

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28TH, 1890

NUMBER 17

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Allen's Hotel, Largo dos Leões. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
JAMES FENNER LEE,
Charge d'Affaires.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 50, 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 Exarista 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 Humayth.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Sundays. Prayer-meeting and hymn practice on Fridays at 7:30 and 8:30 p. m.
S. MATTHEW, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Pinacera 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. 24.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 1, 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. R. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 2.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. 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 10 a. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 83 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, 2nd floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 74, 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 Quatunda.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Express: Minas train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Itabora (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra do Pirajy 8:15, Entre Rios 10:25, and Itabora (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 15:02 a. m. arriving at Barra do Pirajy at 17:15. From Barra do Pirajy train leaves at 17:15 p. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:02, Entre Rios 1:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Minas train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 8:22, Entre Rios at 10:32, and Itabora (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra do Pirajy at 6:58 p. m., arrives at Cachoeira at 11:20 a. m., and 12:20 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 1:25 a. m. From Barra do Pirajy train leaves Barra do Pirajy at 12:20 p. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m. Porto Novo 1:02, Entre Rios 1:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Minas train at 8 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m. 1:15 and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m. second and third to Barra arriving at 8:10 a. m. and 1:55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra at 6:17 and Rio at 8:20 p. m. leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 6:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 a. m.
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 1:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 1:20 p. m. where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro II R.R.).
LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves Nictheroy 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 3:05 p. m. arriving at Nictheroy 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 7:05 p. m. From Macaé train leaves at 1:5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Nictheroy 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 Nictheroy.
CORCOADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 30, 8, 10 a. m. and 12 m., 3 and 5, 30 p. m. returning from Patricas at 7, 35, 10, 12 a. m., 2, 4, 45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 8, 9, 30, 11 a. m., 12, 30, 4, 30, 5 and 6, 30 p. m. returning at 8, 35, 10, 05, 11, 35 a. m., 1, 05, 2, 35, 4, 05, 5, 35 and 6, 10 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHEAST RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway at 6 a. m. week-days, and 5 p. m. Sundays arriving at Petropolis at 9:15 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the Northern line. Trains for Petropolis leave the Largo da Prahita at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 9:15 and 6:05. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. on week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Biblioteca, Museo, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Olivares, No. 84, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, 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. 91 Rua 1ª de Março, 12 to 13 p. m.; residence 19 Rua de Hamayth.
Dr. W. Hovelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Acupuncture; formerly of Saint St. and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 8 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,
Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.
E. de F. Central.

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 1 time a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7\$200. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at
No. 1 Largo do Paço.

TIJUCA

WHITE'S HOTEL.

This old and well known establishment—originally known as "BEXBY'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,
JOHN WHITE.

Comfortable apartms., good table, moderate charges. Swimming baths and douches free to visitors.
Telephone No. 220.

HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.

58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.
P. O. Box 288.
Rio de Janeiro.

Importer and manufacturer's agent.
Correspondence solicited.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite
In cases of 50 lbs. ea. nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commends itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes 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 Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor. NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking cloth 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 depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, 10.

The Imperial Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants
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Water supplied on short notice

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RIO DE JANEIRO

and
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36 & 38, Calle Maipú,
BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

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WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Oporto, Douro 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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E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
Cognac,
Exporteur de Cognac

Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers 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 Longwell's Rubber Stamps.
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HAUPT & Co.

50, Rua da Alfandega
CAIXA 766.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Representatives in Brazil of
FRIED. KRUPP,
Essen, Rhineland.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Law of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
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Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING;
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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL PAPERS AND INK TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS, SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING,
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Callendars.

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JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
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BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)
BURNHAM, PARRY, 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 interchangeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers
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ANDREW STEELE & Co.,
Import and Commission Merchants,

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Telephone 678.

HAUPT & Co.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Imports and Commissions.
Railway Material.
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General and Commission Merchants,
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AGENTS FOR
Several leading Manufacturers,
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Rio de Janeiro.

OKELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva
22 Beco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE
Northern Assurance Company,
General and Commission Merchants

for 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 accepting the risk from date of application and where claims are paid immediately on presentation of satisfactory proofs of death.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

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

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Total assets (£ 19,800,509), Increase of Assets over 1887 (2,281,070), Surplus (4,311,399), Increase of Surplus over 1887 (521,598), Total Insurance in Force (114,420,028), and New Business done during 1888 (32,069,486).

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.

The Equitable has the largest surplus and does a larger business than any other Life Insurance company in the world and hence is better able to pay its policy holders larger dividends.

For further information apply to Branch Office

RUA COSTA PEREIRA No. 171 RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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

Fire 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 1 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:

O'kell, Wilson, & Co.

21, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva.

Telephone No. 193.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital (£ 1,000,000), Ditto, paid up (£ 500,000), and Reserve Fund (£ 150,000).

Draws on

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

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

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital (£ 1,250,000), Capital paid up (£ 625,000), and Reserve fund (£ 360,000).

Draws on:

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

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & 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

Table listing branches: London and County Banking Company Limited (London), Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas (Paris), Deutsche Bank (Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main), Banque d'Anvers (Antwerp), Banca Generale, and agencies (Rome, Genoa, Naples, Milan, and other Italian cities), Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies (Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz, Malaga, Taragona, Valencia, and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands), Banco de Portugal, and agencies (Lisbon and other Portuguese cities), and London & River Plate Bank Limited (Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario), Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co. (New York).

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

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030.)

Draws on:

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

Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Table with 2 columns: Interest rate and Term. Includes 4% p. a. for 2 to 4 months, 5% p. a. for 5 to 9 months, and 6% p. a. for 10 to 12 months.

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

Boettger-Krah, Directors.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between Bremen - United States, Brazil, River Plate, China, Japan, Australia.

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

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

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1st-cl., and 3rd-cl. Includes Rio-Antwerp, Bremen (500 Marks, 100\$500), New York via Bremen (1,000, 150\$000), and Lisbon (500, 70\$400).

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60. Rio de Janeiro.

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.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS &c., FROM BRAZIL

AND THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES. 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.

To let.—A furnished house, in a healthy situation, for five months. Apply: Caixa 612, Correio Geral.

Situation wanted by an experienced merchant, knowing perfectly bookkeeping and the English, Spanish, French and German languages. First rate references. Please address "A. Z. 101" at the office of The Rio News (Caixa A).

