



# RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 7TH, 1890

NUMBER 14

### Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—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. 4, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
E. NEOLINI,  
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 Humaitá.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. Englishes. Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 11, 12 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. on Sundays. Preaching and hymn practice on Fridays at 7 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.  
J. S. MATFISON, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Pinacera Imperial 17.  
Pastor's services: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching 11 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Tuesdays.  
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães, No. 24.

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 Comend. d'Fca, 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. H. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m., every Sunday.

RIO STEAMERS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Divine Service (English) No. 30, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Saloon free on Tuesdays. Evening at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, essays 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 call for them.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Applications are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—R. S. QUAYLE, 121 Quitanda.

### Traveller's Directory

**RAILWAYS.**

**ESTRADA CENTRAL.**—Trains for Repeticoes: Minas train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. and arrives at Barra do Brazil 12:27. Entre Rio and Itabora (terminus) at 7:52 a.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 12:27 and returns to Rio at 1:30 p.m. Paulo mixed change, at 12:30 p.m. closing, where passengers for Barra, Paulo, and Itabora. From Barra train leaves at 1:30 p.m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 12:17. From Barra train leaves Itabora at 5:15 p.m. Cachoera train leaves Barra at 1:30 p.m. arrives at Cachoera at 1:50 p.m. Paulo train leaves Barra at 1:30 p.m. arrives at Barra at 2:15 p.m. Paulo train leaves Barra at 1:30 p.m. arrives at Barra at 2:15 p.m. Paulo train leaves Barra at 1:30 p.m. arrives at Barra at 2:15 p.m.

**Mixed Trains.** leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.; first goes to Barra Rio arriving at 9:30 p.m. and third to Barra arriving at 9:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. Barra third to Barra arriving at 7:30. Downward, trains leave Barra at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 7:30 and Rio at 8:30 a.m. and leave Barra at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 7:30 and Rio at 8:30 a.m. and leave Barra at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 7:30 and Rio at 8:30 a.m.

**Night service.** Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 1:30 p.m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 1:30 p.m. and Barra at 1:30 p.m. arriving at Barra at 1:30 p.m. and Rio at 5:30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 11:15 and Rio at 11:15 and Rio at 5:30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 11:15 and Rio at 11:15 and Rio at 5:30 a.m.

**S. PAULO AND RIO.**—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 5:40 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 Barra Central (D. Pedro I & R.).

**L.ROPOLDINA R R.**—For Nova Friburgo, trains leave Nichyry at 7:10 a.m. and 12:15 p.m. arriving at Nova Friburgo at 8 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Downward, leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. arriving at Nichyry at 11:25 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. For Macaé, trains leave at 7:10 a.m., passengers at 7:10 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. From Macaé, trains leave at 4 a.m. and 12:15 p.m. From Barra, trains leave at 1:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. From Barra, trains leave at 1:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. From Barra, trains leave at 1:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

**CORCOVADO R R.**—Trains leave the Station at Cosme e Valto, Laranjeiras, at 6:30, 8:30 a.m. and 12 m., 3 p.m., 5:30 p.m. returning from Paqueta at 7:30, 10:30 a.m., 7:45 and 8 p.m. On Sundays and holidays leave the Largo da S. Francisco Xavier station, and on weekdays leave the Largo da Northern line. STEAMERS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Paqueta at 4 p.m. on weekdays 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 weekdays and at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

### Librarias, Muoemo, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 41, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passero No. 18.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 52, Rua do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.

CABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Góes.

### 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 the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Licentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by diploma, etc., etc. Office: No. 41, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, 12:00 a.m. residence 41, Rua de Humaitá.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Acupuncture, formerly of Paris and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 7:30 to 11 p.m.

### Hotels.

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

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

WILLIAM D. CARSON, Proprietor.

**HOTEL PALMEIRAS.**  
E. de F. D. P. II.

This Hotel, from the fine-by-climate of the situation and well as in every respect suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for the enjoyment, household affections, in the most comfortable terms, etc. Board and bath 18 per diem. Trains (times vary). Return ticket for 3 days 28. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at No. 1 Largo do Paço.

**TIJUCA WHYTE'S HOTEL.**

This old and well known establishment—originally known as "Beverly's"—situated amidst magnificent mountains in the hills and under the personal supervision of the owner, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner, JOHN WHYTE.

Comfortable apartments, 2nd table, moderate charges. Swimming baths and douches free to visitors.  
Telephone No. 2031.

**HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.**  
58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.  
P. O. Box 205. Rio de Janeiro.

Importer and manufacturer's agent.  
Correspondence solicited.

**NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.**  
Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite  
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., net weight  
Also patent Detonator caps and Pickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:  
Wattson, Ritchie & Co.  
No. 25, Rua Theophile Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS.**  
and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.  
S. T. LONGSTRETH.  
Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

**TRAPICHE VAPOR.**  
Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.  
Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12.  
Telephone Call, No. 39.

**WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)**  
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS, RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,  
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
and the  
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)  
Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Board Ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:  
The Imperial Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Company, &c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.  
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Consigo's Island.  
Tugs.—Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast applied to ships.

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**CHAI LES HUE JUN & CO.**  
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants  
Rua Fresco No. 5  
RIO DE JANEIRO  
Water supplied on short notice

**W. R. CASSELS & Co.**  
Rua Pinheiro de Março,  
RIO DE JANEIRO  
and  
**CASSELS, KING & Co.**  
16 & 18, Calle Marip, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.  
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hand, and all domestic goods, specialties, etc. etc.—are respectfully solicited.

**WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.**  
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Importers of  
Port, Brandy, and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for  
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G. BOKLER & Co., Exporter of Boudeaux Wines.  
E. Remy Martin & Co., Exporter of Cognac.  
Dealers in  
Bartigny, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.  
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

**CRASHLEY & Co.,**  
Newsdealer and Booksellers.  
Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for  
The European Mail.  
A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.  
Views of Rio and neighbourhood.  
Orders received for Scientific and other books.  
Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps  
Dealers in Atkinson's, Paine & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pearl's Soap  
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**HAUPT & Co.**  
50, Rua da Alfandega  
RIO DE JANEIRO,  
CALLEX 766.  
Representatives in Brazil of  
**FRIED. KRUPP,**  
Essen, Rhineland.

**AMERICAN Bank Note Company,**  
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.  
Reorganized 1879.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.  
ENGRAVERS 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 NOTE, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DIAPHTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.**  
With SPECIAL FACILITIES TO ORDER QUANTIFYING. Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.  
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**LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.** Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.  
**RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.** James Macdonough, President.  
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**THEO. H. FREELAND, Secy & Treas.**  
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**J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.**

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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.  
(Established 1831)  
BURNHAM, FERRY, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-changeable.  
*Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, and all other Gauges Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.*  
All work thoroughly guaranteed.  
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.  
Sole Agents in Brazil:  
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**ANDREW STEELE & Co.,**  
Import and Commission Merchants,  
have removed from 7, Rua Primeiro de Março to  
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Rio de Janeiro.  
P. O. Box 84.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.  
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Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Rolling Stock.  
Machinery.

**JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.**  
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**SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.**  
AGENTS FOR  
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ALSO FOR THE  
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**Alliance Insurance Co.**  
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**OKELL, MOURÃO & WILSON**  
21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva  
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE  
**Northern Assurance Company,**  
**Mocanguê Graving Dock & Bonded Warehouses.**  
General and Commission Merchants  
or foreign and home trade with the interior.

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...

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, etc.

