

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 17TH, 1890

NUMBER 11

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION — 20, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DOCKERY,
Charge d'Affaires.
BRITISH LEGATION — Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL — No. 20, Largo da 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 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. during the cool season.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B. — All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hunyadi.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH — Largo do Cattle English Services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. on Sundays. Praise-meeting and hymn practice on Fridays at 7.30 and 8.30 p. m.
J. S. MATTISON, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 37.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Tuesdays.
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães No. 74.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — No. 14 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH — Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. 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 10 o'clock, a. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 1.30 p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM. — Open daily, No. 89, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. — General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. — Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. — Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary — R. S. QUAYLE, 121 Quitanda.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL. — Through Expresses: Minas train leaves Rio at 5.30 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7.22. Entre Rios 9.32 and Labira (terminus) 7.32 p. m. Paulo branch train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8.15 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12.10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10.22 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11.42. Downward trains leave Labira at 5.15 a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12.29 p. m. Porto Novo at 1.05. Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6.45 and the Minas train at 8 p. m.
Limited Expresses, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 12.25. Entre Rios at 2.23 and Marano Procopio (terminus) at 6.58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1.15 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6.25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3.15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05. Downward train leaves Marano Procopio at 5.00 a. m. Cachoeira 5.50 and Porto Novo 5.50, arriving at Rio at 5.10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8.30 and 9.20 a. m. 1.15 and 2.50 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.03 p. m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a. m. and 3.55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 7.32. Downward trains leave Entre Rios at 4.30 a. m. arriving at Barra at 11.20 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. leave Barra at 4 and 5.30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9.15 a. m. and 1.15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5.10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7.50 p. m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3.15 and Rio at 5.50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO. — Train leaves Cachoeira at 12.25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6.10 p. m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6.00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12.05 p. m. where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro II R.R.).
LEOPOLDINA R.R. — For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niteroi at 7.10 a. m. and 12.35 p. m. arriving at 10.41 a. m. and 6.12 p. m. Downward — leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 5.05 p. m. arriving at Niteroi at 11.20 a. m. and 6.12 p. m. For Macaé train leaves at 7.10 a. m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11.25 a. m. arriving at 12.21 and 7.08 p. m. From Macaé train leaves at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Niteroi 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 Niteroi.
CORCOVADO R.R. — Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6.30, 8.30 a. m. and 12.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m. returning from Paineiras at 7.30, 10.30 a. m., 2.45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6.30, 9.30, 11 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 5 and 6.30 p. m., returning at 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 3.35, 4.05, 5.35 and 9 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO AND NORTHERN RAILWAY. — TRAINS leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway at 6.40 a. m. week-days, and 5 p. m. Sundays arriving at Petropolis at 9 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the Northern line. STEAMERS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Paineira 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 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Librarias, Museus, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY — Rua dos Ouvidores, No. 25, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL — Rua do Passaio No. 48
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE — No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL — Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA — No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D.) of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro. by examination, etc., etc. Office: No. 93 Rua 1^a de Março, 12 to 13 p. m.; residence 49 Rua de Humaitá.
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

160, RUA DO CATTETE.
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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E. de F. D. P. II.

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 4\$ per diem. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7\$ 50. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at No. 1 Largo do Paço.

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This old and well known establishment — originally known as "BENNETT'S" — situated amidst magnificent mountain scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner,

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In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight. Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

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Rua da Gamba No. 10 & 12.

Telephone Call, No. 39.

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and the
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Rua da Alfandega, 83

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A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edition, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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Perfumeries and Pens's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

HAUPT & Co.

50, Rua da Alfandega

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1868.

Reorganized 1879.

ISSUERS AND PRINTERS OF BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES, WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING. Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

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Insurance.

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

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

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

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

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues INSURABLE 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

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 47.

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Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 87, Rua 1º de Março, Riode 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.

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of March 24th, 1851.

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Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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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.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital, Debt, paid up, Reserve Fund.

Draws on

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

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HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES:

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Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon Oporto and other Portuguese cities

London & River Plate Bank Limited..... Buenos Ayres Montevideo Rosario

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills of 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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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030.)

Draws on:

Table listing branches in various countries: Germany, England, France, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, United States, Uruguay, and Argentine.

Allows 3% p.a. interest in account current Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

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Boettger-Krah, Directors

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Table listing routes: Bremen - United States, 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.

Table with 3 columns: Route, 1st cl., 3rd cl. Includes Rio-Antwerp, New York via Bremen, and Lisbon.

For further information apply to HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

THE 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 exposé of the present situation of financial affairs in Brazil—and containing also the statistical returns of the past year at this port, may still be obtained at this office.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs. Price 2\$500: do. with photographs 5\$000. For sale at this office.

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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) Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil. \$60000 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here). 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.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H. PHILLES, Esq., 151 Nassau Street, NEW YORK. MESSRS. STREET & CO., 30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C. MESSRS. BAYES, HENBY & CO., 37 Wallbrook LONDON, E. C.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 17th, 1890.

