

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1890

NUMBER 18

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Allen's Hotel, Largo dos Leões. Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.  
JAMES FENNER LEE,  
Charge d'Affaires.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WYNN ILM,  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 26, Largo da Carioca.  
O. H. DOCKERY,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
E. NICOLINI,  
Acting Consul.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evazisto da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. 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. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. on Sundays. Prayer-meeting and hymn practice on Fridays at 7.30 and 8.30 p. m.  
J. S. MATTISON, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Paqueta Imperial 17.  
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 Guimaraes 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 Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday, and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 9.30 p. m.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 89, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. School free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and branch at No. 12, Rua do Imperio.  
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 Quindim.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Expresses: Minas train leaves Rio at 5.4 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraty 7.52 a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Saturday and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 9.30 p. m.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 89, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. School 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.  
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## Librarias, Muocums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Alvalador.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETTURA.—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 recognition, etc., etc.; Office: No. 32, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, 12 to 13 p. m.; residence, 49 Rua de Humaitá.  
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; formerly of Santas, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

## Hotels.

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

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

WILLIAM D. CARSON,  
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 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days \$25.00. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at  
No. 1 Largo do Paço.

TIJUCA  
WHYTE'S HOTEL.

This old and well known establishment—originally known as "BENNETT'S"—situated amidst magnificent mountain scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner,  
JOHN WHYTE.  
Comfortable apartments, good table, moderate charges. Swimming baths and douches free to visitors.  
Telephone No. 2001.

HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.  
58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.  
P. O. Box 208.  
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers 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 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)

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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 Brazil Ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:  
The 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.

## CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants  
Rua Fresco No. 5  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
Water supplied on short notice.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março,  
and RIO DE JANEIRO  
CASSELS, KING & Co.  
56 & 58, Calle Maipin,  
BUENOS AVRES.  
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

## WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

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  
A. IZIDRO GONÇALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;  
G. PRELLER & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;  
E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac  
Dealers in  
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.  
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

## CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers 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, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap  
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

## HAUPT & Co.

50, Rua da Alfandega  
CALLE 708.  
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 Laws of the State of New York, 1858.  
Reorganized 1870.  
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 NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.  
WITH SPECIAL APPARATUS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.  
SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.  
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RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.  
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.  
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.  
AUG. O. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.  
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THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.  
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.  
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

## 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.  
Sole Agents for:  
Norton, Megaw & Co.  
No. 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## ANDREW STEELE & Co., Import and Commission Merchants,

have removed from 72 Rua Primeiro de Março  
to  
8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma 8,  
Rio de Janeiro.  
Telephone 678. P. O. Box 84.

## HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO.

50 & 53 Rua da Alfandega.  
Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Rolling Stock.  
Machinery.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,  
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.  
AGENTS FOR  
Several leading Manufacturers,  
ALSO FOR THE  
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.  
Alliance Insurance Co.  
P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

## OKELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva  
22 Becco de Bragança.  
AGENTS OF THE  
Northern Assurance Company,  
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 accepting the risk from date of application and where claims are paid immediately on presentation of satisfactory proofs of death.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Table with financial data: As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888: Total assets, Increase of Assets over 1887, Surplus, Increase of Surplus over 1887, Total Insurance in Force, New Business done during 1888.

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 Mariinhas.

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, Wilson, & Co. 21, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva. Telephone No. 193.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1831. 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 DOSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000 Capital paid up..... £ 625,000 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 London and County Banking Company Limited..... London Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas..... Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main, Antwerp, Rome, Genoa, Naples, Milan, and other Italian cities, Madrid, Barcelona, Cadix, Malaga, Tarragona, Valencia, and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese cities London & River Plate Bank Limited..... Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills 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 1857 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: Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, (and corresponding branches in Hamburg, Hamburg.) (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. England..... Credit Lyonnais and branches. France..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Spain..... Banca Generale, branches and corresponding. Belgium..... Meuricoffre & Co., Naples. Italy..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corresponding. Portugal..... Kidder Peabody & Co., New York. United States..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. Argentine..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres. and any other countries. Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. 4% p. a. for 2 to 4 months 5% .. .. 5 .. 9 .. 6% .. .. 10 .. 12 .. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boettger-Krah, Directors.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor. Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade. (Cash invariably in advance) Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil. \$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here). SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5th, 1890.

If there were any doubts before as to the policy of Chili in regard to South American affairs, it must be admitted that it is now clear even to the dullest comprehension. According to a telegram from Valparaiso on the 1st inst., the Chilean government has advised its minister at Washington that Chili formally refuses to accept the principle of arbitration in the future settlement of American questions. This means, of course, not only that Chili entertains the purpose of settling her disputes by armed force, but that she is evidently entertaining a purpose of military conquest. Were her intentions pacific, then there could be no possible objection to a generous acceptance of a principle designed only to prevent war and unjust spoliation. Chili, however, has a covetous eye on Bolivia and she proposes to permit no mere sentiment to stand in the way of an ultimate absorption of that rich though helpless country. The energy and direct purpose of the Chilean are to be admired, whatever we may think of his selfishness and ambition. He knows that his country is destined to play an important rôle in the future history of South America, and he is contemptuously confident of the result. And so confident is he, that he does not even care to dissimulate, nor even to cover a sinister design with the smooth words and false professions usually employed under such circumstances. It is not altogether pleasant to see this one little oligarchy standing out, the sole exception, in favor

of the armed settlement of disputes on this continent, and yet we must do her the justice of admitting that she is honest enough to decline an obligation which the others would not hesitate to break under provocation and favorable conditions for a successful issue.