A gentleman engaged in the city desires partial board and residence in a private family, in Rio or suburbs, where cheerful society and occasional music may be obtained. Highest references given. H. A. B., Caixa do Correio No. 965.

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 men who will read and appreciate their discussions.

Address: The Rio News, (Caixa A.) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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.

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Subscription: 20\$00 per annum for Brazil \$30.00 or £4 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.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28th, 1890.

THE continued arrests of private individuals on vague charges of sedition, and the insane clamor of the semi-official press for stronger repressive measures, is doing more than the government may think to unsettle confidence and arouse discontent. No one will dispute the assumption that the great majority of the population, either of this city, or of the whole country, desire peace and security for the ordinary transaction of business. There may be a few theatrical agitators, mostly immature boys, who want disorder and uncertainty in order to win a little local distinction, but it is rare indeed that these fellows ever reach the point of becoming genuine revolutionists. If the government adopts the policy of using repressive measures every time one of these youngsters beats upon his breast, or of crying sedition every time any one ventures to criticise a public act, then all hope of a peaceful organization of the republic must be laid aside. The repression of all criticism and opposition is not the way to restore liberty and establish free institutions. It is an abuse of authority which is more likely to lead to a despotic form of government, like that so long ruling at the River Plate, than to a republic. The experience through which Brazil is now passing must have a determining influence on the future of the country, and will go far to decide whether we are to have free representative institutions or a centralized despotism. Free discussion is absolutely necessary for the education of the people. It may not hasten organization, but it will help to educate the people and will tend to clothe them with a dignity and independence which they have thus far never known. One of the bad results of the repressive measures and imaginary seditions is already apparent. Immediately after the revolution no one dreamed of anything else but a constituent assembly for the discussion and adoption of a constitution; now the whole country is clamoring for the adoption of the constitution by a plebiscite, or its promulgation by decree—and for the openly-expressed reason that the people want this period of transition terminated by the quickest process possible, and because they fear the results of submitting the question to discussion. This is certainly not complimentary or creditable to the provisional government, for it is a manifest expression of a lack of confidence. Either the public has lost faith in the impartiality and good intentions of the provisional government, or they are so tired of uncertainty and constant alarms that the quickest solution, even if the most objectionable, is most preferred.

ANOTHER phase of the present situation is the clearly-apparent tendency toward a centralized, dictatorial republic, rather than a decentralized, federal system. The disfavor manifested toward the organization of

The new tariff project in the United States proposes a duty of 15 per cent. on hides. The object of the protectionists, apparently, is to destroy what little trade they now have with South America.

A report comes from Chili that a treaty has been made between Brazil, Peru and the Argentine Republic creating an alliance against Chili. The treaty is denied at Buenos Aires, but Sr. Quintino has nothing to say about it. It is probably untrue, however.

Le Brésil Republicain declares that if Canada shakes off the yoke of perfide Albion it will be to declare its independence, and the Yankees may, therefore, abandon all ideas that Canada means to follow the American republic. Our colleague states the fact so positively, that it must be considered true.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Jornal do Commercio says that the statutes of the S. Paulo bank of emission, Ruy Barbosa patent, were approved on the 16th inst.

A joint-stock dairy is in process of organization with a capital of 400,000\$. It will be known as the "Companhia de Lacteos."

The second call, 5\$ per share, on the shares of the Banco das Classes Laboriosas was made for the 25th, but the directors extended the time to the 30th.

Subscribers for shares in the "Manufactura de Fumos" company will only receive 50 per cent. of their applications, excepting such as applied for 10 shares down.

The subscription lists of the "Seguranca e Previdencia" company (mutual aid and insurance) were closed on the 23rd; the capital asked for, 500,000\$, was all taken.

The state of Espirito Santo seems to be advancing. It has lately repaid 30,000\$ advanced by the Treasury for urgent necessities, has all its debts paid up and a balance on hand.

The customs receipts of Parahyba thus far this year have been as follows: January 31, 398,564.2; February 55,800\$ and March 22,030\$. The returns have just been received by telegraph.

On the 19th the payment of 28,783.13 was authorized for material furnished by Messrs. Davivier & Co. for the water supply works, recently taken from the control of Sr. Frontin.

The "Nacional de Alcools Extrafinos" company was duly organized on the 22nd, and on the same day the "Fabrica de Vidros e Cristaes do Brazil" company, capital 400,000\$, was also organized.

On the 25th one of the local journals mentions a report that the Lloyd Brasileiro had purchased the Trapiche Reis. The Lloyd Brasileira and Banco Constructor will own the whole republic before very long.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Caixa de Credito Commercial on the 24th determined to change the name of their institution to the "Banco de Credito Commercial" and increase the capital to 1,000,000\$.

The Novidades, less discreet than the Diario Official, gives the names of the organizers of the Park regional bank. They are Barão de Ibiapaba, John Mackee, José Paes de Carvalho, Emilio A. de Castro Martins, Francisco Leite Chermont and João Galbardo da Costa e Cunha.

The illustrious directory of this enterprise (Lloyd Brasileiro) took charge yesterday of their duties; it is one of the greatest future for our fatherland and of extended horizon for all who have collaborated in it. Diario da Commercio, April 23rd. Perhaps so, colleague!

On the 23rd the Associação Commercial of Rio Grande do Sul telegraphed the minister of finance that it was "intimately satisfied" with his bank, to be established in that state. Familiarity breeds contempt, is an old saying; perhaps intimacy will lead to similar results in Rio Grande do Sul.

A quorum of stockholders in the Compressed Air company did not respond to the invitation to meet for organization on the 25th and another meeting was called for the 26th, when the company was organized. The directors elected are: Sr. Henrique Braithe, Francisco José da Silva Rocha and José Ricardo Augusto Leal. The capital is 2,000,000\$.

Sr. Curvello, who was sent as special treasury delegate to look after the smugglers on the Rio Grande do Sul frontier, has been relieved at his request and Sr. Bernardino do Amaral Savage takes charge of the post. A telegram dated on the 23rd states that the Argentine authorities had consented to permit Brazilian officers to follow smugglers over the frontier.

There were three proposals for the São Paulo municipal loan of 4,000,000\$ opened on the 24th, none of which were wholly acceptable. Mr. A. J. P. Hargreaves offered the loan at 80, the interest to be 4 1/2% gold, for a foreign syndicate; Mr. Henrique Wright offered at 92, interest 7%; and Sr. Freitas Paranhos [for the Banco da Lavoura e Commercio] offered at 92, interest 5% gold. All required a mortgage on municipal revenues as a security. We hear the first is preferred, but that modifications are asked in the conditions.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 28th, 1890.