In spite of mobs and protests at Campinas, it is now evident that the people of that city are to again suffer from a severe epidemic of fever. They drove away the physicians who pronounced it yellow fever some two or three weeks ago, and now the residents themselves are abandoning the city as rapidly as possible. While the suffering population of Campinas will not want for aid and sympathy in this or any other affliction, we can not cover up the painful fact that they are merely paying the penalty for their own stupidity, negligence and ignorance. They have not only neglected the most ordinary sanitary precautions and failed to accomplish what last year's epidemic showed to be urgently necessary, but even now, when informed that the fever has returned, they have broken out in acts of violence against those who make the statement and forget the precautions which the case demands. The people of Campinas have not only been blind, but they have been willfully blind. As we have before stated, the men most to be blamed are the wealthy property-owners of the city, who have either neglected or refused to make the sanitary improvements required, and who easily escape to their plantations when fever appears. In strict justice, the costs of the epidemic, as well as the improvements required, should be charged upon their properties in that city. In the meantime, we trust that every step will be taken to meet the peril before it can secure such a foothold as it obtained last year.

We have now arrived at a point when it becomes necessary to inquire of the minister of finance if his intention is to continue the absurdity of advancing funds to the various banks under the pretext of extending aid to agriculture? We are quite aware that Sr. Ruy Barbosa is not the party guilty of signing the contracts that have already withdrawn 40,000,000\$ of the tax-payers money from the Treasury, on a pretense that it was to be loaned to needy agriculture, when its purpose was known to be to attach the unruly planting class to the Alfonso Celso regime; but Sr. Barbosa will render himself open to the charge of complicity in the intentions of his predecessor unless he promptly corrects what commenced as a scandalous political manoeuvre and now threatens to become a national disaster. It furnishes no excuse to refer to the promise to regard as sacred engagements entered into prior to November 15th, 1889. So monstrous an arrangement as that made by Sr. Alfonso Celso with the "aid to agriculture" banks contains inherent reasons for its repeal, even if it were not clearly proved that the contracting banks have palpably failed in every sense to fulfill their engagements. In some cases, not even the pretense is made that any such object was in view. The banks have, with perhaps the exception of the Banco do Brazil, advanced none of their own capital to agriculture. There appear in the balance sheets as published various sums seemingly advanced by the banks, but these unquestionably represent to a large extent the interest due on the various loans, which according to the decision of the Treasury cannot be deducted from the amount of the capital of

the loans, but is payable at their maturity, or perhaps periodically in the case of mortgages. This interest consequently appears among the assets of the banks, and on the other side of the ledger among the profits. A severe fiscalization of the loans appearing as made to agriculture would unquestionably bring to light abuses that have been made no secret of in public conversation and even in the press. Aid to agriculture certainly cannot be forced to comprise advances to governments of states, as appears to be the interpretation given its contract by the Banco da Lavoura e do Comercio, nor the purchase of real estate for colonies, which item appears in the balance sheet of the Banco Colonizador e Agricola, nor can any but a most liberal interpretation permit bills signed by planters for the purpose of facilitating financial arrangements by their creditors be considered as "aid to agriculture." The whole idea, as we say, commenced as a scandal, and must be restricted, if it cannot be destroyed. The money advanced the banks by the Treasury has not been used to aid agriculture, but has been employed for some other purposes, the destination of which it is the duty of the government to investigate.

If anything were lacking to demonstrate the peculiar unfitness of Minister Ruy Barbosa for the financial administration of this country at so critical a period as that through which we are passing, we have only to call attention to the decrees of the 8th instant, modifying previous administrative acts relative to the issue of bank notes. It may have been a victory for the opponents of banking monopolies created by the decree of January 17th to have secured a reduction to 50,000,000\$ in the issue accorded to the Banco dos Estados do Brazil, and the removal of restrictions on the Banco Nacional and Banco do Brazil which made it impossible for them to issue notes under existing conditions, but it is a victory which complicates the financial situation more than ever and which promises to involve the country in difficulties which will cause incalculable loss and infinite confusion. Had the minister been the great financier which his friends and admirers are so fond of calling him, he would not have hurried into any great financial measure at the present time, nor would he have imposed an entirely new system upon the country until the way had been prepared by the modification or withdrawal of the existing systems. Harmony is an essential factor in successful financial administration; without it the best measures can not escape complication or defeat. To illustrate how utterly the minister has ignored this desideratum, and what a confusion of currency issues we have before us, let us note what we already have in circulation and authorized:

- 1st.—The issues of the national Treasury, aggregating about 180,000,000\$;
- 2nd.—The issues of the Banco do Brazil, Banco da Bahia and Banco do Maranhão, limited to definite districts and subject to a certain rate of annual redemption, aggregating about 13,500,000\$;
- 3rd.—The gold reserve issues (1889), Alfonso Celso's scheme, issue three times the reserve, convertible in gold on demand and at sight, now almost wholly withdrawn because of the fall in exchange, of which only two banks (National and São Paulo) took advantage, notes to be current everywhere;
- 4th.—The bond reserve issue, Ruy Barbosa's scheme, non-convertible, secured by non-negotiable bonds, aggregate issue limited to 15,000,000\$ (at first 450,000,000\$), six districts with circulation restricted to each (at first three districts were named), under which one bank (Estados Unidos do Brazil) has begun to issue;
- 5th.—The authorized issue under modification of the Alfonso Celso scheme, the issue to be double the gold reserve, practically non-convertible, the aggregate thus far authorized being 100,000,000\$ for two banks.