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. 171 RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Pure Risks Marine Risks Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic 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 Republic of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º 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.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

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

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 DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000

Capital paid up..... £ 625,000

Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

HAMBURG.

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital (Gold). . Rs. 90,000,000\$000

With right of emission.

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE.

ALSO ON

London and County Banking Company Limited..... London

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas..... Paris

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg

Berlin

Bremen

Frankfurt of Main

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp

Rome

Genoa

Naples

Milan

and other Italian cities

Madrid

Barcelona

Cádiz

Malaga

Tarragona

Valencia

and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Lisbon

Oporto

and other Portuguese cities

Buenos Ayres

Montevideo

Rosario

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

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

It 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 1857 by the "Direction der Deutsche 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. 10,000.)

Draws on:

Germany..... [Direktion der Deutsche Gesellschaft Berlin] and corresp.

Norddeutsche Bank in [Hamburg] Hamburg

England..... [N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London] International Bank of London, Limited London.

France..... [Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London]

Spain..... [Credito Lyonnais] A. and branches

Belgium..... [Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp] [H. Albert de Pary & Co., Antwerp]

Italy..... [Banca Generale, branches and corresp. points.] [Menicoffe & Co., Naples]

Portugal..... [Banco Lisboa & Agos and corresp. points]

United States..... [Kidder Peabody & Co., New York] [G. Amsinck & Co., New York]

Uruguay..... [Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo]

Argentina..... [Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres] [Deutsche Uelbese-Bank, B. Ayres]

and any other countries

Allows 3/4 p.a. interest in account current

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

1/4 p. a. for 2 to 4 months

5/8 p. a. for 5 to 9 "

6/8 p. a. for 10 to 12 "

Excursus notes 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. LAMOU'REUX, 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 of the rep. fr. from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$00 per annum for Brazil

\$4.00 or £2 abroad (1/2 when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 97 Rua de Ovidio.

ALL subscriptions should run with the calendar year

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Rio de Janeiro, April 7th, 1890.

We have again to record a serious illness of the Emperor D. Pedro II, but happily it has been of short duration and the illustrious patient is now convalescent. He was taken ill at Cannes on the 1st and in his debilitated condition it was feared that fatal consequences would follow, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Charcot the danger has been averted. Aside from the brief telegrams, and these apparently not always correct, very little has been said here in Brazil concerning the Emperor's unhappy condition, but we must still believe that there is a sincere sympathy for him in his sufferings, and a general, although unspoken, wish for his recovery.

The recent action of the governor of São Paulo in partially reorganizing the normal school there, by which the old state church is quietly set aside in the control of that institution, is the first step in a movement which must go on until the educational system of Brazil is thoroughly reformed and the reactionary influence of the church is completely destroyed. We have again and again urged the necessity of reorganizing the schools of the country on a purely secular basis, and more in accordance with modern scientific methods. Under the empire the church was so strong that all argument on this score was wasted, and even now the influence of that same church is strong enough to close the ears of a great majority of the men in official position. Governor Prudente de Moraes, however, had already taken more than one step in favor of educational reform and was therefore

prepared for the issue which has recently been raised. He has now emancipated the public schools of his state from official church control, he has abolished religious instruction in the primary schools, and he has shut out church influence from the normal school, the life centre of his new system. The church may still exercise its legitimate influence in teaching morality and religion, but it is not in the future to obstruct the development of secular education in that state on the lines which experience has shown to be successful elsewhere. We hear, also, that the governor has resolved to attach two model schools to the São Paulo normal school, and has already engaged two experienced teachers for them. This is another step in the right direction. A normal school is almost valueless without practice schools, where the normal students can teach under the experienced direction of skillful teachers. Instead of two such schools, the São Paulo normal school should have a dozen, and doubtless will have as soon as their practical value is understood. Within a very short time, we dare affirm, the normal school of São Paulo will draw students from every part of the country because of the practical advantages which it offers in the proper training of teachers.

Before deciding upon a plebiscite for the adoption of the constitution, without the intervention of a constituent assembly, the provisional government should take into consideration the important fact that this will divest the organization of the republic of every semblance of free popular action. The revolution of November 15th, as they well know, was not a popular movement in any sense of the term. It originated with a few officers and barely half a dozen civilians, and was aided on the 15th by a mere handful of boys and agitators. The selection of General Deodoro as chief and seven others as ministers was accomplished within the original circle of revolutionists, who had to call in outsiders to fill some of the offices. There was no popular assembly, nor even a formal convention of revolutionists, to accomplish this object. Since then all the changes of government and the promulgation of new laws have been effected by decrees issued by this self-created government. There has never been an election, nor a legislative assembly, nor a popular ratifying convention of any character. The people simply acquiesced in the change, and so far as we know are perfectly content with the new order of things; but this in no sense can be construed into formal action on the part of the people. There was not one single element of popularity in it, nor has there been anything of that character in the administration of public affairs since. Immediately after accomplishing the revolution, the leaders promised the assembling of a constituent assembly for the adoption of a constitution and the definite organization of the republic, and this was followed a few days later by the appointment of a commission to prepare a draft of a constitution for presentation to this assembly. Still later, elections were called for September 15th to elect delegates to the constituent assembly which was fixed for November 15th. These were all formal administrative acts, and clearly bind the provisional government—if anything can bind it—to a submission of the constitution for amendment and adoption to the constituent assembly. We do not see that any excuse exists, or can exist, for a modification of this plan. The pledge of the provisional government has been given that a constituent assembly shall be called; if now, the constitution is adopted by a plebiscite then the principal function of such an assembly is lost and it becomes an ordinary legislative body under the constitution. It will

thus be seen that the plebiscite will serve to discredit the government and defeat the execution of its clearly-expressed promise. Then, too, without submitting the constitution to a constituent assembly it will be impossible to obtain any popular discussion and amendment, consequently it will possess no popular character. If adopted by a plebiscite—and no one dreams of any effort at the polls to defeat it—it will be merely an instrument emanating from a self-appointed revolutionary junta, which is forced upon the suffrages of the people without even the slightest opportunity for discussion and amendment. We say "without discussion" advisedly, for the proposition to submit the instrument to newspaper criticism is clearly an absurdity so far as any deliberative action is concerned. If this constitution is to be in the slightest degree popular in origin and character, it must be presented to the delegates of the people for discussion, amendment and adoption, without the slightest restriction upon their opinions and action. Otherwise, it will be but little better than a charter granted by a supreme, irresponsible power, modified only by the submissive acceptance of it by the people, without any chance to discuss and modify any of its provisions. In our opinion this will be directly contradictory to the principles which the provisional government professes to hold.