Table with 2 columns: Item description (e.g., Par value of the Brazilian milreis) and Price/Value.

EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., April 22, April 23) and Exchange rate.

Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., April 24) and Exchange rate.

Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., April 25) and Exchange rate.

Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., April 26) and Exchange rate.

Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., April 27) and Exchange rate.

Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., April 28) and Exchange rate.

Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., April 29) and Exchange rate.

Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., April 30) and Exchange rate.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Item description (e.g., April 22, Sovereigns) and Price.

Table with 2 columns: Item description (e.g., April 23, Banco Nacional) and Price.

Table with 2 columns: Item description (e.g., April 24, Banco Nacional) and Price.

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Table with 2 columns: Item description (e.g., April 27, Banco Nacional) and Price.

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Table with 2 columns: Item description (e.g., Banco Mercantil dos Varejistas) and Price.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th April, 1890.

Exports.

Coffee.—The business done the past week was contracted for some time ago, and the deliveries to exporters are estimated at about 60,000 bags. Quotations have been steadily maintained and the market reported firm all along, but at the moment the requirements of exporters are apparently satisfied and the market is quiet. Exchange has fluctuated considerably and sterling cost has in consequence ruled lower, as the exchange has stiffened somewhat, the effect on the coffee market could be to keep off business. A fire, referred to in another column, embarrassed shippers for a time, as the stores of one of the principal packers were damaged by the accident, and in its extinction. Exactly how much coffee is damaged is not yet known, for there some 10 or 12 insurance companies insured, and surveying the damaged coffee must be the first thing the estimate is about from 15,000 to 20,000 bags, of which 6,000 bags were to have gone by the Kepler to New York, but were left for the Others.

Table with 2 columns: Destination (e.g., United States, Europe) and Quantity.

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DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item description (e.g., Receipts for 7 days) and Price.

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WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Item description (e.g., Shipments for United States) and Quantity.

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DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchanges. Includes sub-tables for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchanges.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. Table listing ship names, companies, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. Table listing ship names, companies, and departure dates.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. Table listing ship names and destinations.

—A lighter from the Royal Mail str La Plata, and the cargo on board, were totally destroyed by fire on the 23rd inst. Cause not known.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS. Table listing various goods and their shipping costs.

Imports. Table listing various goods and their quantities.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for Date, Name, Where From, and Consigned To.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship departures with columns for Date, Name, Where To, and Cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 27th, 1890.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Registered, Where From, and Consigned To.

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quotations large contracts were closed during the month. At present the tone of the market is weaker, chiefly for heavy hides, consequent on the very dull news from Europe, but, notwithstanding, *adulterata* now hold out for higher prices than they obtained before, in view of our rates of exchange being further considerably declining and there is for the moment, no chance of buying at any thing less than the above quotations. Business in dry hides during the month has been of a retail character, only and sales for exportation have been limited to small lots for Hamburg at the parity of 11 1/2 per cent. per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission for American and 12 1/2 per cent. per kilo, for heavy hides. The news from the United States being again better, there is for that destination are not offering higher prices for American hides than the above, but the only two *paraguanas*, one still hold stock, about 1000 cases, and the other, they still in hopes of doing better by waiting, and refuse naming any prices for the moment. Supplies from the interior have been very moderate.

Horsehair—Has continued in good demand, and the small lots which are offered for sale have found ready buyers, at equal to 1 1/2 per cent. per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission.

Wool—Continues in extremely brisk demand for local consumption and prices have now risen to 1850 per 150 lbs. for fine wool, at \$250 per centimeter and 1850 for coarse wool. Some few parcels, which were offered during the month, at one found buyers at these figures.

Export of hides since January 1st: United States, 1890, 47,471; Europe, 125,098; 1889, 127,400; 1888, 85,736.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's Monthly Despatch, dated London, March 24th. Coffee—With a good general demand prices advanced upon all descriptions, but on the receipt of increased estimates of the Rio crops giving the present at 2,500 and the 1889-90 at 3,500,000 bags, the market for 'rumors' rapidly depreciated, and at one time showed a fall of 6c from the highest spot price, however, shows but little alteration, holders remaining firm.

Several parcels of Rio have been sold for America, prices here being still some shillings below the parity of New York quotations. The total increase in the stocks during February was only 12,000 tons, Europe 5,000, America 1,400 decrease. Deliveries 1,400 tons larger than January; for the two months however, they are much about the same as last year, 100,529 against 100,770 tons. From the Zollverein returns it would appear that consumption there had been the reverse of what was justly affected by the increased value of coffee, deliveries during January being nearly 10,000 tons, against the monthly average last year of 9,428 tons. The world's visible supply, which on February 1st was 175,000 tons, shows a decrease during the month of over 11,000 tons.

The Java estimate of government coffee is 583,428 piculs, Menado 2,354 and Padang 68,000, nearly all of which has been delivered at the shipping ports. The year's exports January-December, were 478,240 piculs government and 478,353 piculs private growth. The world's visible supply, with a strong enquiry carried in the month a large quantity of Brazil changed hands "ex spot," including a good proportion of low and low fair samples. The market, however, closes with a quiet tone, but sellers are not disposed at present to accept much lower rates.

Imports, for two months: Holland, 1888, 1889, 1890. Table listing import values for various countries.

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RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's Market Report, dated, March 23rd. Supplies of cattle during the month have continued on a liberal scale, amounting to about 80,000 head, in all for the season to about 200,000, against 228,000 some time last year and 190,000 in 1888.

Prices have been firmly maintained at 60c for beef, 5 1/2 kilo f. o. b. with freight and commission for heavy ox, and 3 1/2 kilo f. o. b. per kilo for light ox and cow-hides, at which

state institutions, the maintenance of national supervision over petty local concerns, the extension and strengthening of central authority, and the many acts of arbitrary power occurring here and elsewhere, under the protection and for the interests of the central government, are all clear indications of the tendency to which we allude. Logically, if Brazil is to be a federal republic composed of self-governing states, then the state governments ought to be organized first. Without these there will be nothing to federate. The two or three instances where local action has been taken toward such organization has been signally and mysteriously suppressed. The continued appointment of regular army officers to civil governorships is another indication of a purpose to maintain the centre and source of all authority in this capital. Then, in addition, the recent organization of a new cabinet department based principally on a service (public instruction) which in a federal republic should be left wholly to the control of the states, is direct evidence of a change of purpose among the ministers themselves. Whether a centralized republic composed of departments governed by appointed prefects is better than one of federated states governing themselves, may still be an open question, but it would be well were the government to stick to one of the two systems rather than to the inconsistent combination now apparent.