If the government and our colleagues of the semi-official press are not wholly lost to reason and calm reflection, we would like to call their attention once more to the manifest injustice and absurdity of accusing everyone of unfriendliness, or sedition, who ventures to differ from them on questions of public policy. Since that unfortunate drunken brawl in the São Christovão artillery barracks last December, we have heard constant charges of sedition and conspiracy on the slightest of provocations—so slight sometimes as to excite wonder that any sane man could have taken notice of them. We had expected that time and experience would modify this seriously mistaken policy, but instead of this the madness has grown worse. At present, the slightest opposition or criticism is quite enough to arouse denunciations of "conspiracy" and demands for arrest and punishment. And it is to be said that the organs of the two journalists in the cabinet, the two newspapers which were attacking the imperial government barely six months ago, are the most violent and venomous in this shameful crusade. It is forgotten that the republicans were accorded the fullest of liberty under the empire; it is forgotten that the rights and liberties of the people were guaranteed under the new order; and it is forgotten that free speech and free press are sacred rights under every republic worthy of the name. Instead, the government remembers only that its opponents must be put down by the armed hand, and that criticism and opposition are to be treated as crimes. Under this policy we hear of arrests and secret trials, punishments without trial and conviction, threats and demands for the arrest of every man who dares to criticize an executive mistake. These acts are not likely to inspire confidence abroad in the sincerity and judgment of the provisional government, nor are they likely to win over the support and affection of the Brazilian people. We are now living in a black mist of threats and accusations like that which preceded the "reign of terror" one hundred years ago. Does the government desire to have this great tragedy repeated? Are the Girondists of Brazil to fall because they dare to oppose violence and injustice? Are business men to be treated as traitors because they are opposed to the financial and economic charlatanism now ruling this country? Is every dissenting voice to be suppressed by prison walls, or exile? Must the press of the country, instead of educating the people and protecting them from oppression and spoliation, be forced into the contemptible alternative of becoming sycophants and mute servitors of those who seek to conceal despotic purposes under democratic names? Or, are we still to enjoy the common rights and privileges of a free people, secure in the expression of opinion and invested with the right to refuse what is objectionable to us? It is for the government to decide, and we trust the decision will be made at once and in favor of unqualified free speech and free press.

Now that our provisional rulers have decided that some formal notice must be taken of the fact that Capt. Cabral accidentally ran ashore up the coast just three hundred and ninety years ago, we have been devoting much anxious thought to the question of our personal indebtedness to that intrepid sailor. He was something

like that more modern sailor who started out from Europe to round the Horn and ran aground in the river near Pará, or of that other who left Pernambuco for Fernando de Noronha and discovered land near Maranhão—for he got ashore in the wrong place. And being in the wrong place, it is certainly a fair question whether posterity is under any obligation to him for the blunder. We do not raise the question of Pinzon's preceding discovery three months before (January 26th), not only because that implies a question of precedence which no sensitive Portuguese can discuss with equanimity, but also because Pinzon was a Spanish trespasser within the metes and bounds laid down by a good and wise Pope who divided up the unknown terrestrial world with all the authority and knowledge employed in parcelling out heaven to the faithful. Pinzon ought to have known that he was trespassing on Portuguese territory, and perhaps this accounts for the haste with which he ran along the coast from Cape San Augustine up to the Amazon, raiding melon patches and stealing 'possums. However, Cabral was quite unconscious of all this, consequently his effort to round the Cape of Good Hope by sailing in a westerly direction and his consequent discovery of so considerable an obstacle as the western continent, must be charged wholly to his account. It may be that Pinzon foresaw that there was to be no eternal comfort in playing godfather to so wayward a country as Brazil was destined to be, but be this as it may he left the whole coast quite unharmed from contact with the manners and customs of his country and time, and quite open to the discovery and settlement of the Portuguese. It would be unjust, perhaps, to charge to poor Cabral's account all that has since happened in this "Land of the True Cross." If he is cognizant of all that has happened and is now happening, of all the iniquity, and cruelty, and humbug, of all the blunders, and conceits, and impositions, that have been experienced since his coming, the knowledge that it is all due to his blunder must be far from comforting. Had it not been for him, we should have had no "southern cross" in song and story, on coin and flag, to fill our souls with humiliating disappointment, the slave trade and slavery would have never known some of their darkest chapters, Cavendish and De Trouin would not have ravaged these shores, D. Pedro would not have defied his father and created an empire on his unfilial conduct, João Ramalho would not have played the gay deceiver among the Indian princesses of São Paulo, Tiradentes would not have suspended his dental investigations so unceremoniously, Cayapo's concession would not have been made and the bank headache recently invented would never have been inflicted upon a much-enduring and long-suffering people. Had it not been for Cabral, there would have been no disturbing *brado* on the plain of Ypiranga and no collapse on the Campo da Acclamação. We should have been spared the herculean task of equalizing ten thousand salaries, the perplexities of knowing what money is good and what is not, the impossibilities of reconciling democratic pretensions with despotic impulses, the fears of suffering savage tortures at the hands of two returned journalists who now hate an "alarming rumor" as the devil hates holy water, and all the other ills which inflict us. And had it not been for the untimely and misdirected zeal of this self-same Cabral, the writer of these lines might have now been planting potatoes beneath a Michigan sky, or writing "mugwump" editorials for the sovereign people of some vine-embowered village in the free and semi-independent state of New Jersey.

**THE EMPEROR AND THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.**

The following is the translation of letters published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 1st inst. In virtue of instructions received from my august clients I publish the two letters as follows: Copy.

Cannes, March 31st, 1890.

Dr. Silva Costa :

I forward you, by order of H. M. the Emperor, the enclosed copy of the letter which His Majesty desires to have published. In the case that the Visconde should no longer be in charge of the inventory opened by reason of the death of H. M. the Emperor, you will be good enough to transmit similar instructions to the respective executor. It is unnecessary to repeat to you that the Princess and I accompany the Emperor in the sentiments which have inspired his letter, it not being possible to admit the decree of December 21st, which, in all its points, profoundly wounds our love for the fatherland and rights as Brazilians.

Your affectionate friend,  
Gastão d'Orleans.

Nicolão :

I have just been informed through the press of the decree by which there is conceded to me an advance upon my property in Brazil.

Continuing, however, so long as the nation does not pronounce itself, in my determination expressed on November 29th to receive—together with my family—only the amounts to which we are entitled by the laws, treaties and engagements, and moreover it being impossible to admit the preceding decree which marked the period of two years for the liquidation of the said property, I instruct you to receive none of the former sums.

