.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain, including six ports of U.S., for the month of December 1889.

Table showing the total amount of Java sugar for the continent and Great Britain, including six ports of U.S., for the month of December 1889.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 22nd, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Aplices, Gold Loan 1888, and do 1879.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS 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 like Bahia and Minas, Espirito Santo & Caravelas, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various industrial companies like Alhambra, Bom Fim, etc.

BANKS.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 25	Tamar...	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
Mar. 6	Trent.....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to
 Rua 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:
 FINANCE Captain Baker..... 5 Apr.
 ALLIANÇA " Beers

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos, will sail 15th March at 10 a. m. to

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
Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & 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:

Horrox.....	Feb. 25th
Sirius.....	March 1st

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Maskelyne..... Feb. 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^a de Março
 For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
 Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
 82 Rua 1^a de Março.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka..... February 28th

Ruapehu..... 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.

Coptic..... March 14th

Ionic..... " 27th

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

Potosi..... March 7th

Galicia..... " 21st

John Elder..... April 4th

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.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th

of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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

Passage Rates:

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 150000

" New York and Bremen..... 1000 " 300000

" Lisbon..... 300 " 700000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua do Alfanega, No. 60. Rio de Janeiro.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines **SINGER** Celebrated Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

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

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy: 85, Rua do Imperador	São Paulo: 14 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 129, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 117, Call-Mapú	Rosario: 143, 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

PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

(LIQUID)

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

As Food for an Exhausted Brain. In Liver and Kidney Troubles. In Seasickness and Sick Headache.

In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation. In Inebriety, Dependancy, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools.

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

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

Sole Agents, **W. R. CASSELLS & Co.**

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE,

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

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 Oilmen throughout the World.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

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

Rua da Gambia No. 10 & 12.
 Telephone Call, No. 30.

THE CELEBRATED
PETROPOLIS BEER.

[CERVEJA NACIONAL]

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

Twenty-one years

and its special brands of

SUPERFINE LUNCH BEER,

CERVEJA ESPECIAL,

DOPEL BIER and DUPLA PRETA

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

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

F. G. Lindscheid.

Superior Copying Paper.

A fine grade of German Japanese copying paper, extra strong and light, for sale at this office.

DEAFNESS

A person who was cured of deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy will send its description gratis to any person applying to Nicholson, 175 Santiago del Estero, Buenos Aires.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

A few copies of *The Rio News* of January 7th, containing the first Treasury Statement of the Provisional Government—most important for its exposure of the present situation of financial affairs in Brazil—and containing also the statistical returns of the past year at this post, may still be obtained at this office.

The Constitution of the United States

Translated into Portuguese, with a chronological sketch of the principal events leading to the American Revolution, for sale at this office.

Price 200 reis.

W. R. CASSELLS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers every where. Fifty Centa Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOORHEES 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 24th of April, 1876, 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 unbroken. 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 Rio News* will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, *The Rio News* has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 18 per cent 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.