Recent arrests and declarations have so far complicated the political situation that we must confess ourselves decidedly bewildered. A short time since a little quarrel broke out in the municipal *intendencia* of Niteroi over the dismissal of a certain official, and in the excitement which ensued a number of citizens relieved their feelings by crying *Viva a monarchia!* It was a silly expression of annoyance, and could have had no more meaning than Padre João Manoel's defiant cry of *Viva a republica!* under the Ouro Preto administration in the last legislative session, but the government is somewhat sensitive on this point and had the accused parties arrested. Of course, this elicited some very lame explanations and afforded a painful exhibition of the absolute hollowness of the political pretensions of the day. After treating them to a good scare, they were all set at liberty and permitted to return to the security of their own homes. Such an incident, of course, does not exhibit much determination and purpose on either side. Another case even more perplexing is that of Dr. Pedro Tavares, who was arrested at Campos on the 30th by order of the provisional government, brought to this capital by military escort, and then after a few hours detention was liberated without inquiry or explanation further than that the government was displeased with his criticisms. This gentleman has long been an openly-declared republican and was the first appointed governor of Maranhão after the revolution, where he distinguished himself by decreeing the separation of church and state before the central government had decided upon that measure. This act was annulled by his superiors at Rio de Janeiro, and his resignation immediately followed. He then began the publication of a republican journal at Campos (*A Republica*) and has recently drifted into some personal quarrel which led to the newspaper articles for which he was recently arrested. It will be seen that this is not a case of monarchical conspiracy, or sedition; it is simply a quarrel within the ranks of the republicans and is a fair illustration, perhaps, of the temper and political ideas of those who have undertaken the organization of a republic. Another still more significant case was that of the two youngsters recently arrested for placarding the

city on the night of the 26th with an absurd manifesto against the dictatorship. In one and the same breath, they applauded the revolution and condemned the existing government, and the signature to the "billard"—that of "Danton"—shows that they were infected with that theatrical red republicanism of the French revolution which has exercised so harmful an influence over the heated imaginations and undisciplined judgments of young men in every part of the world. Had the government permitted the placards to stand, they would have excited nothing more serious than the laughter of nine-tenths of the population of this city, but the government thought otherwise, took the incident seriously, had the placards removed, and set the police after the authors. The result was the capture of two mere boys whom one journal calls "old republicans" (*republicanos antigos*) and one of whom is described by another colleague as a spiritualist. And yet, trifling as was the offense and irresponsible as were the silly fellows who concocted it, the affair is treated seriously, and the boys are called "old republicans" and the public is advised by the police authority in charge of the investigation that the occurrence contains "no peril to the political situation." Were they not so gravely in earnest we should certainly think the whole affair a huge joke. If two boys, one a minor, can be considered as "old republicans" and can throw the government into so acute an alarm as to cause such a decree as that of the 29th ult., and arouse the whole police force of the country, then certainly the republic is in more danger from its founders than from its enemies. If republicans are to quarrel among themselves and employ arbitrary means to repress criticism, if boys are to be taken seriously in their vapourings, and if violent, despotic acts are to result from every note of alarm, then the true Brazilian republic is not yet within the bounds of realization!

From the *Diario Official*, April 3d.  
**THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.**

The Marshal, chief of the provisional government, received on the 1st inst. by the hands of Mr. James Fenner Lee, acting *chargé d'affaires* of the United States of America, a certified copy of the resolution of the American Congress, congratulating the Brazilian people upon the establishment of the republic.

Mr. Lee made the following speech:  
Mr. President.—I have the grateful task of placing in V. E. S.'s hands the certified copy of the resolution passed in common by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and approved by the President on February 19th last, a resolution by which the United States of America congratulate the Brazilian people upon having peacefully assumed the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government.

My government, supported by the freely manifested will of the people of the United States, thus expresses through its representatives the cordial sentiments which animate them towards the Brazilian people, and hails in friendship the nation that, adopting self government, has enlisted itself among the independent states of the western hemisphere. The friendship already uniting the two countries is a gage of closer association tending to attain in the future objects common to both.

I can not doubt that the high expectations nourished by my fellow countrymen relative to the progress of Brazil on the path of peace and material progress will be abundantly realized under the beneficent influence of justice and respect for the rights of all men.

The chief of the provisional government replied:  
I receive with the most sincere pleasure the congratulation of the Congress of the United States of America upon the auspicious event of the institutional solidarity of our continent.

The reciprocal friendship that happily has always existed between Brazil and the United States of America will be from to-day forward, I trust, the more intimate and cordial since from the identity of political institutions there is established, between the Brazilian and American people, a virtual alliance founded on sentiments of reciprocal esteem and confidence and having in view common interests as to the peace and prosperity of American nations.

The Brazilian people, which always held in high regard the friendly relations maintained with the American people, will receive with gratitude this new proof of friendship on the part of the illustrious representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, as well as the proof of esteem which is offered, to us by the illustrious President of the powerful republic, your country, in sending to us by your intervention the expression of his amicable sentiments.

The message as translated reads:  
*Fifty-first Congress of the United States of America.* First session.—Opened and held in the City of Washington, Monday, December 2nd, 1889.  
*Joint Resolution.*—Congratulating the people of the United States of Brazil upon their adoption of a republican form of government.  
*Resolved.* By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the United States of America congratulate the people of Brazil for having justly and peacefully assumed the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government, based upon the free consent of the governed, and upon its recent adoption of a republican form of government.

Thomas B. Reed,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Levi P. Morton,  
Vice-president of the United States and President of the Senate.  
Approved—February 19th, 1890.  
Ben. Harrison.

L. S.—I certify that this document is a true copy of the original archived in the Department of State.  
In witness whereof, I, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, have signed my name and caused to be affixed the seal of the Department.

Done at the City of Washington on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1890, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.  
James G. Blaine.

**PROVINCIAL NOTES**

—The February registry returns in Campos show that there were 31 births, of which 48 were illegitimate, and 79 deaths.

—A lawyer of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, cured his dyspepsia and all other evils by committing suicide on the 25th ult.

—There were 255 deaths in the city of São Paulo in March, which is equivalent to an annual death rate of about 45 per thousand.

—The registry at Rezendé, Rio de Janeiro, has been closed with a list of 900 coters, of which 735 are new names. Of the total, 186 are foreign born.

—On the 25th ult., the governor of S. Paulo decreed that religious instruction would no longer form a part of the curriculum in public schools of that state.

—On the 18th ult., the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to place 50,000\$ at the disposal of the governor of Bahia to be employed in "colonization service."

—The advices from Ceará continue to be of the most favorable character. The crops are said to be secure and the prices of the necessities of life have declined notably.

—The news from Ceará still continue flattering. It has rained abundantly along the entire length of the Baturité railway. The rainfall at Fortaleza amounted to 265.0 during the first 15 days of March.

—The *Nova Democracia* of Franca, São Paulo, says that the police *subdivisão* at Rifama had had a dynamite bomb thrown against his house, but without disastrous results. Are we to have nihilists in Brazil?

—The governor of Paraná has been instructed from Rio that the state will not take any further part in religious ceremonies with guards of honor and military contingents than is necessary to preserve order in the streets.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the Santos postoffice to rent new and enlarged quarters at 35,000\$ a month, and to expend 4,000\$ on necessary changes in the building to adapt it for the uses of the postal service.

—It is reported that the governor of Pará proposes to appoint a commission of 36 to prepare a constitution for that state. The small number of the projected commission is probably due to the limited population of the state.

—On the 31st ult., Sr. Demetrio Ribeiro, late minister of agriculture, addressed a mass meeting at Rio Grande do Sul. The telegraph reports that Sr. Ribeiro advocates freedom of the press, efforts for the consolidation of the republic and federalism; he declared that secession was only justifiable if the federal government disregarded the rights of the states.

—Recent mail advices from the interior of the state of Bahia are more satisfactory and the farmers are said to show more animation. Rains were reported in various localities.

—The Niteroi monarchists—represented by the enthusiastic cheerers, to whose arrest we have referred—were released. There were only five, and they only intended to criticize administrative acts.

—On the 1st the Rio papers published what professed to be abstracts from a manifesto of Sr. Silva Tavares, an ex-deputy from Rio Grande do Sul. Sr. Tavares does not apparently entirely support the provisional government, and is not over-confident about Comtism.