Cannes, March 30th, 1890.

D. Pedro de Alcantara.

**THE FRANZINI CLAIM.**

We have had our attention called to an important claim against Brazil held by Gen. M. M. Franzini, and based on a breach of contract for the introduction of colonists some eighteen years ago.

We do not pretend to understand the merits of this case nor the reasonableness of the claim for indemnification which Gen. Franzini demands, but we believe there is no doubt that the government did break its agreement, that Gen. Franzini did spend a considerable sum of money in the undertaking, and that he is justly entitled to indemnity. That the Brazilian government has avoided a settlement all these years is a virtual admission of the claim.

We are now advised that Gen. Franzini proposes to submit the case to diplomatic intervention. Although all disputes were to have been settled by arbitration, the government now wants the claim considered by the courts, whose slow procedure and involved processes are not satisfactory to the claimant. Certainly it is not unreasonable to require the settlement of this case, one way or the other, without any further delay. Eighteen years are a very long time!

**PROVINCIAL NOTES**

—Influenza appears to have struck the state of Rio Grande do Sul with violence.

—The laying of the new water mains at Campinas was to have begun on the 1st inst.

—The police *subdelegado* at Santos, who was the cause of the recent difficulties there, has been substituted.

—Pernambuco seems about to enter into the competition for assistance for drought-stricken districts, according to recent mail advices.

—The electoral registry at Limeira, São Paulo, contains 531 names, of which 101 accept citizenship under the decree of 15th December last.

—The mining districts of Minas Geraes are now suffering severely from influenza. At Morro Velho the disease has greatly interfered with the work.

—The Paraná state flag is to be blue, with a white lozenge bearing a green sphere with a yellow star whose points are to reach its circumference.

—An explosion at a powder mill near Belém, Pará, on the 10th did no damage to the establishment, but three men were badly burnt; two died on the same day.

—On the 28th ult. the Treasury statistical commission for Pará was decreed. Barão de Gondoriz heads the list, but there appears to be no member of the Chermont family included.

—On the 23rd the minister of agriculture placed \$9,000 at the disposition of the governor of Paralyha do Norte for the establishing of colonies where refugees from the drought could be placed.

—On the 25th ult. the police sub-delegate of a neighboring town put a gun in his stove to clear the barrel. He blew into the weapon to see if it was clear, and the assistant sub-delegate then took charge of the office.

—At Uberaba, Minas Geraes, a child 14 months old passed a tape-worm 6 metres [19½ feet] long! Where the poor child accommodated so much worm is a mystery. Taking the story all round and at length, we are inclined to entertain some doubts over a few feet of it.

—The governor of Paralyha do Norte has cancelled a contract dated April 22nd, 1889, granting what he considers exorbitant privileges to a company formed to work a cotton-mill. The governor favors liberty in industrial matters.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Pernambuco.

—The registry of voters numbered 1,912 names at Campinas, of which less than 200 were of foreigners accepting tacit naturalization.

—It is reported that a man was recently killed and devoured by an *onça* in the Cantareira mountains, near São Paulo.

—An epidemic of *la grippe* is said to be raging with great intensity at Curitiba, Paraná. Perhaps the governor has caught cold.

—The gentle agriculturists of the northern part of Minas Geraes are now applying for help. Drouth of course; laziness probably.

—A telegram from Ceará published here on the 3rd states that the reservoirs at Papara and Acaape had burst; cause stated to be torrential rains.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has declined to allow the municipality of Petropolis to retain the house-tax as revenue. He says the state needs it.

—The city of Paralyha do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, asks for tenders to light it with electricity. Kerosene is not good enough for Paralyha do Sul at present.

—The electoral register at Rio Claro, São Paulo, was closed with 1,065 names, and that at Ribeirão Preto with 682. In S. Simão there were 1,133 registries.

—Five gentlemen, all residents in Rio, have formed a provisional commission to draw up an electoral manifesto to be submitted to the state of Amazonas.

—A telegram dated Maranhão on the 2nd says the director of the *Diário Official* of that state had been dismissed because he wanted to whip the editor of another paper.

—Mail advices from the state of Mato Grosso are to the effect that robberies of churches have become frequent and that the police are doing nothing to prevent them.

—The latest mail advices from Paralyha do Norte state that rains had fallen in the capital of the state and it was hoped they had extended into the interior. The exodus of emigrants, however, continued.

—The Mato Grosso telegraph construction party has arrived at Franco, 27 leagues from the town of Goyaz. The party is still suffering severely from malarial fevers. The prime necessity in the party is sulphate of quinine.

—On the 1st inst. a gentleman at Niteroey returning from a funeral had a near escape from going back to the cemetery. A rocket alarmed the horses; the carriage was smashed and the gentleman and his driver were badly bruised.

—The governor of Sergipe has also decreed that state employés may not be dismissed after five years' honest service, unless convicted of misbehavior. The next governor will cancel the law, which is copied from the action of the ex-governor of Pernambuco.

—The new Bahia provisional municipal government took charge on the 1st. Gen. Hermes, the governor, and a military guard were present. Recent telegrams from Bahia state positively that the people had nothing to do with removing the ex-governor; the whole affair was of military origin.

—The police doctor at S. Paulo was called to examine some human bones found in digging the foundations of a house there. The doctor declared them to be the bones of a female, as *the thin sole of a slipper* was found among them. There is nothing like science in this world of woe.

—Three police *sub-delegados* (*supplentes*), including the man João de Freitas who provoked the recent disturbances, were dismissed from office on the 30th ult. in Santos. The government should see that none but men of character and good judgment hereafter appointed to these are responsible positions.

—According to telegrams published here on the 4th the governor of Pernambuco intends to send all the "disorderly characters and anarchists" to Fernando de Noronha, for which purpose he has instructed that the gunboat *Liberdade* be prepared. There is a grim sense of humor in this governor; he employs a boat called "Liberty" to send arbitrarily arrested citizens to a penal settlement.