We have, therefore, five separate kinds of paper currency in circulation and duly authorized, or four if it be considered that the first authorization for the gold reserve banks has become void. By the terms of their contracts, however, the Banco Nacional and Banco do Brazil undertake to gradually withdraw the Treasury issues, but it may be assumed that the aggregate issue authorized to them and the protection granted by the Treasury to a rival establishment will seriously cripple them in the effort. The old bank issues are also under gradual redemption, and will probably disappear within the current decade. We have, therefore, about 195,000,000\$ of paper now in circulation—not including the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil notes already issued—and an authorized issue of 250,000,000\$, which will certainly be increased by

new privileges, to eventually substitute the first. Three-fifths of this authorized issue is restricted to specified districts—a most inconvenient and mischievous arrangement—and no provisions are made for current redemption, the law providing an uncertain sinking fund of unspecified money, perhaps the same currency, to liquidate the issue at the end of the contract. The remaining two-fifths are to be issued against a gold reserve deposited in the Treasury, but the notes can not be converted into gold until exchange has been at or above par for one year—a provision which makes them practically non-convertible. This one provision alone is enough to condemn the whole scheme, for it is deceptive in its promise and demoralizing in the temptation it offers to the Treasury and issuing banks, for both will be interested in preventing conversion, to depress exchange below par whenever it becomes necessary to save their gold. Such a scheme can not be commended in one single particular, and if we understand the opinions of well-informed men elsewhere it will receive so severe a condemnation abroad that even Minister Ruy Barbosa himself will see that a grave mistake has been made.

NEW BANKING DECREES.

Decree No. 251 A of March 7th, 1890.
 Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, decrees:
 Art. 1.—For the issue against government stock under the terms of the decree of January 17th last, the northern states will constitute three districts, each with its bank.
 The first will be composed of the states of Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão and Piauí;
 The second of those of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba and Pernambuco;
 The third of those of Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia.
 Art. 2.—The issue of each bank is fixed at 20,000,000\$.
 Art. 3.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

Decree No. 253 of March 8th, 1890.
 Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, Considering the necessity, immediate and inevitable, of largely amplifying the circulating medium, in view of the extreme tension of the money market;
 Considering on the other side the present convenience of conciliating the demands of the regimen of the issue against gold with those of the system of issue against titles of the public debt, both provided for by Law No. 3,493 of November 24th, 1888;

Considering finally the impossibility, demonstrated by experience, of maintaining the issue on a metallic basis under the conditions prescribed by this law, and, on the other side, the advantage of availing, through its most considerable organs, of the elements of credit already organized in benefit of this species of issue;

- Decreets:
 Art. 1.—The Banco do Brazil, as well as the Banco Nacional do Brazil, is authorized to issue notes to bear up to the double of the sum of 25,000,000\$ each, which these establishments will deposit in metallic money in the National Treasury, by instalments as agreed upon, in such manner that the deposit will always precede the corresponding issue.
 § 1.—The notes of this issue will be received in public departments;
 § 2.—These notes will be converted into gold at the will of the holder, and at sight, when exchange shall be maintained at or above par during one year.
 Art. 2.—For the present the capital and issue conceded to the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil are fixed at 50,000,000\$, it pertaining to the government to increase them once the necessities for currency demand this.
 Art. 3.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

Decree No. 255 of March 10th, 1890.
 Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, Considering the necessity of accelerating the redemption of the paper money of the state, entrusted by the contract of October 2nd, 1889, to the Banco Nacional do Brazil;
 Considering that, under decree No. 253 of the 8th inst., this establishment is placed upon equal conditions with the Banco do Brazil as to issue upon a metallic basis;
 Considering the close relation existing between this regimen of issue and the redemption of the paper money;
 Decreets:
 Art. 1.—The service of the redemption of paper money is entrusted on equal terms to the Banco Nacional do Brazil and to the Banco do Brazil, extending to the latter the conditions, permissions and duties upon which this service was entrusted to the first of these two establishments.
 Art. 2.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

From the *Diario Oficial*, March 16.
THE MISSIONS QUESTION.
 The treaty signed in Montevideo by the minister of foreign affairs is in perfect accordance with what was previously resolved upon in cabinet meeting, by the unanimous consent of the members of the provisional government.
 By one of the clauses of this same treaty, it will be definite and obligatory only after it has been ratified by the Brazilian Constituent Assembly.

Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca sent the following telegram to the president of the Argentine Republic:
 "In the name of the provisional government of the United States of Brazil, I thank Your Ex. your illustrious government and the Argentine people for the courteous hospitality and attentions shown the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs during his recent visit to that prosperous republic on an official mission, considering these attentions as so many proofs of the spirit of fraternity that today rules the relations of the two nations, Brazilian and Argentine.
 I express to Your Ex., to your government and to the Argentine people the reciprocity of our sentiments of high esteem."