We must confess to a feeling of decided relief over the adjournment of the Pan-American Congress at Washington. Though assembled for the best of purposes—the better political and commercial union of American nations—it has been so hampered by selfish interest and narrow views, that its usefulness passed away almost before its organization was completed. Could it have achieved a common political understanding in regard to the questions likely to affect the western continent, could it have improved and extended commercial relations between these new-world nations, could it have secured uniform coinage, weights, measures, customs and maritime regulations, and could it have founded an international court of arbitration for the settlement of disputes, it would have achieved one of the grandest works of the world's history. But these results soon became absolutely unattainable—and that, in our opinion, through the abominable policy of the protectionists of the United States. It is a bitter confession for an American to make, but the truth is that the United States has played a part in this Congress which can not be considered in any other light than as discreditable to her wealth, power and intelligence. To invite the attendance of a number of smaller foreign states at a congress for the purpose of bewildering them by an exhibition of American progress and wealth, and then to try and over-reach them in a commercial agreement, is most decidedly discreditable. While we asked for everything, we were prepared to yield nothing. It may be that these foreign guests will return home fully impressed with the wealth and progress of the United States, but they will also bring home with them an impression of American selfishness and commercial narrowness which will not be forgotten for many years. In fact, the unfavorable impression received of American restrictions on trade and of American unfairness and greediness in commercial negotiation with weaker powers, will more than counterbalance the favorable impressions received. The great republic could have yielded everything and still have been the chief gainer in the bargain, but she yielded nothing, loses everything, and indefinitely postpones the day of commercial union between the nations of this continent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Taubaté, S. Paulo, is crowing because it has 2,000 voters. The candidates will not see it in the same light.

—Casa Branca, S. Paulo, is to have two postmen instead of one. The republican club there secured this favor.

—A coasting steamship line has been organized in Rio Grande do Sul for service between that state and Rio de Janeiro.

—It is satisfactory to note that the parish of "Curral d'El Rey," Sabará, Minas Geraes, has had its name changed to "Bello Horizonte."

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has authorized the purchase of 500 copies of a work on the chorography of the state for the public schools.

—The S. Paulo provisional municipal government is considering a project to construct an avenue, 100 metres wide, right around their city.

—Uberaba, Minas Geraes, is in a bad way. According to the special correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, the town clock goes too fast.

—The man who manages the funerals in the capital of Rio de Janeiro has been authorized to sell stamps. Are they for the permits, or for the dead?

—A telegram received by the minister of finance on the 23rd advised the capture by the Rio Grande do Sul authorities of contraband goods valued at 200,000\$.

—The Bahia telegrams report that the police are investigating the late terrible disaster there. This may serve to amuse the police, but as no one is to be hung, where is the use of it?

—On the 19th the governor of Rio de Janeiro recognized the claim of Nova Friburgo to have two notaries-public, and promptly appointed the second man. Both now will starve, probably.

—A telegram published here on the 23rd leads to a belief that the people of Macabé, Rio de Janeiro, were not inclined to rejoice upon the anniversary of the martyrdom of Trilentes.

—It is reported that an important contraband has been secured at Pernambuco by the customs officials, which was concealed in a false bottom of a steamer, the commander of which has been arrested.

—The fight over the children in Taubaté seems to continue. The parish priest has recently announced that religious instruction can be obtained by children and adults at 6 p. m. on Sundays at his church.

—The police delegate of Alegrete, Rio Grande do Sul, marches the vagabonds through the streets to the music of a drum and offers their services to the highest bidder, to the intense amusement of the population.

—If the repeatedly published telegrams are reliable, the capital of the state of Minas Geraes will be removed from Ouro Preto to some other locality. Ouro Preto seems to have disagreeable effects on people just now.

—In São Paulo all male citizens under 21 years of age who are married, military officers, graduates of institutions of learning (bachelors and doctors) and clergymen in holy orders, are permitted to register as voters.

—The sub-treasurer at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, was robbed of 3,000\$ in nickel a few days since. As may be imagined, the thief did not carry it away on his shoulder. The treasurer made up the loss from his own pocket.

—Ex-minister Demetrio Ribeiro is publicly advocating the candidacy of Benjamin Constant, minister of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs, for the first President of the republic. Would it not be well to create a republic first?

—According to published telegrams the platform of the newly appointed governor of Pernambuco is perfectly satisfactory. He proposes to follow his predecessor's steps in guaranteeing peace and justice and restraining anarchy; and no man could say fairer!

—According to the report of the chief of the medical commission sent to Corumbá last November and published in the *Diario Official* on the 25th inst., Corumbá, Mato Grosso, offers no enticements to residents in other cities to change their abodes.

—On the 14th the minister of interior notified the governors of states that they are granted six months to organize their respective annual vaccination services, after which time he will give them no further assistance than the supply of vaccine matter in cases of epidemic.

—A Doctor Doria, who from his name appears to be a relative of Barão de Loreto, the ex-minister of empire, was arrested on the 23rd at Curitiba, Paraná, for making a violent attack upon the government on the 21st in a speech. He has been sent to Rio for trial by the military commission.

—On the 23rd telegrams were published here noticing police interference with the *Correio de Santos* and stating that a cavalry force had been sent to Santos from S. Paulo.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the post-master at Santos to pay 350\$ per month rent for the building occupied by him. As 4,000\$ per annum represents at 5 per cent. a capital of 80,000\$, could not the post-office authorities buy a house in Santos for something less than this sum?

—The clerk of the police subdelegate at Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, said he would resign rather than buy books to keep the civil registry in, and kept his notes on bits of paper. The minister of the interior on the 17th ordered the books to be supplied to this unruly police authority, instead of sending him to "plant potatoes" somewhere.

—On the 24th inst. the remains of Charles Rileyrolles, a proscrip of the second French empire, who died at Netheroy, Rio de Janeiro, were removed to a mausoleum erected in his honor by the state. The consul and principal representatives of the French colony were present, besides the governor of the state and other authorities.

—A body of itinerant tinkers, said to be Greek gypsies, have been carrying things with a high hand in Rio de Janeiro near Campos. Their mode of procedure was to offer their professional services to sugar planters and demand very high remuneration, and they enforced compliance by "lifting" cattle and horses. One account says that 61 are in the jail at Campos, but a very large number is reported to be still on the war-path.