—According to late advices from Campinas the epidemic of fever there has declined to such an extent that the services of outside physicians are no longer required. A great part of the medical commission sent there has withdrawn. The total number of deaths last month was 222, against 890 in the epidemic of last year. This, however, is bad enough for a population of 10,000 to 12,000, which is probably about the figure for the city at the present time.

—By a decree of the 28th ult. the provisional governor of Minas Geraes has created a permanent state exposition at the state capital, opening on the 1st November and closing on the 15th of the same month with a distribution of premiums. The scheme is sufficiently elaborated for an old and thickly-settled agricultural country, and it may therefore be somewhat difficult for the apathetic land proprietors of Minas to meet the requirements. The first exposition is to be held this year.

—The minister of war has agreed to furnish the department of justice with 400 Minié rifles and accoutrements, 2,500 cartridges and 3,000 percussion caps for the Ceará police force. The minister, however, expects to be paid for the arms.

—By a decree dated on the 19th the governor of Pernambuco orders that no employé of the state can be dismissed, except for misbehavior and after conviction, if he can prove five years' faithful service. The next governor cancelled the decree.

—The expedition for a new exploration of the Rio das Velhas and Rio S. Francisco, under the direction of Engineer Henrique Hargreaves, left Sabará, Minas, on the 25th ult. It is expected that the journey will be made in about three months.

—On the 26th ult. an audacious thief entered the residence of a police lieutenant at Niteroey and walked out with the officer's silver watch, a gold chain and a locket set with diamonds. Thieves are certainly becoming lost to all sense of propriety.

—The Bananal, Rio de Janeiro, provisional municipal authorities are of opinion that the state government should grant a "prize of animation" to agriculturists. Aid to agriculture has lost its novelty. Why not suggest a comfortable poor-house for the Rio de Janeiro planters?

—One of our Santos exchanges says that the police there amuse themselves by jeering at their Portuguese prisoners, calling them "gallegos," etc. Will not some one tell the governor and chief of police of S. Paulo that good order can never be maintained with such a police force.

—Our S. Paulo exchanges have been for some time fairly lurid with the flames of sacerdotal indignation. The bishop having made sweeping changes in the faculty of the Seminary, the two factions have fallen foul of each other and are now having it out in a style that would do credit to the pagans themselves.

—The professor of music, Antonio José Marccondes Homem de Mello, of Taubaté, S. Paulo, has contracted, by public document, with the parish priest of Rio Claro to compose the music necessary for Holy Week of next year for the sum of 10,000\$.—*Noctuides*, April 23rd. The price paid does not seem excessive, and we trust the contract will be loyally met by buyer and seller.

—A shocking story comes from Minas Geraes which is published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 29th. A police force of 15 men left a place called Patocimio with three life convicts in charge, and arrived at a town, S. Miguel de Ponte Nova, with two prisoners and a dead man. The third prisoner, whose body was examined by the authorities, appears to have been beaten to death by the escort!

—Two self-appointed representatives of the republican party of Amazonas residing in Rio de Janeiro have invited Dr. Herculano Inglês de Souza, of Santos, to accept the candidacy for one of the congressional positions from that state. Would it not be well for the people of Amazonas to select their own candidates, and from among the actual residents of the province? Selecting candidates at Rio is hardly democratic.

—An amusing case of inconsistency was shewn at Juiz de Fóra a few days since, where a daily paper held an Englishman responsible for a blunder on the part of the municipal council in ordering a smaller register (*ponna*) for private water taps. This poor foreigner had the misfortune to construct the city water works and is still charged with their administration, consequently he is held responsible for "consenting that an inexperienced corporation should be placed in a false position by the tax-payers."

—A Portuguese mendicant, named Motta, got into a quarrel in Pará on March 29th, and attacked some of his companions in a state so furiously that the police were called in. Motta did not hesitate to fight the whole lot, and was disarmed and bound only after wounding several with his knife. On the way to the station he got loose and fought so savagely that it took 70 policemen and a large crowd of civilians to secure him. Even then they had to beat him down with billets of wood before he could be tied.

—A poor old freedman presented himself to the chief of police at Niteroey a few days since, complaining that he had been kept in the stocks two months on a plantation near Cantagalo, by order of the manager Dr. João Francisco Lapreire, that he had been cut down with a bush-hook previous to that punishment, and that a police *subdelegado* from Santa Rita had ordered the administration of two dozen blows while in the stocks. It would appear that we still have the horrors of slavery, even though the accursed institution is supposed not to exist. This poor freedman should be exhibited on the 13th.

—The recent difficulties in Santos, the particulars of which we are able to obtain only from the press of that city, appears to have grown out of the conflicts between the police and the Portuguese mentioned in our last. The Portuguese resented the exactions and impositions of the police, while the latter made their resistance a cause for fresh attacks. The *Correio de Santos*, which is essentially a Portuguese organ, criticised the police sharply for their conduct, whereupon a police *subdelegado*, named João de Freitas, took upon himself the responsibility of investing the publication office of that paper, impeding entrance and exit for a time, and of exacting the submission of the paper to him for inspection before publication. He even stationed a policeman in the printing-office with instructions to bring him the first copy from the press. The general sentiment of the press in Santos and S. Paulo is against this outrage, but we can assure our colleagues that it is only the beginning of what is likely to be a common occurrence in the future. Any one can read the history of South American republics for himself.



## RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 2nd the contract was signed for a rail from Itá to Iguape, S. Paulo. The guarantee is 6 per cent on a maximum of 30,000\$ per kilometre.

—A report has been current here that the Sapucahy railway was contemplating the purchase of the União Valenciana and Rio das Flores companies.

—An accord was signed in S. Paulo on the 2nd between the several companies interested for through passages from Rio to Poços de Caldas and return. A first-class ticket is to cost 60\$800 and will be good for 60 days.

—The minister of agriculture has directed that the return tickets over the Central of Brazil railway to the mineral springs of Poços de Caldas, Lambary and Combaqui shall be considered valid for 60 days. This is a very good measure.