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- On the 11th a defalcation of 21,270\$ was discovered at the Bahia state treasury.
- A Taubaté journal says the priest there has excommunicated the parents of children sent to the new Protestant school.
- The superintendent of education in the recently created municipality of Barra do Piraí, Rio de Janeiro, is a priest.
- The most recent mail advices from Ceará are very satisfactory. Rains had been general, the rivers were full, cereal crops promising well, etc.
- There were 2,067 head of cattle sold at the Benfica (Minas) market during the month of February, the prices ranging from 4\$ to 4\$40 per arroba.
- Considerably increased imputations of fire arms are reported from Bahia. The report is that the planters fear attacks by refugees from the drought.
- Telegrams published here on the 11th state that the rainy season in Ceará was considered "secured" and that the governor had ordered the cessation of public relief.
- Advices from Bahia continue to give very unsatisfactory accounts of the drought in the interior of the state. Deaths from starvation are reported, and urgent appeals are made for government help.
- On the night of the 11th thieves entered the chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary, at Faraby, Melchior, and stole what they could. Church-broking appears to be becoming a favorite branch of the art of burglary.
- Valeaça, Rio de Janeiro, is in a terrible state because Governor Borfilha has "abandoned" it. From one of the telegrams from that Valeaça broking appears to be becoming a favorite branch of the art of burglary.

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—A local correspondent says that the contest between the parish priest and the members of the Methodist Episcopal church engaged in founding a school for girls at Taubaté, S. Paulo, was very sharp; "snakes and lizards" were said by each side of the other. The school, however, already had 20 pupils on the 12th.

—On February 27th a powder-mill at Batriaré, Ceará, exploded, killing two men instantly and mortally wounding 5, who died during the following day. A store-house close by in which was a large quantity of powder and, it is supposed, cyanamide also, was fortunately saved by covering the walls with wet clay.

—By a decree dated on the 10th the governor of Rio de Janeiro provides for the voluntary registry of land in the state, outside of municipal limits, in a book specially provided for the purpose. This is a first attempt at organizing a land registry, but does not appear likely to prove successful, since the registry is not obligatory.

—A S. Paulo paper tells a snake story. A man in charge of the cows on a farm near Mogy das Cruzes caught a snake sucking a cow, in a delicate manner, but the snake left. He was pursued and killed and three bottles of milk were extracted from his stomach. Three bottles of milk are about three quarts, and either the snake was a large one, or the story is.

—The *Diario*, Campinas, of the 10th inst., says that the epidemic there is increasing rapidly, there are only four physicians left in the place, and the outlook is very bad. It is only two or three weeks since the populace mobbed the physicians who declared that the epidemic had returned. They were led, of course, by other physicians who now appear most conspicuously by their absence. There were 18 burials on the 9th, and the disease is said to be unusually fatal. Perhaps it would be wise to burn the town and rebuild elsewhere.

—Sr. Castello, the state agriculturist, has made a report to the governor of Rio de Janeiro in which he prescribes for the suffering agricultural interest the following: to establish 10 model farming centres on a small scale, each of them in charge of an experienced agriculturist, an agricultural chemist and 4 laborers, who are to show the planters how farming should be done. Then the railways are to be charged with extending "aid to agriculture" by advancing funds for working expenses, furnishing farming tools, manure and immigrants. The amounts advanced by the railways will enjoy a guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum from the state.

—On the 13th the *Jornal do Commercio* publishes in its correspondence from Uberlândia, Minas Geraes, a horrible account of the Indian hunt referred to in our last issue. It is all hearsay, and must be hoped to be a gross exaggeration. The hunters fired upon an Indian's camp, killing three women, one on her knees imploring for mercy; another ran about 20 yards with a child in her arms, falling dead; the child was unhurt, but one of the force cut its throat with a sabre bayonet after striking it several times over the head with the arm. At another point a woman and a girl were killed; the latter ran very hard, but in the picturesque phrase of the worthy amateur target marksman, "In swimming the river three men and a woman were shot, the latter and one of the men, with a child the woman carried, perishing."

RAILROAD NOTES.

- The total receipts of the São Paulo tramway company last year were 455,483\$600, or 61,042,830 more than in 1888.
- The February receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 35,939\$950. The expenditures are not published.
- An overflow of the Rio Tuiaráo on the 9th caused considerable damage to the D. Theresia Christina railway by landslides and wash-outs.
- The rejoicings and congratulations now accorded a minister after a brief trip to São Paulo would seem to imply that the railway journey is very dangerous.
- On February 27th the minister of agriculture finally decided the question between the Santos port improvement contractors and the S. Paulo Railway company against the latter.
- A decree dated on the 5th cancels that of January 10th which turned over the supervision of the construction of the Sobral (government) railway extension to the staff of the line in traffic.
- The *Jornal do Commercio* hears that Col. Jeronymo Jardim, of the engineers, will be chief in the commission to organize the grand system of internal communications (*linha central*).
- At the meeting of the shareholders of the Macaé and Campos railway held on the 10th a proposal to purchase the Central de Macaé line was rejected and the proposed fusion with other companies was declared prejudiced by a protest from Messrs. Louis Cohen & Son, of London, as representatives of the debenture holders.
- A decree dated on the 1st inst. changes clause XXI of Decree No. 7,959 of December 29th, 1889, as follows: "During the period of the concession the government will not concede other railways within a zone of... (50 kilometers as a maximum) upon each side of the centre of the road, nor in the same direction as of this. The government reserves to itself the right to concede other roads, which having the same point of departure and a different objective point, may approach and even cross the conceded road, so long as within the referred to zone they receive neither goods nor passengers."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