—The police delegate reports examining the bones of a male found where a cemetery formerly existed at Macabé, Rio de Janeiro, among which was an iron hand cuff locked with a brass padlock. The condition of the bones rendered any identification impossible, but they are supposed to be the remains of one Motta Coqueira who was hung at Macabé some 35 years ago handcuffed, and buried in the same condition. The man was convicted of a horrible murder and his conviction and death formed the subject of a romance published here some years ago.

—On the 18th a Portuguese was arrested and put into prison in Santos for some cause of slight importance. On Sunday night three policemen ran across a party of Portuguese carrying walking sticks, which they took away from them *sans ceremonie*. This angered the Portuguese so that they at once assembled a mob of about 80 men, all armed with guns, knives and sticks, who made an assault on the three policemen and gravely wounded two of them. Eleven of the mob were afterwards arrested, but the feeling against the petty tyranny of the police still runs high, and may lead to further trouble.

—The administration of the provisional governor of Bahia, Sr. Manoel Victorino Pereira, appears to have been so objectionable to the people of that city that a popular meeting was called for the 26th to petition Marshal Deodoro for his removal. The governor applied to the military authorities for a force to suppress the movement, which was refused him—the military officers evidently being in league with the populace. The governor thereupon telegraphed his resignation to Rio, which was promptly accepted and Lieut. Gen. Hermes Ernesto da Fonseca, brother of Marshal Deodoro and commander of the military forces in Bahia, was appointed provisional governor *ad interim*. The new governor took charge of affairs on the 26th and order was promptly restored.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Macabé and Campos railway is called for the 8th prox. to consider another fusion project with the Leopoldina company.

—On the 24th the shareholders of the Villa Isabel tramway were invited to transfer their shares to the Banco Constructor, they receiving 237\$ per 200\$ share on transfer.

—The commission appointed by the minister of agriculture to examine and report upon the D. Theresia Christina railway, the Tubarão mines, etc., left for its field of labor on the 24th inst.

—A dividend of 14% was authorized at the general meeting of the Mogyana line on the 20th. At the same time the salary of the president of the company was raised to 18,000\$ per annum, and the annual remuneration of the directors was fixed at 2,400\$ each.

—O *Pariz* on the 23rd says "We are acquainted with a proposition presented by the shareholders of the Macabé and Campos Railway company, with the necessary majority, for a fusion with the Leopoldina Railway company, the Macabé and Campos company receiving 6,000,000\$ in cash, or in 6½ per cent. debentures, besides 9,000,000\$ in shares of the re-organized company, there pertaining to each Macabé share 100\$ in money and 150\$ in shares. We also hear that there will be presented by one of the most important banks, representing a syndicate in this city, a proposal which is connected with the voyage of an important capitalist and banker who should leave for Europe early in May. The contemplated fusion of the Macabé and Campos and Leopoldina companies appears to us of great economic importance, resulting, perhaps, in the greatest railway of Brazil."

—The receipts of the Minas and Rio railway in 1889 amounted to 806,126\$96c and the expenditures 523,478\$75c, leaving a surplus of 282,648\$21c. The road carried 79,246 head of cattle during the year, from which the Minas and Rio line received 249,776\$320 and the D. Pedro II line (Central do Brazil) about 325,000\$.

—The general meeting of the Mogyana company on the 20th was somewhat stormy over the proposed fusion of the main line with its extension into Minas (guaranteed) and its branches. No conclusion was reached until a compromise was offered, by which the present reserve fund (cash and shares) shall be distributed *pro rata* among the trunk line shareholders, and that 3,150 whole shares shall be distributed proportionally among the 70,000 shares of the trunk line and the 8,750 of the Rio Grande extension.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is asserted that the departures of working people from the Argentine Republic now outnumber the arrivals.

—It is announced that Dr. Carlos Maria Ramirez declines the appointment of Uruguayan minister to Brazil.

—According to a telegram from Buenos Aires on the 25th the sale of the railways of that province has not yet been consummated.

—The Brazilian legation at Montevideo having purchased a residence, the Brazilian minister in Buenos Aires now proposes to purchase the "palacete Sebeor" for a similar purpose.

—Col. Lorenzo Latorre, ex-dictator of Uruguay, has arrived in Buenos Aires where he intends to fix his residence. He was not permitted to land in Uruguay.

—It is stated that the repairs on the *Almirante Brown* will cost about £100,000. What an expense for a bankrupt country, which requires a costly ironclad about as much as a dog requires a sealskin jacket!

—By forging stamps and signatures a young Italian *despachante* at the Buenos Aires custom house has been able to secure at least \$200,000 by fraud. He made his escape in time, and the authorities are now investigating the matter.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 25th says that the vice-president of the republic, Sr. Pellegrini, has addressed a letter to President Celman attributing the present crisis to the abuse of loans and the system of mortgaging the future. He points out that the government requires 150 millions to pay interest on its foreign debt, for which it has only 24 millions. He urges economy and labor—both extremely distasteful to the Argentine,—and opposes the projected new loan. He does not consider the present issue of currency excessive, and asks for a revision of the law of mortgages.

—On the 14th inst. the President of Uruguay sent two messages to Congress. One explains that the deficit on February 28th last amounted to \$2,834,213, to which must be added \$900,000 more as the probable deficit up to 30th June next. To meet this, he recommends a new 6% loan. The second message referred to extraordinary and sundry expenses of the cabinet departments for April, May and June, amounting to \$132,000. When our Platine neighbors adopt the rule of holding their ministers responsible for spending anything over the appropriations, then perhaps they will be able to prevent these abuses.

—The present situation is all the more serious as the majority of the so-called free banks are in a critical condition; their balance-sheets are unique in the records of banking; they are a slander on the fair name of the country; the banks, with large capital, large issues, no reserves, no cash, so to say, are a financial barbarism; they are not worthy of the name of banks and the sooner they are wound up the better. Such is the gravity of the situation that Argentine newspapers actually announce that some of these banks have considerably exceeded their authorised issue of paper money; this means that there are fraudulent issues of paper money in the Republic. One paper goes so far as to state that the Bank of Cordoba has exceeded its legal issue by 15 millions, that the National Bank of this city for the sake of national decorum took up that excess of issue and returned it to the Cordoba bank to be burnt, that that bank has actually again issued those notes, and that legal proceedings are imminent in consequence. Such proceedings are a sorry verdict on the free banking law. On the heels of such ugly rumors comes the unexpected resignation of the president of the board of inspection of so-called free banks. Furthermore, there are rumors that those free banks are unable to pay to the national government the bills they owe on account of issue of the old paper issues. It is needless to add to this lugubrious record, that the majority are beginning to doubt the possibility of the provinces paying the service on the gold debts they contracted to start these free banks. Verily, all this points to financial chaos, and sooner or later the national government will be obliged to liquidate nearly all the free banks and take over the provincial gold debts.—*Standard*, Buenos Aires, April 3.