—The government has nominated Dr. João José do Monte as its arbitrator in the matter of determining the amount due the D. Pedro I Railway Co. for the recision of its contract. The nominee of the company is Conselheiro João Florentino Meira de Vasconcellos.

—The São Paulo tramway lines (*Caris de ferro de S. Paulo*) were sold to a syndicate on the 25th ult. for 2,132,000\$, or at the rate of 164\$ per share. The Banco Provincial de S. Paulo acted for the purchasers. A deposit of 400,000\$ is made to secure the execution of the documents within 60 days.

—On the 4th the *Gazeta de Notícias* mentions a rumor that contract for the extension of the São Francisco railway (government) to Caruarú had been cancelled and the contractors ordered to pay into the Treasury about 380,000\$. Another report, given by same authority, is that the São Francisco line would be extended to Quipapá.

—Positive orders have been given Sr. Francisco Bicalho, the chief engineer, to at once complete the final surveys and commence work on the extension of the Central of Brazil railway from Ouro Preto to Itabira. Sr. Bicalho seem to have considered that railway building, and the supplying of water to the city of Rio, could be deferred at his convenience.

—A local journal gives the revenue of the Juiz de Fora and Piauí, Minas Geraes, railway, with 61 kilometres under traffic, at 58,826\$147 in 1887, which had increased to 101,518\$677 in 1888 and to 137,445\$438 in 1889, but forgets to give the working expenses. For the same years the railway collected revenues for the state government of 59,211\$500 in 1887; 68,351\$302 in 1888 and 90,265\$116 in 1889.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine captain who made charges against his superior officer for peculation is kept under arrest while the accused remains at liberty. This is designed to encourage those who feel inclined to denounce crime.

—Montevideo has a mind-reader named Vals, and he was robbed of some \$600 at the hotel where he was stopping a few days since. His peculiar talent, however, was not of the slightest assistance to him in catching the thief, who was finally caught by the police in the usual way.

—A political conflict has broken out in the city of Paraná, province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, and the police have recently made fatal use of their rifles against one of the factions. It is a somewhat difficult and dangerous way to enjoy political liberty, but for those who like it, it is just the thing to have.

—The list of fresh failures is now the *plat du jour* both here and in Buenos Aires. What we notice here is that in most cases creditors and debtors understand their respective positions and meet one another in such a manner that the debtor pays up with time being allowed him and the creditor does not lose by a forced liquidation. So long as these difficulties are entered into in a friendly manner nothing else but satisfactory will be the result.—*Rosario Reporter*, April 12th.

—According to the statistical bureau of Montevideo, there were 7,860 births and 4,824 deaths in that city last year. The rate per thousand of population (department, not city) is 36.61 for births and 24.47 for deaths. There is an apparent fall in the calculation, however—if we understand the figures republished by the *River Plate Times*—in that the births and deaths are for the city, while the population (514,682) is that of the department—nearly twice that of the city. This will make a very incorrect ratio.

—In the first quarter of this year over 10,000 emigrants left this city for Montevideo, and are now scattered over the Banda Oriental, employed for solid wages in gold. The exodus this month will probably be 5,000, as up to the 12th the number was over 2,000. It is fortunate for the working men of this country that they have the Banda Oriental near at hand, where the wages given is not so meagre, a delusion, and a snare. Otherwise we should have seen great distress here before now. Building and other works that were carried on in the city are entirely suspended, and on the whole it may be said that the mechanics and common labourers have fallen on evil days.—*South-ern Cross*, Buenos Aires, April 18th.

## LOCAL NOTES

—On the 29th ulto. *O Paiz* nominates Gen. Deodoro for first president of the Brazilian republic.

—Why do not the parties interested "give the poor dog a bone," and relieve us the daily articles headed *Finanças*?

—A decree dated on the 12th and signed by the minister of interior gives new regulations to the "general directory of statistics."

—*O Paiz* gives the rumor that Barão de Corumbá will leave for Europe next month to relieve Barão de Teffé of the position of naval purchasing agent.

—The navy has contracted for 60 pipes of native wine. The next contract will be for a pipe of essence of peppermint to correct the resultant colic.

—Sr. Doria, who was arrested by order of the provisional government at Coritiba, Paraná, arrived here on the 27th and was confined in Fort Lage.

—On the 3rd inst. while the whole city was celebrating the discovery of Brazil, *O Paiz* says that the country was discovered on April 23rd, and not on May 3rd.

—The minister of the interior has endorsed the action of the minister of finance in furnishing the governor of Bahia with 10,000\$ to aid the sufferers by the recent disaster there.

—Sr. Silva Jardim has, it appears, made a number of conditions as to entering the republican organization, of which Sr. Henrique Alves de Carvalho was one of the central committee.

—We are surprised to see that Sr. Lopes Trovão did not sign his communication to the *Paris Temps* like the Irishmen do, *The Lopes Trovão*. Perhaps he is ashamed of his baptismal name in these days of materialism.

—Whenever the burglars in the suburbs of Rio are surprised in the exercise of their industry, they fire shots, which never hit anybody. Why do not the assaulted people fire in reply, and *shoot low*—as the injunction used to be.

—According to the *Diario de Noticias* Lopes and Estigarribia arose from their graves on the 30th ulto. to celebrate Gen. Peixoto's birthday. Will our volatile colleague kindly permit us to express a non-seditious doubt on that point?

—The police are active enough in fining the porters who carry their loads on the side-walks, but they are distressingly blind to the cartmen who appear to take a delight in occupying these same side-walks while they are delivering goods.

—A Sr. Agostinho Penido has discovered a method for teaching the dullest of us to read in a few hours. If the gentleman can add a "writing" attachment to his reading patent, qualified electors might be turned out to meet every demand.

—The church organ, *O Apostolo*, formed a very poor opinion of the procession and general public on Tiradentes' day. The *Apostolo* says the whole thing was too evidently official, and lacked the "true expression of popular gaiety of more happy times."