- The Uruguayan congress elected Dr. Herrera y Obes president of that little republic on the 1st inst. by a vote of 47 to 23.
- An artillery officer at Buenos Aires recently caused the arrest of three sailors—arrested because they did not give him a military salute when he was passing them. The men were under arrest three days before the case was reported. That officer ought to be pickled in alcohol and preserved at the national museum.
- The Argentine Republic is certainly a great country, as events on the 2nd inst. fully demonstrated. With gold running up to 264, brokers and merchants falling a panic on the *bolsa*, and a grand *fiesta* on the Tigré costing thousands of dollars and attended by thousands of pleasure-seekers, all in one day, abundantly proves the truth of the statement.
- It is reported that the government has ordered of Yarrow & Co., London, the immediate construction of about 24 torpedo boats of different sizes, including six of the first class, and two "torpedo-catchers" of the "Rattlesnake" type just introduced into the British navy. In addition to the above it is said that a first-class cruiser has also been ordered.—*Buenos Ayres Herald*.
- A significant sign of the times can be traced in the number of small shops that have gone to the wall all over the city. In almost every street numbers of these stores can be seen shut up and with the doors sealed by order of the Judge. Hard times is written all over the city in these unmistakable characters, and before long we may expect to see these grave signs multiplied.—*Buenos Ayres Standard*.

—It is said that the Brazilian steamer *America* has been sold at Montevideo for \$80,000 and will hereafter be employed between Buenos Aires and Rio Paraná ports.

—The number of members of the *Bolsa* is now 5,833. The average daily amount of the transactions during last year was \$8,000,000 in 36 different kinds of securities authorized to be quoted, and of which the capital represents about \$1,000,000,000. There were 22 failures on the *Bolsa*, for the aggregate amount of \$3,026,024, out of a total liquidation of \$500,000,000. Fifteen of the failures were arranged and the total loss was reduced to \$2,340,000. The Chamber expelled 17 members. The year opened with gold at 147.50; on the 31st December the price was 231.80. The syndical chamber, in its report, attributes this solely to a want of confidence in the future monetary situation, which proper measures might restore.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

COFFEE NOTES

—On the morning of the 8th inst. the Associação Commercial telegram gave the stock of coffee at 89,000 bags, and on that day 105,000 bags were dispatched at the custom-house. Sr. Barbosa's statisticians are very badly wanted.

—Messrs. Knowles & Foster say in their Market Report, dated London, 13th February: "The unfavorable advices from Java continue and the first official estimate of the government crop is given at only 187,000 piculs, against 583,458 piculs in 1888-89."

—On the 10th the *Correio do Povo* predicts that the present very high prices of coffee will rule until the middle of June, when the new crop will commence to come in. This prophecy, from so serious a source, should start exporters to thinking whether the reports that the coming crop is early may not be without basis.

—Mr. Anton (Hvistendahl) in his review dated on February 19th thus summarizes the position of coffee: "Although I have every reason to believe that my estimate of the Brazil crop, 1889-90, will not be realized, I do not see that any good purpose will be served by reducing it. Assuming that 4,500,000 bags be marketed from Brazil during the present season, we are to face, for the year 1890, a minimum deficiency of 1,000,000 bags from Brazil, and 250,000 bags from other countries as compared with 1889. When the prospects of the next Java crop, which is reported to yield only one-third of the quantity harvested last year, or, say a deficiency of fully 500,000 bags, are taken into consideration, the outlook as regards supply is gloomy indeed. After a very careful examination of all the circumstances bearing on the case, I have come to the conclusion that an advance of at least 10 per cent. in coffee is not only necessary but imminent, and that such advance only will be maintained, but carried further, provided there hereafter should be good reason to assume that the present Brazil crop will not exceed 4,000,000 to 4,250,000 bags."

LOCAL NOTES

—The police force here is to be increased to 2,000 men.

—The *Correio do Povo* has been devoting its illustrations to shipwrecks during the past week.

—The number of employees at the *Casa da Amortização* has been fixed at 33, who will draw pay to the amount of 109,080\$ per annum.

—On the 7th inst. the *Diario Official* declared that the proclamation of November 15th did not abolish Law No. 3,129 of October 14th, 1882, relative to patents.

—In honor of the birthday of King Humbert, the Italian colony met at a grand banquet on the 14th at the Hotel do Globo. The Italian minister presided.

—A telegram received here on the 13th by the *Brazileira de Navegação* company announces the launch of its new steamer *Brazil*, which would be ready for sea about the end of May.

—The first meeting of the commission in charge of the Constitution to discuss the various projects and embody them in one to be submitted to the government, is called for the 20th inst.

—The decree re-organizing the clerical staff at the Rio custom house fixes the number at 162, and the annual pay roll amounts to 669,600\$. The guards are not included in these figures.

—It is insisted upon in some well-informed circles that the new constitution will be submitted to a plebiscite without going to a constituent assembly. It will be a decided mistake, if done.

—A decree dated on the 6th increases the general staff of the artillery to 8 colonels, 10 lieutenant-colonels, 14 majors and 30 captains, and also increases the number of captains of engineers to 30.

—It is said that the new notes of the E. U. Bank are to be printed here in Rio at the printing establishment of Messrs. Laemmert & Co. They will carry a portrait of Gen. Deodoro in the centre.