—According to telegrams published here on the 3rd, the people of Sergipe are not disposed to accept the gentlemen elected by a small number of natives of the state, residents of Rio. It is a good sign that protests are coming in against attempts to run the various states from Rio, exactly as was the case under the empire.

—A Campos, S. Paulo, journal tells a story of a jaguar that has alarmed the people near there. First the animal attacked a Spaniard and tore his trousers and then he so scared a Portuguese, that he abandoned some fowls—belonging to some one else, probably—he was carrying, and fled. The *bicho* seems opposed to foreigners.

—The republicans of Campos, Rio de Janeiro, resent the arrest of an editor of their town. A society was promptly formed to continue the publication of the journal, and three discontented citizens resigned their appointments as municipal *intendentes*. The central government will ultimately learn that public opinion is not to be muzzled.

—Gen. Fogaça, governor of Rio Grande do Sul, decreed on the 2nd ult., what his own functions are. It was necessary, probably, for although the provisional government were fixed by a decree of the provisional government, there have been so many changes that a laud declaration of what Gen. Fogaça considers he has a right to do was necessary.

—The *Diario Paulistano* states that at least two cotton mills in the state of S. Paulo will probably close. The price of cotton, raw, has advanced from 68-78 to 115 per arroba, and exporters in Pernambuco, favored by the low exchange, are sharply competing with the mills. Really, it must be confessed, the "industria nacional" is presented on all sides.

—We see by the *Diario da Manhã* of Santos, of the 3rd inst., that the officers of the Lampart & Holt steamer *Leplante* deny that they were interviewed by reporters in San Francisco (Calif.), United States, and that they had reported what was charged to them about political affairs in Brazil. We were not aware that the *Leplante* had been around to San Francisco.

—A Minas Geraes paper tells the story of a man, who thoughtfully took away from his wife an image of St. Anthony and threw it into the fire. The smoke arising blinded him, and he had not recovered his sight (moreover he suffers frightful pains in his head) and cannot see any one to touch even a hair on his head. Our diagnosis is acute neuralgia; aggravated, perhaps, by burning St. Anthony, although the complaint may be eyestrain, known as "St. Anthony's fire."

—A contraband rode into Uberlândia, Minas Geraes, a short time since and offered a fine saddle horse for sale. Among the possible purchasers was a resident of Rio Verde, Goiaz, who expressed a wish to try the mettle of the animal. This error was promptly corrected and the Goian mounted and galloped away. Up to last account he had not returned, and it is surmised that he will not be able to make up his mind as to the value of the horse until he reaches distant Rio Verde, in the wilds of Goiaz.

**RAILROAD NOTES**

—The local press mention a report that the tram companies compromised with the municipality to suppress passes for the sum of 100,000\$.

—On the 17th ult., the minister of agriculture ordered the fiscal engineer to stir up the Minas and Rio company, who it is charged is delaying work.

—The Banes Constructor has submitted a proposal to the municipal *intendente* to take over all the tram lines in Rio. What the conditions are have not transpired.

—The sum of £14,625 has been placed at the disposition of the government agent in Europe to purchase five locomotives for the Central of Brazil railway.

—The minister of agriculture availed of the holidays to pay a visit to different sections of the Central of Brazil railway. His secretary and the director of the railway accompanied the minister.

—On the 2nd *Ofício* mentions a report that the parties interested in the Taubaté and Ubatuba, S. Paulo, railway had modified their pretensions and would accept a guarantee of interest on 30,000\$ per kilometer.

—The "navies" on the Barão de Araruaema railway extension recently seized the contractor for deferred wages and were threatening his life, but a strong force of police was sent to the place of disorder. The report is that the pay was three months behind hand.

The bonus just distributed to the shareholders of the S. Christoval tram company amounted to 110,108\$199, or about 5\$500 per share. The company paid 18\$ per share dividend in January last.

The minister of agriculture has requested the governor of S. Paulo, the director of the Central of Brazil railway and the fiscal engineers of the S. Paulo lines to furnish him with information that may lead to an improvement in the carriage of cattle.

On the 20th ulto, the minister of agriculture informed the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo railway that the protest of that company against the orders to demolish a part of their wharf at Santos were non procedendo, and that his decision of February 8th was maintained. As this amounts to the arbitrary destruction of valuable property without indemnification, the case will probably now be turned over to diplomatic intervention.

In reply to a communication from the director of public works of the state of Rio de Janeiro in which were pointed out what were considered irregular acts of the Espirito railway, in announcing that the 7 per cent. guarantee to the S. Isabel do Rio Preto railway was part of the security offered for the recent loan, the governor says that the state is not called upon to make public acts of companies not in accordance with regulations, but is only to meet legally constituted engagements.

LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway held on the 2nd, a proposal for the fusion with Barão de Araruama, Campos and Carangola and S. Fidelis lines was accepted. The proposal leads to important changes and we may summarize them as follows:

The capital of the re-organized company will be nominally 75,000,000\$, divided into 68,000 preferred shares of 200\$ . . . . . 13,600,000\$ 182,000 subsidiary . . . . . 36,400,000 119,000 shares representing the value of the acquired lines . . . . . 23,800,000 6,000 shares to be divided as a bonus among the preferred shareholders . . . . . 1,200,000

Each subsidiary shareholder will be called upon to pay up 40\$ per share which will be produced 7,280,000\$, against which 34,000 debentures of 200\$ gold, interest 5 per cent., will be distributed in the proportion of 50 per cent. of their holding to the preferred shareholders, and the balance, 480,000\$, will go to the credit of profit and loss account.

The company thus secures the use of the whole 7,280,000\$ paid in by the subsidiary shareholders, paying 5 per cent. gold for the money to the preferred shareholders.

Preferred shares will represent: The original capital . . . . . 200\$0000 Bonds . . . . . 18 000 do . . . . . 100 000 318\$000

The subsidiary, after the payment of the 40\$ referred to, will be exchanged for fully paid 200\$ shares ranking with the preferred shares.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Gold went up to 267 at Buenos Aires on the 2nd inst.

The new port works at La Plata were inaugurated on the 30th ult.

The International Telegraph Co. at Montevideo has reduced its charge between that city and Buenos Aires to 40 cents for 10 words.

It is interesting to note that the merchants of the frontier have complained to the Uruguayan government because the Brazilians have stopped smuggling.

The brother of the Argentine president who had been visiting the provinces, appears to have met with an uncomfortably warm reception from the students at Mendoza.

The *hata* liquidations at Buenos Aires for the past month were made without difficulty. The custom of paying, or not, as you please, facilitates settlements like magic.

The present Uruguayan minister of war, Villar, is in trouble. Two of the officers of the regiment formerly under his command have published charges against him of robbery and barbarous cruelties to soldiers.

The River Plate Telegraph Co. has reduced its charges to 30 cents for 10 words and 10 cents for each subsequent 5 words, and 10 cents per code word to any telegraph station in the Argentine Republic. The Western & Brazilian has also reduced charges to \$1.80 to Europe and \$2.25 to New York.

This is how the Buenos Aires police do it. The *Herald* tells of a man who came in from the country and was robbed of a gold watch and a purse containing \$500 in money. The police captured the thief and recovered the property, and then turned over the watch and purse to the owner with the remark, that the \$500 in cash could only be delivered at the end of the month at the Banco Nacional. Peculiar justice, that!

COFFEE NOTES

Estimates from Ceylon, made in February, are that 85,000 cwt. of coffee will be exported from the island during the present crop year, October-September.