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram from Victoria, Espirito Santo, on the 13th states that the export of coffee to Europe direct from that port during the last quarter amounted to 32,057 bags.

—Mr. C. Czarnikow, in his price current dated on March 21st, says: "A largely increased estimate of the forthcoming crop of Rio has had a most depressing effect upon the terminal markets this week and yesterday there were free sellers at 2 6/8—3/4 below the previous day's quotation, and in some instances prices were 7/8 under those of last week; a more confident tone, however, has since developed, and a recovery of fully 2 1/2 per cent. has resulted.

—The following paragraph appeared in yesterday's *Telegram*:

The Jamaica papers publish the following: "His Excellency the Governor, by proclamation, has prohibited the importation into the island of seeds or plants, or any description of earth or soil, or any article packed therewith, that may have come either directly or indirectly from the republic of Brazil." No reason is assigned for this prohibition.

Standing by itself this paragraph seems extraordinary, and calls for some explanation—which we are happy to be able to furnish. The government of Jamaica, however, is evidently unaware that the Brazilian coffee epidemic, *hemelia vastatrix*, is this year encroaching to ward off from the island has already appeared in Central America. This is the more strange since the fact is already known in England, as the following clipping from the *West Indian* of London indicates:

The cultivation of coffee in Jamaica and some other islands of the West Indies, though on a smaller scale than formerly, is of sufficient importance to induce us to warn planters engaged in this industry of the undoubted appearance of the much dreaded and fatal *hemelia vastatrix*, or coffee leaf disease, in the States of Central America. How was it located in that part of the American continent is not within our knowledge; all we can do is to give timely warning to our West Indian planting friends who, if severely restrictive measures are not adopted, will assuredly find this most destructive pest amongst them before long, despite the expense of sea between them.—*Panama Star and Herald*, March 8th.

LOCAL NOTES

—There are 69 applicants for 7 vacancies in the postoffice, and all of them are not happy.

—Rio is a funny place taken all around. The afternoon journals have all the morning's telegrams in them.

—*O Paiz* says the money issued by the French government during the original revolution was called *anoguidos*. This can hardly be Portuguese for *assignats*?

—The *Jornal do Commercio* announced the deaths of two barons on the 21st. Portugal will keep the supply up, now that the "industria nacional" has received a check.

—A correspondent of a local journal says that it is a false idea to suppose that the land along railways which appears to be abandoned, is really so. The planters are letting it rest!

—We are deeply pained to see that the minister of interior has declined against a poor fellow who wished to be a school-teacher and police *sub-delegado* all at one and the same time.

—A fiscal has been appointed for tearing down the Santo Antonio hill. As his salary only commences with the inauguration of work, the presumption is that a serious attack on the hill is premeditated.

—On the 23rd the *Gazeta de Noticias* mentions a report that Sr. Joaquim Nabuco would address a manifesto to the Pernambuco voters. Sr. Martins Jr. will have to take off his coat, if this sort of thing continues.

—There seems to be a great want of capable engineers in the republican ranks, since it is said that there has been named chief engineer of the Ceará reservoirs a young man who left the Polytechnic School scarcely one year ago. As this young man is the son of Col. Mursa, director of the national iron foundry at Ypanema, would seem that the astonishing success of that national establishment has encouraged the government to make the above nomination. We understand however, that suitable precautions were taken against all possible inexperience by inviting an experienced engineer to serve as assistant for the young man.

—The celebration of the anniversary of the death of the Brazilian proto-martyr of independence, Tiradentes, on the 21st was very enthusiastic. The streets were crowded and fortunately the weather was very pleasant. The procession was formed of detachments of regular troops and policemen, of the fire department, schools, societies, etc. At night there was a meeting at the Cassino Fluminense at which Gen. Deodoro was present, and Sr. Silva Jardim was official orator. A number of houses were illuminated, and a grand display of fire-works was held in the Largo da Carioca. The city was perfectly orderly, and the celebration of the death of Tiradentes was most decidedly a success. There was unfortunately a little uncertainty who Tiradentes was, but this fault will be remedied in due time, if the papers can be prevailed upon to write a short sketch of the man.

—The republican directory of the state of Minas, seated in Lanbury, knows how to do it. An address to a minister is headed "Egregious fellow-citizen and pre-eminent chief of the Brazilian republican party, Quintino Bocayuva."

—Is it not about time for the *Jornal* managers to make an example of the employé who is making filthy errors in that paper? Six months at hard labor in the penitentiary would make the miserable wretch appreciate the value of such jokes.

—According to the *Divina de Noticias* of the 23rd the anxiety of the Pernambuco people that Gen. Simeão de Oliveira should remain there as governor, was nothing more nor less than a conspiracy to embarrass the central government.

—The minister of the interior has declared that the Treasury can no longer pay the musicians at the Cathedral here.

—Sr. Julio Ribeiro, the eminent philologist, prefers the position of lottery fiscal to that of professor of rhetoric and poetry in the ex-D. Pedro II college. At least this is the inference, for the eminent philologist has resigned the professorship.

—At a meeting of the Cooperativa Portuguesa on the 20th it was decided to establish a *monte-pio*, and the funds of subscribers, who do not need calls are destined to found a journal. The Cooperativa offers inducements to recalcitrants, it appears.

—Sr. Silva Jardim declared on the 21st that if Tiradentes were alive, he would be at "our side." A descendent of the martyr was at "our side" only a few months ago, and died in the hospital. To be sure he was not about 140 years old, as Tiradentes would have been on Monday last, if the martyr had been alive.

—The city *fiscals* have recently begun enforcing the ordinance against using the sidewalks for the transportation of burdens. Several porters have recently been fined 4\$ each for occupying the walks for this purpose. Let us hope that the hotel porter who carries a big tin box on his head, will be also included in the prohibition.

—Three of the Emperor's young pensioners, two in Paris, have recently asked to have their allowances continued to enable them to go with on their studies. The government ought to reform this mistaken practice at the earliest moment possible. Assistance should be given wherever possible, but better ways than subsidies ought to be found.