—The chief of the provisional government has instructed the chief of police not to license theatrical "reviews" that contained slurs on the national guard, and one of these pieces has, in consequence, been condemned.

—Some lady left her powder-box in a Central railway carriage and the authorities advertise it for sale.

—Influenza has caused the delay in the receipt of a Marinoni press ordered by the *Diario do Commercio*.

—The republican club of Angustura, wherever that may be, strongly endorses both Sr. Ruy Barbosa and Sr. Bocayuva.

—Sr. Wenceslao Guimaraes has been decorated by the Portuguese government with the *commenda* of the Order of Nossa Senhora da Villa Vigosa.

—*Está errado* (You are mistaken) is the name of a polka the author of which is Sr. J. C. de Christo. It is our private opinion that J. C. himself is mistaken.

—The government has been consulted as to what effect naturalization will have on the foreigners, who, as such, are members of various mutual aid societies here.

—Sr. Souza Ferreira, editor-in-chief of the *Journal do Commercio*, had a sad affliction by the death of his sister, Mme. Bessa, on the 12th inst. We tender our sincere sympathies.

—On the 11th the conductor of a Jardim Botânico tram presented to the police authorities a counterfeit 500 rs. note, which is said to be a good imitation and is consequently very dangerous.

—Sr. Blas Vidal, late Uruguayan minister here, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs in the new cabinet at Montevideo. His successor in Rio is said to be the present chargé d'affaires in London.

—On the night of the 11th thieves broke into the Jacarepaguá parish church and carried off nearly everything portable of any value, besides which they added insult to injury by disfiguring images, etc.

—The doctors are at it, axes and saws, over the new room of the medical school. Outsiders enjoy the "mess," for with the *malheur* quarreling among themselves, sick people have a chance of escaping, at least.

—The minister of marine has sent samples of lard, butter, oil and vinegar to the government experts for analysis. Sr. Wandenkolk evidently means to put a stop to poisoning his men through their rations.

—The *Paz* seems to have been placed in a very uncomfortable position lately in regard to its Lisbon telegrams. Its correspondent there denies their authorship, and their accuracy is sharply criticised from Lisbon itself. We have felt certain all along that the *Paz* was making too much capital out of a very small affair.

—The *Duas Americas*, of Pernambuco, freighted with sugar, was the first vessel to carry the new Brazilian flag into New York harbor. The event took place on January 20th and excited much comment, no one knowing at first what flag it was. The *Duas Americas* is owned by Fonseca Imãns & Co. of Pernambuco and was consigned to G. Anisnick & Co. of New York.

—A Bahia journal says that a young woman there lost her third prospective husband by the fire. The first p. h. hung himself, the second poisoned himself and now the third is blown up. It looks very much as if the unhappy man had committed suicide also and taken some 50 other persons to keep him company in the other world. That young woman had better abandon all ideas of matrimony. She is dangerous.

—If we may be permitted to suggest so radical a measure, we advise the provisional government to arrest, prosecute as enemies of the republic and shoot (!) the shopkeepers who refused to change for the printers of this organ of public opinion a note of 200\$ issued by the Bank of the United States of Brazil. This serious crime occurred on Saturday, the 8th, and the names of the parties thus exposing their hatred to the republic are known.

—A decree dated on the 4th creates the "academical battalion," to be composed of students in the various civil colleges, and with certain restrictions pupils of schools. Service in the battalion will excuse military service in case the student takes his diploma, and if he shall not complete his academic course, three years service in the battalion will excuse him from service in the army. The officers will be furnished by the regular army, and will serve gratuitously.

—If the statements published in our Ceylon exchanges are correct, the government should see to it that an investigation is made into the treatment of men on the *Almirante Barroso*, now on a cruise around the world. Hard work, flogging and all sorts of cruelties are reported, not only by deserters, but by men regularly discharged. The commander writes to an Indian paper that capital punishment has been abolished in Brazil, but he says nothing about flogging in the navy.

—Some Italians recently went to take satisfaction of the *Correio do Povo*, because one of its colleagues had declared a negro having his boots blacked by an Italian was a thousand times the latter's superior. The *Correio* explained that the superiority was material; the negro had the money to pay for having his boots blacked. An Italian doctor has also taken the matter up and expresses his regret that the writer in the *Correio* did not receive personal chastisement. The Brazilian is becoming unpleasantly affectionate for everything foreign, from Italian bootblacks to American and European coffee exporters.

—"The *intendencia* of the navy was authorized to have made with urgency a helmet for the marine battalion," says a local journal. The marine battalion's head is seriously in want of a covering, apparently.

—O *Paz* hears the priests are using the pulpit to instruct their hearers as to resisting the separation of church and state and also for drawing parallels between the monarchy and the republic, decidedly unfavorable to the latter.

—That scheme of the *guarda-mór* for increasing the number of his men and also their pay without increase of expense, has resulted as we expected. Sr. Haselmann has been confined to his bed for several days; strained himself, may be.

—A lady here recently quarrelled with two men, armed herself with the sword from a sword-cane, put out the candle and attacked them! The miserable cowards could not run away, so they yelled for the police and were saved.

—Bahia is a funny town. First the authorities allow a dealer in combustibles to dispatch to a better world some 50 souls, and then the survivors set to work and pray for the repose of these poor souls. Why not try hanging the dealer?