The Brazilian consul at Antwerp in his report dated February 24th last expresses a fear lest Mexico may absorb the coffee trade of the United States of America of the North.

The exports of coffee from Victoria, Espirito Santo, for the first quarter of this year reached 30,457 bags of 60 kilos. New York, Hamburg and Trieste were the ports of destination, but the quantity to each is not given.

A card signed by 21 \*actors, packers, exporters and other merchants interested in the coffee trade of the market of Rio de Janeiro," was published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 29th ult. in which the estimate of 2,500,000 bags for the Rio coffee crop, 1890-91, is endorsed. Messrs. Faria, Cunha & Co. are the one exporting firm that signs the card.

We see by a Washington telegram of the 10th ult. published in our London exchanges that a bill had been introduced in the House of Representatives imposing a duty on coffee from countries where an export duty is levied on the same, the import duty to be equal to the latter. The measure also provides that this duty may be removed when the export duty is abolished.

LOCAL NOTES

Where is the *Champs de Mars* in Rio?

Another daily is soon to appear, and will be known as *A Republica*.

The President of the United States will be interested to know that he is embayed in the columns of the Brazilian press as "Bery Harrison."

Admiral Wandenkolk has let Gen. Constant have a breech-loading gun for one of his forts, but sent an account amounting to 35,130\$500 along with it.

The Niteroy police recently arrested five men charged with raising cheers for the monarch in that city, but discharged them after a tolling detention.

On the 1st *O Paiz* reports that Capt. Saldanha da Gama will be appointed to command the new cruiser *Almirante Tamandari*, which has only just been launched.

A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 2nd says that one of the boats of the steamer *Gulf of Aden*, recently wrecked on the Chilean coast, was submerged and 55 lives were lost.

The passengers by the half-price trains of the Jardim Botânico line are protesting against soiled linen being carried in their carriages. They say it does not smell like Araby the blest.

Sr. Franca Jr. has been retained as advocate by silk-dealers. He is recommending that everyone wear this expensive material, but does not furnish a clue as to how it is to be paid for.

We endorse President Celman. Crises are a feature in the lives of rich people and rich men. We have an example of the first in the Argentine Republic and of the second—nearer home.

The minister of justice has informed the governor of Pará that he cannot afford to let him have two public prosecutors, and declines to allow 1,800\$ for the second one, as asked by telegram.

Good for the Centro Telegrafico! The cyclone registered by the telegrams dated on the 1st hit Louisville in New York, instead of Corboba in Australia, and did considerable damage to the city of Missouri.

On the 2nd the *Gazeta de Noticias* winds up a long article on religious instruction by a quotation from a French authority—Leroy Beaulieu, probably—to the effect that every one should mind his own business.

On the 2nd the *Diario de Noticias* reported that the police had discovered that the originators of the incendiary posters referred to in our last are two lads, about 20 years old, one of whom is connected with a spiritualist journal.

The *Noticias* on the 31st ult. advises the government to simply decree the constitution. The cabinet, so the *Noticias* says, knows better than the people what is good for them and decreeing the constitution will save such a lot of bother.

If that elevation of the new "palace of the Petropolis intendencia" in the *Gazeta* is reliable, the building will hold all of the ex-imperial city and something to spare. Such an idea for a place that is nearly deserted during the greater part of the year, is simply absurd.

Telegrams published here on the 1st inst. announced the serious illness of the Emperor, D. Pedro II. Subsequent advices, however, report a gradual improvement in his health but that he is extremely weak. Dr. Charcot, of Paris, has been in attendance. Telegrams this morning report him convalescent.

It took a pretty big fool to be deceived by the April fool stories this year.

The February expenditure with the police force of the city was 137,650\$167.

The account of the French post-office against that of Brazil in 1889 amounted to 55,987.06 francs.

The provisional government is reported to be considering the advisability of establishing a legation in Switzerland.

A telegram published on the 1st inst. says Barão de Alto-Mearim is going to Russia. What will the Banco Constructor do?

According to the *Correio da Povo* a police ensign here is named *Faquinha*. It is a peculiar name, for a guardian of the peace.

On Tuesday of the past week it was announced that there would be no cabinet meeting. The ministers must rest now and again.

An auctioneer here has modestly asked to be appointed sole disposer of bankrupt estates. Pretensions to monopolies seem to increase as the republic grows older.

Sr. Glazon, the designer of the garden in the Praça da Aclanagação, writes from Europe that he has seen nothing in the way of public gardens there that equals his creation.

The minister of agriculture appears to be alone in granting "Festas Saturday" as a holiday for his employes. This is creating a privilege that should not exist under a republic.

A fight has commenced between the *Cruzada* and the *Apostolo*; *trades union*, or defenders of the ex-state religion. It is not surprising that the sinners chuckle when saints fall out.

The heavy rains of the 30th and 31st ulto, opened a big crack in the walls of the government printing-office. This same building showed signs of cracks almost as soon as it was built.

On the 1st the *Journal do Commercio* says that "perhaps through carelessness" some thousands of leaves of gold, worth 1,200 francs per thousand, had been lost from the ex-Imperial Chapel.

The minister of the interior has informed his colleague of agriculture that he does not see the immediate necessity for chartering a special steamer to carry Ceará emigrants home again.

Yet another lady has applied for registry as a voter. She presented her papers to prove registry at a town in Rio Grande do Sul, but will probably be refused by the ingallant minister of the interior.

On the 29th ulto, the minister of finance officially patled the inspector of the custom-house on the back for his action in re the "capatazia" business and virtually says: Go it old man! I'll hold your hat!

There may be no connection between the decree of March 29th and the "Centro Telegrafico" messages, but with the issue of the one coincides a modification in the other—the Anglo-Portuguese question has weakened.

A Brazilian painter received 150 francs for a fruit piece shown at the Paris exposition. If the artist could turn out one of these paintings per diem, he would make a living; modest, perhaps, but still a living.

The minister of agriculture has accepted the proposal of Messrs. Morris N. Kohn and João Martins for the rental of the beer garden in the Passeio Publico. Morris is certainly in luck this time. *Viva a republica!*

The *Journal do Commercio* tells a story of some Rio "swells" who raised a subscription among themselves and presented it to the parish priest of an interior town. The indignant inhabitants drove them out of the town.

The minister of agriculture has fixed 45 minutes as "grub" time for the employes of the Central of Brazil railway. The minister does not state whether cigarette-smoking time is included, an act of administration needing correction.

The secretary of the Rio de Janeiro state treasury advised the world that the rain on the 30th ulto, "spoiled" his books, his companions and masters and not mere book-case ornaments. Sr. Alberto Brandão has our sincere sympathy.

A telegram published here on the 2nd states that the *Diario de Noticias* of Bahia had come out "in frank opposition" to the governor of that state, who had tendered his resignation to the central government, but that this was refused.

Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro has been elected an honorary member of the Rio Jockey Club, because he decreed a prize of 5,000\$ to be run for at the Hippodromo Guanabara, thus animating the development of horse-breeding (racing?).

Two crowds of children, one representing Castile Hill and the other the Rua da Misericordia, organized and armed themselves with sticks, the one to average, the other to resist, an insult offered a member of the former. The battle did not come off, for neither side was inclined to assume the offensive. This can hardly be called an alarming rumor.

The president of Chili seems unlucky; he has the influenza a second time apparently.

The sentinels on duty on Thursday and Friday last carried their rifles reversed as usual.