—On the 20th the meeting of the labor party elected Sr. R. J. Kinsman Benjamin, president, Carlos Alberto de Moraes and P. Caldeira, secretaries, together with a committee. The elect are provisional, but a decree from them will shortly settle their *locus standi*. We must confess we hardly know which to laugh at—the workmen or their officers.

—On the 23rd the *Gazeta de Noticias* sounds the alarm relative to a supposed project of the Sapichay railway to fill up a part of Botafogo bay. The chances are that the railway company—like the public gardens' improvement contractors—will deny any other purposes than those of improving the Botafogo beach. The *Gazeta* is right, however, in raising a timely protest.

—On the 23rd the *Diario de Noticias* hears that a treaty had been signed *ad referendum* between the United States of the North and Brazil by which the latter secures the abolition of the duties on sugar. The same authority states that 14,000,000\$ is thus secured to the Brazilian sugar plant annually. It is certainly a handsome present made by the United States of the North to ditto of the South.

—*O Paiz* on the 23rd tells a funny story about the Bahia medical "sharps" quarantining the Ger. st. *Porto Alegre*, because there was a consumptive patient on board, who the *medicos* declared had yellow fever. The captain of the steamer very properly declined to be quarantined, and the passengers for Bahia came very near making a voyage to Europe, when the Bahia doctors decided to disinfect them and allowed them to land.

—A meeting of the French colony, called by the *chargé d'affaires*, was held on the 22nd when it was declared that the French government would not consider a citizen to have lost his nationality by neglecting, or refusing, to register his rejection of Brazilian citizenship. A distinction was apparently drawn between tacit naturalization and active; it appears, therefore, that a Frenchman residing in Brazil may render himself subject to the duties of a Brazilian citizen here, and have the further privilege of being called upon for military service if he returns to France.

—There seems to be a great want of capable engineers in the republican ranks, since it is said that there has been named chief engineer of the Ceará reservoirs a young man who left the Polytechnic School scarcely one year ago. As this young man is the son of Col. Mursa, director of the national iron foundry at Ypanema, would seem that the astonishing success of that national establishment has encouraged the government to make the above nomination. We understand however, that suitable precautions were taken against all possible inexperience by inviting an experienced engineer to serve as assistant for the young man.

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—The director of the Botanical Garden says sugar cane is "an exceedingly precious *graminea*." He ought to know.

—According to the telegrams published here on the 24th the French soldiers seem to be advancing the wrong way in Dahomey.

—We are glad to note that Dr. Rangel Pestana has declined to serve as counsel-at-law for the Banco dos Estados Unidos.

—By decree of the 19th the police force of this city has been increased to 2,001 officers and men. The odd man is supposed to be the colonel-commandant.

—Spreaders of alarming reports say the bran-new banks are spending too much money on their brass door-plates, and that "bearing" door-plates will be safe-by-and-by.

—A man requested by the Treasury to pay taxes a second time was invited to leave his receipts for examination. He was too sharp for that little piece of "hanky-panky."

—The employés in the clerk's office of the Supreme Court now want their salaries raised. It is certainly epidemic, or contagious, this disease of increased pay for no increase of work.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* seems to have a very poor opinion of the decree regulating instruction in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The summary of the *Gazeta*'s opinion is: *não presta para nada!*

—On the 19th the vice-rector of the ex-D. Pedro II college, whose dismissal is reported to have been one of the causes for Sr. Aristides Lobo's leaving the government, was re-instated in his position.

—A decree dated on the 12th inst. reforms the statistical bureau and specifies its duties. Sr. Cesar Alvim is no "slouch" in organizing regulations; let us see what the statistics organized will be worth.

—Owing to the quarantine at the River Plate against Brazil the Messagerie Maritimes steamers leaving Bordeaux on the 5th of the month will not stop at Brazilian ports on the outward voyage except to leave the mails.

—The department of agriculture has requested Sr. Antonio da Silva Prado, a prominent citizen of S. Paulo, ex-senator and twice minister of agriculture, at present in Europe, to assume the supreme supervision of the immigration question.

—Sr. Martins Jr., the director of the republican party in Pernambuco, was recently reported to have left Rio for S. Paulo. Whether a manifestation is in view, or the approaching arrival of Sr. João Alfredo is the motive for a *passêio*, the deponent saith not.

—By decrees dated on the 12th Sr. Arthur Teixeira Macedo is appointed consul-general at New York, Antonio Joaquim Netto dos Reis at Trieste, José Fortunato da Silveira Bulcão at Marseilles, and Sr. Manoel da Silva Pontes goes from Marseilles to London.

—On the 24th the *Diario de Noticias* contradicts the report that the foreign minister will resign; and in another column virtually demands the deportation of Conde de Figueiredo. In a republic where all are firmly convinced of the righteousness of free institutions, there seems to be an uncommon amount of arbitrary threats in the air.

—According to the decree dated on the 18th the young gentlemen who stuck up the incendiary placards promised "to defend the republic with their proper blood, were this necessary." The extraction of a little inflammation by the application of a switch would have relieved these "old republicans" of a desire for further notoriety.

—Sr. Cesar Alvim, minister of interior, covered nearly all the administrative affairs that fall to the share of the department of agriculture in his exposition to Gen. Deodoro, but one escaped him. No the slightest reference is made to the *advogado dos administrativos*, which Sr. Alvim must be aware were a heavy charge upon the department of agriculture, when Plancus was consul.

—On the 24th the *Gazeta de Noticias* very sensibly suggests a modification in the naturalization decree which will remove all objections to it. Our colleague suggests that all foreigners who do not register as Brazilian citizens at the electoral census had after the one now current, and who have not exercised any offices of public character, shall be considered to have chosen to remain citizens of their native countries.

—On the 25th *O Paiz* solemnly assures its readers that an ordinary sized pill of *cobwebs* administered to the patient 3 hours before the attack will cure intermittent fever. Well! Galen and Hippocrates prescribed similar remedies, but the medical sharp of the *Paiz* makes a serious mistake: the cobweb pill should be carefully wrapped in a prayer to Our Lady of the Remedies and worn in the left hand corner of the right hand lower pocket of the waistcoat, if the patient is a man; it may be suspended by a pale green ribbon and worn between the shoulders in the case of a female. The cure will be more certain if the ribbon is apple green.

—A girl 16 years old poisoned herself with carbolic acid on the 25th, because she had failed to pass her examination at the normal school.