—People are constantly dying in Rio of "congenial weakness" and it bewilders one. Surely a baby only 14 days old cannot drink so hard as to kill itself? Congenial means "partaking of the same nature," and the weakness is in taking too much of it.

—On the 24th the *Correio do Povo* mentions a rumor that Sr. Bocaygua would leave the cabinet. No political disagreement causes the retirement of the foreign minister, but the divergence between him and his colleagues as to a recent act of the chief of police.

—The state of Pernambuco, by its attorney and representative Sr. Martins Jr., has formally denied any "unitarian" leanings. The declaration was made at a dinner on the 28th ulto., and was a source of great content to all well-wishers of the idea of federation.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered that no more gratuitous telegrams shall be received at the offices. Only such as are on government service will be sent free; the supply of congratulations and adhesions, etc., seems to have alarmed the minister.

—Visconde de Pelotas arrived here from Rio Grande do Sul on the 27th and at once had an extended conference with Gen. Deodoro. An immediate convulsion took place in Rio Grande, whereupon the Visconde's health improved so rapidly that he returns home to-day.

—The Centro Executivo Patriótico—which is the Portuguese central commission for "carrying the war into Africa"—announced that its receipts amounted to 47,543\$500 up to the 1st inst. Now that the war is to be settled peacefully and diplomatically, what is to be done with the money?

—The commission charged with the duty of organizing a general scheme for internal communication has petitioned the government for documents and information regarding seaports, railways, hydrography, orography and mining, together with statistics of population and domestic and foreign imports and exports. If the commission succeeds in getting all this, the projected statistical bureau will have to bestir itself.

—The cable announces the arrival of the *Almirante Barroso* at Toulon.

—A brevet midshipman has just been put on the retired list. What the man really was it is difficult to decide.

—It almost appears that a dead man will be proved guilty of the defalcations at the department of telegraphs.

—The crowds are becoming so great at the city hall that it is now very difficult for foreigners to sign the official register.

—On the 1st inst. a gentleman got 12 years, with hard labor, meted out to him by the jury for fraudulent transfers of government stock.

—It appears to have taken Cabral 390 years to discover the inhabitants of the country where he landed by mistake on May 3rd, 1500—or thereabouts.

—The *Diario de Noticias* says that several men will be tried for conspiracy with Henrique de Carvalho. Nothing but blood will appease the editor of the *Diario*.

—On the 2nd inst. a child, 6 years old, was playing with a box of matches. According to the *Diario de Commercio* three doctors could not save the poor little fellow.

—The Mini struck off 627,821 coins last month, of which 521 were of 20\$ gold pieces, 446,300 of 500 reis silver pieces, 16,000 of 200 reis and 165,000 of 100 reis nickel pieces.

—The *Diario de Commercio* hears the Rio police force is to be increased to 3,000 men, and a battalion of artillery will form a part of the force. A police force with artillery is certainly a novelty.

—The lately dismissed administrator of the *capatazias* has asked the minister of finance to be reinstated. For his pains he receives a talking-to that must have unhinged every bone in his body.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered the execution of a contract with the City Improvements Co. for the draining of the Botanical Garden suburb according to plans and specifications presented.

—On the 3rd the *Journal de Commercio* mentions a rumor that the Constitution will be promulgated by decree and that the elections for the new assembly or congressional legislature will be held in June.

—The minister of agriculture has solicited a credit on London of £1,455 11s 4d from the minister of finance for the payment of the American Bank Note Co. for the postage stamps furnished the postoffice.

—Why do not Col. Solon and the members of the central committee, of which Sr. Henrique Alves de Carvalho was a member, make some statement as to how and why so suspicious a character appeared in such good company?

—The government has acceded to a general reform in the postoffices and telegraphs departments, granting an increase of pay in many cases. The telegraph operators are to receive an increase of 50\$ a month. Now let us hope that we shall have an improvement in the service rendered.

—There is a homely old saying among the masticators of the fragrant leaf in the United States, which says:—Never bite off more'n you can chew! Would this not be a good motto for some of the ambitious republicans of Brazil?

—Sr. Morris Kohn has secured his contract for a silk factory in the state of Rio de Janeiro, and Sr. Rezende has been granted a year to establish his factory. The competitors are starting at scratch and bets are about even as to who will win.

—The minister of finance, the minister of foreign affairs, the governor of Rio de Janeiro and the commander of the police of this state, are all going to Angra das Reis to-morrow to study whether that important place should have a custom-house. The *Gazeta de Noticias* is our authority.

—A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul published here on the 3rd states that the Governor Frota, Sr. Julio Castilhos, who was the cause of Visconde de Pelotas resigning the governorship, and Sr. Demetrio Ribeiro, had come out in opposition to the general government, particularly against the minister of finance.

—Some idiot put a dynamite cartridge on the rails of the Jardim Botânico tramway on the evening of the 2nd, and alarmed the bystanders considerably. Some glass was broken in the shop windows but no other damage seems to have been done. Six months at least should be the reward for this joke.

—We sincerely regret to see that the *Gazeta de Noticias* has been charged with "canalizing" an excerpt we printed from a most respectable London financial journal. Perhaps when Sr. Barbosa perceives that foreigners do not particularly like to be called "liars and thieves," he will appreciate the moderate remarks in the *Statist*.

—The aggregate value of the small products brought into the city during the past month from the immediate vicinity, is given as 2,060,837\$900, in which firewood and charcoal figure at 1,204,702\$930. Is it not time for the authorities to begin some supervision of this forest destruction? It means future droughts and fevers.

—On the 4th a man named Rodolpho Nunes Pereira was arrested, and is in strict confinement, charged with sending false and alarming news to foreign countries.

—We hear through a reliable source that the British Minister here has been instructed by the Foreign Office to advise all British subjects, who do not care to jeopardise their standing as British subjects, to sign the official register as provided by the decree of 15th December last.

—A telegram in the *Journal de Commercio* of the 24th is curious. The first locomotive of the Sapucahy railway, with the assistance of Sr. Maylasky, ran over a section of the line. Of course, Sr. Maylasky got out and pushed the locomotive; the only manner in which he could have assisted!