The local press notes that the ceremonies of holy week were largely attended, showing that the separation of church and state has not affected the real religious sentiments of the people.

The police authority in charge of the incendiary posters affairs reports that the spiritualist conspirator stated that the posters had been inspired by an influence beyond the tomb.

The "Centro Industrial do Brazil" requests all employers of labor to send lists of their workmen to the proper authorities that they may be enrolled as electors. Not content with protecting national industry, the "Centro" wishes to produce voters.

The constitutional commission has adopted the draft presented by Dr. Americo Brasiliense as a basis for discussion and amendment in its preparation of the definite project of a constitution. This draft is copied closely after the constitution of the United States.

On the 28th ult. 125 Spanish immigrants arrived from the south who complained that they had been deceived by agents and "explored" by employers. They asked to be sent home, but this the government refused to do. They are therefore now adrift in the streets of this city.

The minister of the interior has dispensed with the services of the two citizens who were charged with the inventory of the archives of the Senate. One of the citizens has been filling the press with his ideas on education, whether derived from the archives of the Senate, or not, we do not know.

On the 31st ult. the minister of justice had a conference with the general-in-chief, head of the provisional government, the minister of foreign affairs had a conference with the minister of finance and the minister of finance had a prolonged conference with the minister of justice.

There appears to have been quite a little tempest caused here over the Sergipe vagabonds sent to "volunteer" in the army. One newspaper man calls the governor of the state of Sergipe bad names because he sent the vagabonds down—where we have more than a sufficiency—and another prominent man—a philologist—defends the governor.

According to a writer in the *Correio da Povo*, "the journalist who respects himself should have in one hand the pen and in the other the sword." This is shocking doctrine, perhaps a revolver in a handy drawer would not meet the views of this writer, but a bow-knife between his teeth should fill the bill.

On the 6th inst. the *Diario de Noticias* publishes half a column of notes all tending to show that the old liberal party is organizing, that an active correspondence is being carried on with Visconde de Ouro Preto, that Sr. Caetano de Oliveira has disappeared, etc. If these are not alarming reports, we are unable to classify them. We call for the arrest of the *Diario's* editor.

The *Journal do Commercio* reports a touching scene on board the Pacific ste. *John Elder* on the 4th. A little dog was carried on board by a passenger, but his passage had not been paid and £7 was demanded. The owner found this price too high and the dog was torn from his lamenting master—and mistress—but the £7 was finally paid and the dog accompanied his owners.

According to a local journal a case of kerosene costing 68\$00 in Rio "stood in" 17\$28 to a consumer near Barbacena, Minas Geraes, about 10 hours by rail from this city. The freight was 58\$40 and the state of Minas collected 280\$0. This case of oil cost about \$1.50, cost and freight to Rio, and under Brazilian law "stuck-punky" reaches the consumer costing about \$8!

On the 2nd inst. the *Journal do Commercio* states that there is a Portuguese in jail here since January, who has never been arrested (?), against whom no charge exists on the books, and whose proofs of good behavior are in order. Moreover, according to the same journal, a request from the consul for the discharge of the man has not been complied with. The chief of police must have lost his equilibrium.

We regret to note that Mr. John Wetson, for many years a resident of this country and known to many Americans and Englishmen, principally those interested in mining, is now an inmate of the Misericordia hospital, suffering from paralysis, and is in great need of assistance. We shall be pleased to receive subscriptions for Mr. Wetson's relief at this office, and trust that his old friends and acquaintances will respond liberally.

On the 31st ult. the *Gazeta de Noticias* takes the scalp of every critic of Brazil that resides abroad. Our colleague appears to have been attacked with acute *estrangorophobia* and even gets after the offensive Brazilian representatives abroad, completely oblivious of the fact that Sr. Ruy Barbosa first discredited Brazilian diplomats by his virtually appointing a Portuguese journalist as the official representative of the republic in Europe.

A very sad accident occurred in the bay on the afternoon of the 3rd, Sr. Oscar Manganon, a well known stock broker, with his brother and a party of friends, were sailing a cutter, when a squall struck the boat, the rigging became entangled and the boat capsized. Sr. Manganon and his brother were drowned, the former it is supposed in attempting to save the latter, but the others were saved. The bodies were recovered on the 5th and 6th, and were buried yesterday with marked demonstrations of sympathy. From all we can learn, the accident was due to a lack of care and experience in managing the boat.

The Correo do Povo association was duly transformed into a joint-stock company on the 2nd inst. The political management of the paper will remain in the hands of Dr. Alfredo M. Pereira.

According to O'Patiz the reception accorded Mr. James Fenner Lee, secretary of the legation of the United States, by Gen. Deodoro on April 1st was granted "in attention to the noble origin of the document conveying the congratulatory motion passed by the "North American" congress upon the declaration of the Brazilian republic. Mr. Lee having no diplomatic position, according to O'Patiz, he should have kept the congratulations or sent them by mail—the Republic of the United States of North America not having yet been recognized by the Brazilian republic.

The Correo do Povo of the 2nd was informed that the long discussed dramatic enterprise is to be placed before investors on the 14th inst. It will be called the Companhia Dramatica Nacional, will have a capital of 600,000\$ in 100\$ shares, and will undertake to organize dramatic companies, give series of representations, bring out a 1st-class opera company every year, open a French "Alcazar" and bring out a French company for the same, to organize circus companies abroad and introduce them here, and to found a mutual benefit society for actors and actresses.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A company for the manufacture of cardboard boxes, capital 200,000\$, is in process of organization.

A company, with 500,000\$ capital, for dealing in and importing drugs is organized or organizing here.

Up to the 1st inst. the Banco do Brazil had issued 2,700,000\$ and the Banco Nacional 4,000,000\$ under the decree of March 8th last.

The March receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom-house amounted to 35,994\$684, and those of the meses do remissas to 20,158\$394.

A decree dated on the 29th ult. forbids the transfer of mining concessions until a certain amount of work has been done on the claims.

On the 31st ult. the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil paid 2,500,000\$ to the Banco Nacional on account of the recent loan of the state of Minas Geraes.

On the 2nd the shareholders of the Pastoral Mineraria comp. decided to increase the capital to 1,500,000\$ and authorized a debenture loan for an equal amount.

Sr. Jose Pinto de Oliveira has filled the vacancy in the auditing committee of the Banco do Brazil caused by the resignation of Sr. Joze Mendes de Oliveira Castro.

According to a Bahia journal on the 25th ult. a church holiday—the custom-house there took in 1\$600, and spent 200\$ with laborers who work for daily pay.

A number of local tobacco dealers have formed a company, or trust, with a capital of 1,000,000\$, and will establish a large factory for the preparation of the article for cigarettes, etc.

In March the Mint reports turning out 689,558 coms. of which 308 were gold pieces of 20\$, 481,000 silver tokens of 500 rs., and the rest nickels of 200 and 100 rs. and bronze of 40 rs.

The director of the Mint has been authorized to send 100,000 to the Caixa da Amortizacao in 1\$000 and 500 reis silver pieces, and 250,000\$ more to be divided among five sub-treasuries in different parts of the country.

A telegram from S. Paulo published here on the 30th ult. says the Companhia company had increased its capital to 10,000,000\$. An increase of capital is generally supposed to mean an increase of debenture debt.

The March receipts of the Santa Catharina custom-house amounted to 99,007\$826, against 46,370\$177 in the same month of last year. The total receipts for the quarter were 334,499\$854, against 125,529\$165 last year.