—A poet has published a volume of his productions, which he has entitled "Vices." The greatest of all, probably, was that of publishing the work.

—A Villa Isabel tramcar ran over a child 2 years old on the 25th. The poor little fellow will certainly lose an arm and probably his life. The driver escaped, as usual.

—Here is a nut for our foreign colleagues to figure on. The minister of war recently approved a contract to pay a man \$500 per kilogramme for carrying military stores to Goiaz.

—The government has formally dismissed André Rebouças from his position in the Escola Polytechnica and will fill the vacancy through the customary process of a competitive examination.

—If sword-canes are forbidden to be brought into this republic, national industry meets a demand for the article. Villainous-looking weapons of this description are exposed in a window on the Rua do Ouvidor.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* Chama-men never joke. They keep a sort of Joe-Miller and when inclined to be witty upon the book and show the victim the paragraph. It is not a bad idea, and should prevent repeating the venerable yarns sometimes so annoying.

—A gentleman recently returned here from Barbacena, Minas Geraes, has brought with him samples of *alfafa* (hay) flux, wheat and Indian corn, of qualities much superior to those of the imported articles. Why does Brazil insist, then, upon importing inferior articles?

—From a recent order of the minister of marine it would appear that the drugs furnished men-of-war go bad too fast, and the commanding officers are ordered to exercise more vigilance in the matter. The minister is right; good physic is bad enough, therefore the bad article is to be rigorously shut out.

—Two drunken sailors of the *bk. Cambry*, discharging here, attacked the steward on the 25th, and upon the mate interfering for his protection one of the men knocked him down with a shovel and the other brutally beat him when down. The police have the sailors in charge and the mate is in hospital.

—At a meeting of the cabinet on the 25th it was determined to accept the clause as to arbitration adopted by the International American Congress at Washington and also that a special mission be sent to Chili to endeavor to secure the adherence of that country to the idea. Moreover, the cabinet propose to endeavor to secure a general disarmament on the western continent within five years.

—In view of sale of his newspaper, *O Paiz*, the Conde de S. Salvador de Mattosinhos (Sr. João José dos Reis) took leave of his subscribers on the 27th in a valedictory which must fill a place in the political history of the day. He claims to have used his wealth and influence freely in the creation of the republic, only to be betrayed and outraged in the end. We understand that the Conde is so incensed over the arrest of his brother and the bad faith of the government that he will withdraw from the country.

—The adjutant of the *guarda-mor* was both surprised and annoyed a few days since to find a notice on one of the Pacific steamers advising the passengers not to go on shore because of the fever. Of course he had the obnoxious notice taken down at once. If now his mightiness will remember the quarantine regulations at Montevideo and the indignities suffered there, and if he will read the provisions of that famous sanitary convention, he will then see why it is desirable to keep passengers from landing.

—A serious fire occurred here on the night of the 24th, on the Rua da Saude near the corner of the Praça Municipal. The fire broke out in a warehouse occupied by a man who appears to have combined coffee-cleaning and sack-making, the cause being doubtful. Two buildings were entirely consumed, and the coffee stores of the Commercio Lavadora packing company were threatened. Water damaged a large quantity of coffee in the stores, estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 bags. The exact quantity is not known nor is the extent of the damage.

—We regret to note that our colleague of the *Estudo do Sud* considers our objections to a hotel in the Passaio Publico as a mark of "exclusive-ness," and reminds us that the public gardens of Paris, New York and London are "full of restaurants." Our good friend Morel is considerably mistaken on this point. He may be right as to Paris, but as to London and New York he is altogether wrong. Beer gardens and "music hall parades" are not there considered desirable features for a public garden frequented by ladies and children.

—The arrest of Henrique de Carvalho on the 20th inst. and his close confinement at the police barracks, has naturally excited the keenest curiosity. It is not so long since that this individual's name appeared as the secretary of a new republican club, in which many prominent civilians and military men were members, among which Bezerra de Menezes and Major Solon, the Cesar of the revolution, were conspicuous. The search of the prisoner's house for incriminating papers, points to the exposure of some terrible conspiracy. No one will feel very sorry to see the famous Henrique, whose exploits as an alderman are not yet forgotten, kept in durance vile long enough for repentance, but we are all just a little nervous over these constant discoveries of conspiracies. No one can know just what moment will be the next.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 28th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, and other government securities.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies including RAILWAYS, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, and MISCELLANEOUS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from Banco de Brazil, Credito Real de S. Paulo, and others.

RAILWAYS.

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

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various industrial mills and their financials.

BANKS.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1868 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 Tamar, La Plata, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado. G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: ADVANCE Captain Griffiths... 28 May FINANCE " Baker..... 14 June

The fine packet ALLIANÇA, Captain BEERS

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

Passage Rates

Table with columns: To, Cabin, Storage, Gold, Silver. Includes rates for Liverpool, New York, and back.

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhas. And/or 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:

Others Loading also in Santos.... May 10th

For Antwerp:

calling at Southampton (for London) Coleridge..... April 25th

For New Orleans:

Pascal..... May 17th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly Chatham..... Weekly Canning..... Weekly 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, MCGAW & Co. 82 Rua 1º de Março.

£100,000 FOR £1. THIRD AND LAST GREAT YPIRANGA LOTTERY.

Decreed by Law No. 49 of 6th April, 1880, in favor of the YPIRANGA MONUMENT to the Independence of Brazil.

TO BE DRAWN ON THE 30th OF OCTOBER, 1890.

One only lottery, no series, or prizes of the same amount as the cost of the ticket

Rs. 1,000:000\$000 for Rs. 10\$000.

PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY:

Table listing prizes and amounts: 1st prize of Rs. 1,000,000\$000, 2nd prize of Rs. 300,000\$000, etc.

4,999 prizes of Rs. 60\$000 for all tickets that terminate with the same two last figures as the 1st Prize. 4,999 " " 40\$000 " " " " " " " " " " 2nd "

Tickets at Rs. 10\$000, divided into whole tickets, halves and tenths. The prizes are paid by the President of the Commission of the Ypiranga Lottery, and the tickets obtainable through their Financial Agents, The Banco da Lavoura, 21, Rua de S. Bento, S. Paulo.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines SINGER Celebrated Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

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

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Table listing branch agencies: Niteroy, São Paulo, Bahia, Campos, Porto Alegre, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and agents at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.

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

PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

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

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

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools. It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such simulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELS & Co.

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