—Admiral Wandenkolk may be called a good all round man. He no sooner turns over the foreign office to Sr. Bocayuva, than Gen. Constant falls ill and the Admiral has to take the war portfolio. Let us hope Sr. Wandenkolk will not fall ill.

—The minister of interior has paid a visit to the beggars' establishment on Ilha do Governador and was not pleased with its management. He dismissed the director and his staff and has turned over the asylum to the recently organized "Assistencia Publica."

—Various foreigners have recently been deported by the chief of police charged with keeping disorderly houses, who gave bonds to remain away from Brazil for 10 years under penalty of banishment. Why not apply the same remedy to the beggars in the streets of Rio?

—On February 20th the minister of war a-keed his colleague at the department of the interior to turn over to him a pensioner of the army, who is among the beggars at Ilha do Governador. The pensioner must have been adding to his revenue by imploring public charity.

—The governor of Pará recently sent a lot of documents down to the minister of agriculture about fraud in the Treasury agency in his state. Sr. Francisco Glycerio replies that although the business does not particularly interest his department, he was glad to see Governor Chermont was going to prosecute the guilty parties.

—At the pharmaceutical school in Minas Geraes it is claimed that the seeds of a plant called *averra* have been discovered to possess qualities which make them a substitute for coal in producing gas for illuminating purposes. About one pound (500 grammes) of the seed are stated to have produced a light equal to 35 candles for 35 minutes, and the apparatus was defective.

—That commercial editor of the *Diario do Commercio* deserves embalming—of course, after death. He commences his financial article on the 10th by declaring that the preceding week was neither of "agitations nor events, financial or commercial," and then registers a fall in exchange of 13 1/2 to the milreis! What this editor would consider an "event," most people would consider a panic.

—The new demographers of the sanitary board reports the total number of deaths in February to have been 657, of which 429 were males and 228 females. There were 48 deaths from yellow fever, 33 from *beriberi*, 23 from small-pox and 76 from pulmonary consumption. According to our calculation this shows an annual average of 24 1/2 per thousand. The report, however, is not reliable, as we have had occasion to verify; the yellow fever cases were more numerous than reported.

—The consulate of Portugal in this city is charged by the home government to remit to it any sum delivered destined to the special fund called "Permanent fund of the national defense," applicable to the fortifications and acquisition of war material for the defense of the country. There are also created obligations to bearer of the value of 20\$ each with annual interest at 4 1/2 per cent. (paid half-yearly) payable up to 1963.—*Journal do Commercio* March 12th. Portugal is raising a war loan in Brazil.

—On the 13th the *Diario do Commercio* gives an account of what one of the municipal *intendentes* saw at the Santa Cruz slaughter-house, which is enough to give consumers of beef the nightmare for a week. It is horribly disgusting to read of cows, ready to calve, butchered for the consumption of Rio. The *intendente* was incognito at first, and his impressions must certainly cause some necessary improvements at the slaughter-house. The municipal slaughter-house is evidently not an institution to be proud of.

—We translated the following from a European exchange for the benefit of those interested. "An experienced man has said: 'To speculate it is necessary to go now to Paris and then to Berlin,' but to do a business it is always to London that one must return, taking the risk of making a probably useless diversion towards Amsterdam or Geneva. At London only does one find on any day, in somebody's hands, without it being generally known, the millions necessary to establish a vast enterprise. Let us not forget that in England pounds sterling are the money of account."

—It was said a few days since that some prominent merchants of this city proposed to promote a manifestation to the minister of finance because of his financial measures. Their names, however, have been very discreetly withheld.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* likens a colleague, who declined to discuss the bank question before experience had shown what was to be expected from the new organizations, to the lady who would never buy a bonnet for fear of being out of the fashion!

—Some of these days the *Cidade do Rio* will want to tell its readers something about morality in politics, or business, and then the remembrance of its admirable cartoons will stand in the way. Would it not be just as profitable, and infinitely more decent, if our colleague's artist were to use his pencil on different subjects?

—That business of Ferreira, *boticario*, who left a large fortune, is becoming more and more interesting. The lawyer in charge of the interests of the heirs of the former partner and protector of Ferreira, has found his widow and her testimony will be taken before the police authorities. An attempt by the opposite party to secure the widow brought her existence to the knowledge of the lawyer in question.

DIED.
—PULLEN.—At No. 82 Praia do Flamengo, on the 14th inst., NORAH IGNEZ, dearly loved daughter of Gordon and Mary H. Pullen, aged 7 1/2 months.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—During February £350,000 were exported from this market.

—On the 17th the Banco Sul Americano commenced operations in foreign exchange.

—O *Paz* mentions a report that the Banco Constructor will reduce its capital by diminishing the number of shares.

—The Treasury has authorized the payment of 750,000\$ to the Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo. More "aid to agriculture."

—Sr. Carlos Martins Vianna and Manoel Gomes da Costa are to organize the bank of issue for the States of Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia.

—Sr. João Carlos Mayrink, a director of the Banco Constructor, was a passenger by the *Portugal*. He proceeds to Paris to establish there an agency of the bank.

—The River Plate was again charged with the sudden decline in the exchange market on the 12th. Buenos Aires seems determined to have our gold by some means.