—An anonymous writer in the *Journal de Commercio* on the 26th calls upon the army to interfere and insist upon having a *mitreis* worth 25 pence sterling. This is silly; a much easier way to advance exchange would be for Sr. Ruy Barbosa to decree that Europe must lend him some money.

—On the 25th ulto. the minister of interior allowed the governor of Santa Catharina 266\$200 asked for to meet expenses with an epidemic, but asks that hereafter the governor will let him know what kind of an epidemic it is that wants money, which he apparently overlooked on the present occasion.

—On the 29th ulto. the *Avulsadas* charges Sr. João Alfredo, and the abolition law, with being responsible for the fall in exchange. Short coffee crops are, we infer, the direct result of the wicked abolitionists. There are said to be "reasons for roasting eggs," but the *Avulsadas* shows no reason for roasting Sr. João Alfredo.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the Central of Brazil railway to execute repairs, etc., for individuals, or companies, connected with its line, under restrictions that the service proper does not suffer. The railway already supplies coal in competition with dealers and now, it appears, it will compete with private foundries and car-works!

—The advocates of "decreasing a constitution" are now coming to the front. It can be decreed, of course; so can the Banco dos Estados Unidos and statistical bureaus, and freedom of the press. There is one little difficulty in the way of these advocates of decreasing everything; the provisional government cannot decree a foreign loan!

—If it is true that Dr. Menezes Doria is imprisoned for republishing that absurd manifesto posted here some weeks ago, why are not those local editors imprisoned also who published the same piece of information? We are not quite certain that the prisoner's character will excite much sympathy for him, but this does not excuse political inconsistency.

—The Federação Operaria wants a real holiday next week, beginning on the 13th and lasting three days. The "confederativity of Brazilians," to which the day is consecrated, requires more expansion than can be crowded into one short day. And, by the way, why not declare the whole year a holiday, with now and then a day set apart for collecting something to live upon?

—The opposition journalist Carlos de Laet has been dismissed from his position of professor of "Portuguese, geography, practical arithmetic and geometrical nomenclature" in the Instituto Nacional de Instrução Secundária. The professor was impolitic enough, a few days since, to propose a return to the old title of the school—Collegio de D. Pedro II—and this appears to be the result.

—The *Diario de Noticias* also nominates Gen. Deodoro for the presidency. The *Diario*, after explaining the advantages to be secured by the plebiscite, says: "we believe (*catamos*) that the people and Congress will declare themselves in crowning with laurels the precious existence of that Brazilian, predestined by fate to represent in this part of the American continent a figure equal to that of Washington."

—We desire to again call attention to the subscription list at this office for the relief of Mr. John Wetson, who is at present in the Misericórdia hospital. We can not possibly go around with the paper, consequently it would be a favor to ourselves, as well as a generous remembrance of Mr. Wetson, if his old friends would send us whatever they may desire to contribute. We have thus far received only 45\$000.

—The celebration of the day when Pedro Álvares Cabral discovered Brazil was properly carried out on the 3rd inst. The day had not formerly been considered worthy of celebration, but the crowds on the streets seemed glad that Pedro was at last getting the credit due him. The public departments were all closed, and the government employés had an opportunity of resting, which they require, poor fellows, as holidays are becoming so exceedingly few.

—The electoral returns from the suburbs are not satisfactory. Jacarépaqua, with a population of 14,215 inhabitants, returns 474 voters; Campo Grande with a population of 16,984 has but 797 registered voters; Guaratiba has 337 voters for 7,846 inhabitants and Santa Cruz makes the best show with 600 voters in a population of 10,668. There seems no doubt that the municipality of Rio was not prepared for a repu bloc.



DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, and various market prices for coffee beans and other products.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for ten months of crop-year.

Table showing coffee export clearances by destination (USA, Europe, Elsewhere) with columns for bags, tons, and values.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for four months.

Table showing coffee export clearances by destination for the first four months of the year.

Imports.

The past week has been generally quiet and Saturday was a holiday. Receipts of Flour have been fair, but the greater part was sold to arrive and stocks in first hands are still very small.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Allinson, from the United States: Sundry marks, 225 bbls.

White Wings, from Baltimore: Sundry marks, 5,300 .. Serene, do: Sundry marks, 4,900 ..

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 10,300 bbls. and stocks in first hands are: 2,300 bbls. American 400 ,, Trieste 1,000 ,, River Plate 3,700 bbls.

Brokers report the market firm, and tending upwards, and quote:

Trieste—17,500 Richmond 1st .. 15,000 do 2nd .. 15,000 Baltimore 1st .. 17,500 do 2nd .. 15,500 Western & Interior .. nominal Chili .. do River Plate .. do City Mills .. 14 500-16 500

Receipts in April were: 28,132 bbls. American 2,311 ,, River Plate .. 30,443 bbls.

against 23,815 ,, in April, 1889.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and the market is reported firm at \$48,000 per doz. Receipts in April were 2,796,352 feet against 689,206 feet for the same month last year.

White Pine.—The E. W. Stearn brought 615,911 feet which were retailed at 100 rs. per foot and satisfied the requirements of dealers for the moment. The market is reported very flat. Last month receipts were 635,911 feet, against 530,697 feet in April, 1889.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts in April were 793 doz. against nil in the same month last year. There is nothing new.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 1,600 cases per Allinson and 9,000 per E. W. Stearn. Brokers continue to quote at 78,000-78,500 per case and report the market firm. Receipts last month were 27,100 cases against 29,000 cases in April, 1889.

Lard.—Receipts are 669 kegs, 913 cases per Allinson, 4,755 kegs per White Wings, 500 per E. W. Stearn and 1,500 per Serene. Quotations show little change, viz: P. T. George & Co. 140-150 rs. per lb. and Armour and Lion brands 135 rs. all for lard. In April receipts were 21,000 kegs, 2,207 cases, total 29,137 packages, of which 25 cases from England, against 9,710 packages for the same month last year.