The governor of São Paulo has authorized a municipal loan of 4,000,000\$ for the city of that name for the consolidation of the municipal debt, sanitary improvements, etc. It looks like a large loan for a city of 65,000 population.

From what we can learn from the S. Paulo papers the bank of emission for that state was only definitely organized on the 28th ult. The S. Paulo people do not appear to be as enthusiastic admirers of the Barroso bank patent as the dwellers in Rio.

The central government has approved the act of the governor of Amazonas permitting the Amazon Steam Navigation company to extend its trips on the Purús, Juma and Javary rivers beyond the terminus fixed by contract, when trade requires this.

An official telegram published here gives the March receipts of the Ceará custom house at 174,240\$229, against 87,828\$988 for the same month last year. A most gratifying increase. Per contra 200,000\$ have just been granted Ceará for the Quixadá reservior.

On the 1st inst. the Banco do Brazil had advanced 15,270,509\$921 to agriculture, showing an increase of 664,973\$681 for March. According to its contract the bank was to advance a total amount of 16,000,000\$, which will be completed by business already decided.

The Correo do Povo was definitely organized as a joint stock company on the 2nd inst. This is the first attempt at a joint stock journal in Rio and the result will be interesting. If individual shareholders are to be entitled to ventilate individual opinions, the directors of the Correo have their work cut out.

The Banco de S. Paulo held an extraordinary general meeting on the 31st at which two propositions were presented—one to unite with the new bank of emission, the other to liquidate, as the bank can not continue under the terms of its original contract. Both propositions were rejected by large majorities.

On the 2nd the Jornal do Commercio mentions a report that the inspection of the custom-house, who has shown praiseworthy energy so far, would propose economies that are to save 200,000\$ to the tax-payers. The amount is small in comparison to what the Argentines are economizing, but very little helps in these days.

The estimates prepared by a commission for public expenses in the state of São Paulo in 1890-91 call for a total of 6,102,851\$390, or 1,032,072\$340 more than the sum voted for the current year. The increase is due to the police force and public instruction. The commission also recommends a special credit of 1,000,000\$ for sanitary improvements in the capital. The receipts for 1890-91 are estimated at 6,213,802\$, or 1,182,082\$ more than in the current year. A large part of this increase is calculated to come from the tax on transportation.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Description (e.g., Rio de Janeiro, April 7th, 1890) and Price/Value (e.g., Par value of the Brazilian milreis of 1000, gold 27 d.).

Table with 2 columns: Description (e.g., Bank rate of exchange, official on London today) and Value (e.g., Present value of the Brazilian milreis of 1000, 51 1/2 cts.).

EXCHANGE.

March 31—Official rates at the banks were 21 1/2 on London, 4 1/2 on Paris, and 4 1/2 on Hamburg at sight. The market became very firm in the afternoon and bank sterling was quoted as at 21 1/2. From second hands business was done at 21 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 10 1/2 and bought with buyers at 10 1/2.

April 1—Official rates at the banks were 21 1/2 on London, 4 1/2 on Paris, and 4 1/2 on Hamburg at sight. A very considerable amount of second hands exchange produced a firmness in the market that subsided during the day, but at the close rates were not at the top. Bank sterling was reported as high as 22, but this rate could not be had generally, and at the close 21 1/2 on London office was quoted. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 21 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/2 and closed with buyers at the latter price, sellers at 21 1/2.

April 2—The Banco Nacional and the Sul Americano were off Brazil at 21 1/2, the other banks at 21 1/2. Bank on Paris 4 1/2, 4 1/2 on Hamburg 4 1/2, 4 1/2 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 21 1/2, both direct and from second hands, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 21 1/2 to 21 1/2. There appeared to be a large amount of second hand paper, and the firmness of the market was supposed to arise from its strength at 21 1/2. The exchange, or with a view to gold purchases, Sovereigns sold at 10 1/2 and 8 1/2, closing with buyers at the former price, sellers at the latter.

April 3 and 4—Exchange of gold and no bills.

April 5—The market opened at 21 1/2 on London at all the banks, which rate was advanced to 22 in the afternoon. On 10th, 21 1/2 on Paris, and 4 1/2 on London, 4 1/2 on Hamburg at sight. Bank sterling was reported direct and at 21 1/2 from second hands, and commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/2. There was not much business done, but the market was very firm. There was no bill, the brokers adjoining our office respect for the death of the noble Sir Mangrove.

April 7—The official rate on London is 22 at all the banks, with the market firm and the tendency to higher rates, as business is expected in the City. Commercial sterling continues scarce and is quoted at 22 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Description (e.g., March 31, 100 Sovereigns) and Price/Value (e.g., 10 1/2).

Table with 2 columns: Description (e.g., April 1, 1244 Sovereigns) and Price/Value (e.g., 10 1/2).

Table with 2 columns: Description (e.g., April 2, 1200 Sovereigns) and Price/Value (e.g., 10 1/2).

Table with 2 columns: Description (e.g., April 3, 1200 Sovereigns) and Price/Value (e.g., 10 1/2).

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th April, 1890.

Exports. Coffee.—The observations of Holy Week have given us but little working days since our last report, which, however, seem to have been variously holidays also. Some 25,000 bags of coffee are supposed to have changed hands, entirely for the United States. Receipts are naturally much smaller than for preceding weeks, but stock again shows some increase. Brokers do not change quotations, the official values of the lower qualities are, however, somewhat below last week. As exchange has been so favorable the possibilities are that the present week will be quiet, but the possibilities are not so steady in their proportions.

Shipments since our last report have been 15,177 bags for the United States, 1,288 for Europe, 1,288 for Cape of Good Hope, 6,964 for Elsewhere.

There were no clearances of coffee by foreign ports at the custom-house during the week.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: Brazil States: Min. 2nd New York Br at Hamburg 10,147; Apr. 2nd New York Br at Hamburg 14,750.

Europe: Apr. 2nd London Post Office Exchange 14,750; Apr. 2nd London Post Office Exchange 14,750.

United States: New York 14,750; Baltimore 14,750; North of Europe & Baltic 14,750; England 14,750; Sandwich Hook Co 14,750; Lisbon E. O. 14,750; Gibraltar E. O. 14,750; Mediterranean 14,750.

Elsewhere: River Plate & West Coast 14,750.

Receipts for the past week have been 47,154 bags, against 52,000 bags for the preceding week and 57,976 bags for the week before.

The market is reported steady this morning at the following quotations: per 100 lbs, per arroba, value.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., Washed, Superior), per 100 lbs, per arroba, value.

Stocks were estimated by the brokers at from 150,000 bags to 215,000 bags.

Table with 2 columns: Description (e.g., Vessel loading and to load, New York Nor st Leaf Ericksen) and Price/Value (e.g., 20,000).

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with multiple columns: Exchange on London, Average price No 6 N.Y. per c, Steamers freight, etc. and rows for various dates (Mar 21, Mar 22, etc.).

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for nine months of 1889-90.

Table with 4 columns: ORIGIN, 1889-90, 1888-89, 1887-88. Rows include United States, New York, Baltimore, etc.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months.

Table with 4 columns: ORIGIN, 1890, 1889, 1888. Rows include United States, New York, Baltimore, etc.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months.

Table with 4 columns: ORIGIN, 1890, 1889, 1888. Rows include United States, New York, Baltimore, etc.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months.

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Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months.