—The governor of São Paulo has opened a special credit of 10,000\$ for the relief of Campinas, again stricken with fever, to which the national government has added 50,000\$.

—On the 10th inst. the Banco do Commercio applied to the government for permission to issue 20,000,000\$ on the same conditions as those granted by the decree of the 8th to the Banco do Brazil and Banco Nacional.

—It has been suggested that one more reform of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, and that institution will disappear. Commencing with 200,000,000\$, this was first reduced by one half, and this remainder has again been divided by two.

—On the 14th the *Journal do Commercio* hears that the government will grant no further permissions to issue notes against a gold deposit. This shuts out the Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercio here and some of the provincial banks that had the right of issue under the Afonso Celso law.

—The Banco de Minas Geraes, established at Ouro Preto, charges 1 per cent. for sight drafts on Rio de Janeiro, one-half of 1 per cent. for 8 days sight, one-third of 1 per cent. for 15 days and 1/4 per cent. for 30 days sight draft. It is not surprising that currency is sent up country under such charges.

—The friends of the Banco de São Paulo, which began to issue bank-notes last December under the Afonso Celso law, are now complaining because the present minister did not include that bank in his decree of the 8th inst., which increased the issues of the Banco Nacional and Banco do Brazil and made them irrefusable. The Banco de São Paulo is certainly entitled to the same privilege—bad as it is.

—The *Statist* of February 22nd, in referring to the banking decree of January 17th, considers it to be an indirect contravention of the charter granted the Banco Nacional; that the currency being restricted can hardly be "a mischievous arrangement which can distress work in practice" and closes its comments with: "It is seriously intended to put this decree in practice it is very evident Brazil is on the road to a crash."

—On the 15th inst. an official list of subscribers to the shares of the Banco dos Estados Unidos was published in the *Journal do Commercio*. By this list only two corrections of any serious importance are made: one is that the person declared in the leader of the *Cidade do Rio* to be the door-keeper of the bank, is described in the list as a merchant, and the other is in describing also as a merchant a party said to be the solicitor in Sr. Ruy Barbosa's law office.

Rupees:

Mar. 8	London Br str Dou	1,941
11	Antwerp	1,500
12	Hamburg Ger str	1,440
13	Antwerp Br str	1,500
15	Antwerp Hlg str	1,500
15	Mediterranean Aust str	1,683

Receipts last week were 59,762 bags, against 53,273 bags for the preceding week and 56,113 bags for the week before. The market is reported flat this morning and some of the brokers are quoting 20 s per arroba lower; the extremes are:

per 100 kilos		per arroba		value
Washed	nominal	nominal	nominal	do
Superior	do	do	do	do
Good 1st	do	do	do	do
Regular 1st	7 85	8 40	11 85	850 82
Ordinary 1st	7 30	8 20	11 80	8 01
Good 2nd	7 30	7 60	10 80	7 66
Ordinary 2nd	5 85	7 50	8 00	6 88

Stocks were estimated by the brokers at from 131,000 bags to 190,000 bags.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Hlg str	Tycho Brahe	4,000
do	Ger str	4,000
Baltimore Amer lug	Adda J. Bonner	8,500
do	Pracilla	4,000
do	Amer lug	10,000
New Orleans Br str	Rosario	500
Hamburg Ger str	Rosario	500
Genoa Ital str	Europa	500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Steamer	Exchange on London	Stock	Average price No. 6 N.Y. per lb.	Receipts	Shipments	Mar 10	Mar 11	Mar 12	Mar 13	Mar 14	Mar 15	Mar 16	Mar 17
30 c	23 1/2	103,506	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	104,119	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	104,732	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	105,345	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	105,958	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	106,571	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	107,184	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	107,797	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	108,410	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	109,023	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	109,636	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	110,249	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	110,862	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	111,475	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	112,088	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	112,701	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	113,314	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	113,927	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	114,540	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	115,153	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	115,766	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	116,379	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	116,992	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	117,605	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	118,218	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	118,831	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	119,444	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	120,057	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	120,670	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	121,283	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	121,896	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	122,509	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	123,122	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	123,735	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	124,348	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	124,961	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	125,574	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	126,187	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	126,800	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	127,413	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	128,026	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	128,639	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	129,252	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	129,865	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	130,478	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	131,091	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	131,704	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	132,317	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	132,930	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	133,543	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	134,156	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	134,769	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	135,382	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	135,995	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	136,608	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	137,221	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	137,834	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	138,447	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	139,060	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	139,673	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	140,286	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	140,899	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	141,512	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	142,125	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	142,738	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	143,351	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	143,964	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	144,577	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	145,190	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	145,803	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	146,416	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	147,029	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	147,642	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	148,255	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
30 c	23 1/2	148,868	11,700	8,700	8,700	8,70							

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 15th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apollonia, Gold Loan 1868, Leopoldina, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, SHIPPIING, 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, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Bahia and Minas, Baiao de Aramantina, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Alliança, Bom Fim, Brazil Industrial, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Rio de Janeiro, Agricola do Brazil, Auxiliador, etc.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Amazon Steam Navigation, Brazileira de Navegação, etc.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Alliança, Argos Fluminense, etc.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Carris Urbanos, Jardim Botânico, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Agric. Cultiv. de Vassouras, Agric. S. Sebastião, etc.