Bran.—Receipts in April were 551 bags, against 410 bags in April, 1889. Quotations are unchanged at \$850-\$900 for River Plate and \$900-\$950 for city mills, per lb. 1889.

Rosin.—Receipts are 248 bbls. Brokers continue quotations at 65,000-\$800 per bbl. as to marks. Last month receipts were 298 bbls. against 220 bbls. in April last year.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 500 cases, of which 200 from England. The quotations furnished us to-day are 520-530 rs. per kilogram. Receipts in April were 500 cases against 400 cases in the same month, 1889.

Coal.—Receipts for the week are: 1,856 tons per Lovén, from Dundee to the Gas company. In April receipts were 40,354 tons, against 63,974 tons in April, 1889.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 200 bags per Colveridge from the River Plate. Good sound River Plate is quoted higher at 48,500-\$850 per bag, but the other qualities are unchanged at 28,000-\$350. Last month receipts of foreign corn were 139,874 bags, against 27,794 bags for the same month last year.

Hay.—Receipts are 40 bales. For April we received 31,222 bales of all sizes, against 9,266 bales in April last year. Quotations are nominally unchanged at 35-60 rs. per kilogram, but the market is flat.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,200 bbls. German per Uruguay. Brokers continue to quote British at 68,200-\$700 per bbl. German at 68,000-\$700 and French at 73,000-\$750. Receipts last month were 450 bbls. British .. 1,900 ,, German .. 8,220 ,, French and Belgian .. 10,570 bbls.

against 13,573 ,, in April, 1889.

Rice.—Receipts are 150 bags via Europe. The market is still flat, but quotations are about unchanged at \$350-\$850 per bag for Kongon and \$320-\$850 for other qualities. Last month receipts of foreign rice reached 63,625 bags, against 117,075 bags in April last year.

Codfish.—Receipts are 605 cases Norwegian per Uruguay and 778 per Others. Stocks appear to be gradually moving down and are estimated at 11,000 packages. Dealers report the market weak, but do not change quotations at 21,300-22,500 per case for Norwegian, Canadian tubs are nominal. The April receipts were 5,423 tubs Canadian .. 2,794 cases Norwegian .. 5,417 packages .. against 10,933 ,, for the same month last year.

PARA'. Messrs. Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co. write under date of April 15th.

RUBBER.—Entries last month turned out to be 1,700 tons, or 260 tons more than in March last year, which is far above the estimates previously made, and the deficiency of this crop, which had already reached a total of 770 tons, has been reduced to 510 tons. The effect of this unexpected increase was to put a stop to the late active demand and, under the influence of simultaneous quietness and a slight decline in consuming markets, prices here gradually gave way to the extent of 150-200 rs. During the last few days, however, the article has attracted renewed attention and, the fall of exchange coming to its assistance, prices here rapidly regained their previous position, our closing quotations being 3,500-200 rs. for fine and 2,800 for coarse Islands, 150-200 rs. more Upriver rubber, with small available stocks remaining in first hands. Arrivals so far have been moderate and are not likely to exceed those of April last year, which were 240 tons.

Stock, on 20th March .. 777 tons 777 Entries to date .. 1,120 ,, 1,120 Less shipments to Europe: per Braziliers .. 103 ,, per Coaraze .. 103 ,, do United States: per Gregory .. 102 ,, per Advance .. 75 ,, per Cypri .. 249 ,, Finance .. 11 ,, 1,491

Stock, on 15th April: 1st hands .. 116 tons 116 2nd do .. 270 tons 386

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNeil & Co's Market Report, dated April 26th.

SUGAR.—Without alteration. Prices paid for home consumption are about 42 per cwt. higher than those obtainable in the market.

COFFEE.—Entries are very small, reaching perhaps 500 bags. Enquiry is light; 300 bags sold at 48766 per 10 kilos, for balance this price is offered, but 48943 is asked.

COFFEE.—Continues firm, but little doing. The sales of the past fortnight amount to about 5,200 bags, viz: Narath first at 68,668 and 68,864 per 10 kilos. Of superior quality there is almost nothing on the market and quotations are nominal. Stock in first hands consists of about 12,000 bags.

HIDES.—No sales have come to our knowledge and we quote nominally 370 rs. per kilo for dry and 350 rs. for dry salted. Shipments continue chiefly on account of dealers.

TOBACCO.—About 2,000 bales are reported sold on the spot, but prices are kept secret. Shipments continue on a large scale.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels from April 28 to May 4, including ship names, origins, and agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels from April 28 to May 4, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

CLEARED AND READY FOR BALLAST.

Table listing vessels cleared and ready for ballast, including ship names and agents.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported for the week: Nor by Nicolson, salt by Chamel, C. Co. Arg. ship Margarida, by Arg. lks. Belarmina, and Leopoldina, salt, from Macao to Rio or Santos, p. t.

Freights—steamer: New York .. 250 per bag New Orleans .. 400 do London .. 250-300 per ton Liverpool .. 300 do Antwerp .. 250 do Hamburg .. 250 do Havre .. 300 do Bordeaux .. 250 do Trieste .. 250 do Genoa .. 20-25 do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, origins, and agents.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, origins, and agents.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 4th, 1890.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, tonnage, and agents.

Table listing American vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, tonnage, and agents.

Table listing British vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, tonnage, and agents.

Table listing Danish vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, tonnage, and agents.

Table listing German vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, tonnage, and agents.

Table listing Italian vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, tonnage, and agents.



STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 2nd, 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, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, and MINES.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

RAILWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

BANKS.

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

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, etc.

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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" 20	Tamar	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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	cabin	steerage
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" " & back.....	\$275	— "

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 Biela..... " 17th  
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 Plato " " " " 31st

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Leibnitz..... May 15th  
 Maskelyne..... " 29th

*For New Orleans:*

Pascal for New Orleans..... May 17th

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 Chatham..... Weekly  
 Ganning..... Weekly  
 of Cabral..... Weekly

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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.

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