Table with 4 columns: ORIGIN, 1890, 1889, 1888. Rows include United States, New York, Baltimore, etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily bulletin to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Shipments for U.S. States, and Market. Includes sub-sections for Receipts for a day, 3 days, and Weekly Summary.

Weekly Summary table showing Shipments to United States during the week, Sales clearances for the United States, and Stock at Santos this morning.

Imports. The interruption of business by the observations of Holy Week leaves but little report. No Flax has arrived...

Wool. The market is still firm and quotations are unchanged at 78.00 per case. Last month receipts were 26,200 cases...

White Pine. Receipts last month were 2,751 feet, against 2,217 feet in March, 1889. There has been no receipts for the week...

Swedish Pine. Receipts are 294 doz. per May from Gothenburg, which are still on the market. Quotations are still nominal.

Spruce Pine. Nothing to report. Kerosene. Receipts all. The market is still firm and quotations are unchanged at 78.00 per case.

Coal. Receipts have been: 1,466 tons per Ocean, from Cardiff; 1,533 tons Banca, do; 1,670 tons Algona, do.

Cement. Receipts all and quotations are continued, viz: 78,000 bags per lot, for Holland, 88.00 per ton...

Rice. Receipts are 44,000 bags per lot from Rangoon via Europe. The market is flat at \$8.00 per bag.

Codfish. Receipts are 4,212 tubs per lot from Lervey, with quotations at retail about 2.00 per tub.

PARA. Messrs. Singhaiah, Brockhurst & Co. write under date of March 20th.

Rubber. The continued good demand, which at the moment is almost in excess of supplies, together with the favorable statistical position of the article and the increased attention it has commanded...

Less shipments to Europe: per Lathana 6 tons 24; do United States per S. Torone 2,320 tons 24.

BAHIA. From Messrs. Vaughan, McNeil & Co's Market Report dated March 20th.

COCA. Entries are very small and of mixed quality. Sales amount to about 400 bags at \$7.00-\$8.00.

TOBACCO. We have no transactions on the spot to report. Shipments continue on account of dealers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 1. JERSEY. Br bk Danoo 151 tons Hornbaldt, 12 ds. d. ship to Zenha & Silveira.

APRIL 6. PENNSACOLA. Nor bk Loff 840 tons; Endrossen 70 ds. pipe to... Nor bk Charles E. Lafargue; 950 tons; Rend: 58 ds. pipe to U. W. Gross & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 4. PENNSACOLA. Swed bk Wilhelm Gyther; 250 tons. Folberg, ballast.

APRIL 6. FARMINGTON. Br bk Electric; 157 tons. La Smet 6,250 3/4 bales. SMOULDS. Br bk Duane; 151 tons. Homsett, same cargo.

CLEAR AND READY FOR SEA. The master of Br ship Altona reports spilling on March 27th in Lat. 12 29' N. Long. 22 47' W. Br bk Rosette, from Stockholm for the River Plate on March 14th in Lat. 12 29' N. Long. 26 37' W.

FRIGHTS AND CHARTERS. The charters reported are: Port bk Altona, general cargo to Santos, P. 1, thence to Macao and back to Santos, 200, 450 lbs., and Nor bk Professor Nordenskiold, general cargo, Macao and Rio, P. 1.

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. APRIL 1. Abascoford. Pensacola 29 Jan. Algodonilla. Liverpool 29 Jan. Algodonilla. Cardiff 29 Jan.

Table of President Abilio, Prince Arthur, Professor Johnson, Quirino, Rosagnol, Rogner, Salgado, Serrao, Strathgyle, Sully, Sarah, Sardinian, Suez Queen, Suenens, Tusker, Union, Val de Saire, Veritas, Venusia, Victoria, Zeimira.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes Mar. 31 Finance Amer, Apr. 30 Cometa Br, Apr. 1 V de las Ares Fr, Apr. 1 Salerno Gr, Apr. 1 Santa Br, Apr. 1 John Elder Br, Apr. 1 Delonimo Br, Apr. 1 Elbe Br, Apr. 1 Laplace Br, Apr. 1 Altona Br, Apr. 1 Bonaventura Br, Apr. 1 Danzig Br, Apr. 6 Magdalena Br, Apr. 6 St. Fr. Wilton Gr.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes Mar. 31 Vega Br, Apr. 1 Bretagne Fr, Apr. 1 Halifax Br, Apr. 1 Santa Br, Apr. 1 V de las Ares Fr, Apr. 1 Laplace Br, Apr. 1 Altona Br, Apr. 1 Bonaventura Br, Apr. 1 Danzig Br, Apr. 6 Magdalena Br, Apr. 6 St. Fr. Wilton Gr.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 10, 1890.

Table with columns NAME, TONS, WHERE FROM, WHERE TO, CONSIGNED TO. Includes American, Argentinian, British, Danish, and Norwegian vessels.

Table with columns NAME, TONS, WHERE FROM, WHERE TO, CONSIGNED TO. Includes various international shipping lines and their destinations.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 2nd, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

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

SHIPPING.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

RAILWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

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

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY. Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1890

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Apr. 7 Magdalena and Apr. 14 La Plata.

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.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILED PASSENGERS.

FOR NEW YORK: AL. CA Captain Beers..... 3 May ADVANCE " Griffiths... 28 "

The fine packet ALLIANÇA, Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos, will sail 3rd May at 10 a. m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA AND PERNAMBUCO (entering the last named port) PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND ST. THOMAS

Table with columns: To, Passage Rates, Storage. Includes rates for Liverpool and New York.

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhas. 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: Laplace..... April 9th Rosse..... " 12th For Antwerp calling at Southampton (for London) Wordsworth..... April 15th For New Orleans: A steamer..... April 15th For Southern coast Ports: Cavour..... Chatham..... Canby..... or Cabral..... Weekly

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

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON. Due at Rio de Janeiro. Ruapehu..... April 17th Kaikoura..... May 8th 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 Marinhas.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND and LONDON. HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro. Tainui..... April 24th Doric..... May 10th Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TONGAREVA 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 Marinhas.

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DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL. Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux. Oruba..... April 18th Aconagua..... " 16th 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 Marinhas.

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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..... 1st class 100/00 2nd class 70/00 3rd class 50/00 New York via Bremen..... 1st class 120/00 2nd class 80/00 3rd class 60/00 Lisbon..... 1st class 80/00 2nd class 60/00 3rd class 40/00 For further information apply to HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents, Rua da Alfandega No. 10. Rio de Janeiro.

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Gellignite and Dynamite. In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight. Gellignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great lacking power it commends itself for use in this country by reason of the times after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places. Also patent Detonator caps and Blockford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil: Watson, Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua Theophilo Otton, Rio de Janeiro.

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Wanted, for prompt payment, (cash or exchange.) Circular of instructions free. Agents wanted. Commissions of all kinds executed. Address: Frankford Stamp Co., Stamp Importers, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

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.

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 port, may still be obtained at this office.

Political Documents.

The Editor of this paper will cheerfully undertake to receive and distribute books, pamphlets and papers sent here for gratuitous circulation. Authors of papers on political and economical questions, desiring to contribute something toward the organization of constitutional representative institutions in Brazil, will find this a convenient way to reach one who will read and appreciate their discussions. Address: The Rio News, (Caixa A.) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass. A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system. As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Seasickness and Sick Headache, In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Debility, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools. It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take. IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY. Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELS & Co.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE RIO NEWS

Published every Monday.

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

With the beginning of its 17th volume (January, 1890) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 12\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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