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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 19th, 1890.

The representations, which the joint stock companies of this city have recently addressed to the minister of finance, against the unjust and burdensome discriminations against them in the predial tax, merits prompt attention at the hands of the government. It is difficult to understand why such a discrimination was ever made. Some of the cotton factory companies of this city have become proprietors of valuable properties, and their enterprise has added largely to its wealth and labor-employing resources. They have increased the value of the property of hundreds of proprietors who do absolutely nothing for the public weal. Why then should these enterprising companies pay double the tax rate levied upon private individuals and firms? Still further, some of these companies are building good houses for their operatives which are rented on exceptionally favorable terms to their working people, and yet the government compels them to pay double the tax levied on less scrupulous and progressive house owners! It is a very unjust discrimination which should be abolished at once!

We publish elsewhere the text of a decree of the 10th inst., which was only published on the 18th, requiring the payment after July 1st of 20 per cent. of import duties in gold. In the reasons given for this measure, which our space does not now permit us to publish, the minister of finance states that it has been done here in Brazil and in the United States and Russia, that it is necessary to supply the Treasury with the gold required to meet its foreign obligations in a way that will prevent a depression of exchange through purchasing gold in the open market, and that it will help to advance exchange. When the rate advances above 24d. the gold percentage will be reduced to 10 per cent. The immediate effect of this measure will be to considerably increase the duties on imports, and consequently the cost of imported merchandise. This is therefore an indirect increase of taxation. It will serve, also, to complicate business calculations, to increase the risks of importation, and to increase the work of the custom-house officials. It will therefore be a serious restriction on commerce. And, although it will benefit exchange to the extent of removing the government from the market, it will not meet the expectations of the minister, because exchange rates depend largely on other influences. The flood of vicious paper money which the minister's pet bank is now pouring out on this market, will depress exchange much faster than his temporizing measure of partial gold payments at the custom-house can improve it. As for the reference to the United States, Minister Ray Barbosa will permit us to correct his position. The United States collects all import duties in gold—which is perfectly proper—and has never made the blunder of so complicated a system as the partial gold payments required by this decree.

The situation in Rio Grande do Sul has become extremely critical, and it will require exceptional tact on the part of the provisional government to settle the difficulty without serious consequences. It will be remembered that the first governor of that state, Visconde de Pelotas, was led to resign because of the opposition of a circle of "old republicans" on account of certain nominations not agreeable to one of the local leaders, Julio de Castilhos, and his

friends. The office was then offered to Sr. Castilhos, who declined to accept, and then to Gen. Frota, who appears to have enjoyed the confidence and good will of all. The proposed bank of emission for that state, however, was vigorously opposed by the old republicans, led by Demetrio Ribeiro, Castilhos and others, and it is claimed that through the agency of Sr. Assis Brazil an agreement was made that no further steps should be taken in that direction. The minister of finance did not abide by the terms of this agreement and pushed his scheme vigorously through chosen agents and without the governor's official intervention, which finally led to Gen. Frota's resignation on the 1st inst., upon receiving local notification that the bank had been installed in Porto Alegre. The feeling against the bank was very bitter, and the acting governor, Sr. Silva Tavares, a recent convert to republicanism, met vigorous opposition on every side in his efforts to protect the obnoxious institution. This state of affairs reached a climax on the 13th, when a collision occurred between the populace and the police, the latter firing upon a crowd of people in the street for the purpose of dispersing them. One killed and several wounded are reported, but as all the news received have been sifted through official channels there are reasons for believing the encounter to have been much more serious. The telegraph has since been under official control and no further news have been received. We only know that Sr. Silva Tavares at once resigned, and that a new governor is on his way to Rio Grande. We are advised, however, that the Rio Grandenses are resolved not to submit to the bank forced upon them. It now remains to be seen whether Sr. Ruy Barbosa thinks his financial ideas better than the good will of one of the most important states of Brazil.

The modification of the tacit naturalization decree of December last for the purpose of facilitating the registration of those not accepting Brazilian citizenship, will help to relieve a situation which was becoming very much strained. It became apparent some weeks ago that the provisions for registration would be inadequate for the applicants during the last two months of the period stipulated. The books for this purpose were duplicated, and still the crowds grew and many were obliged to go again and again before getting an opportunity to sign. Of course, the authorities were not to blame because everybody deferred signing until the last two months, but the pressure on them to provide greater facilities at this eleventh hour, and the possibility of trouble with foreign powers in the future over the disputed citizenship of men who were prevented from signing, made it necessary to adopt new measures for meeting the difficulty. To do this, the government has not thought it necessary to extend the period—in which it is quite right—but has increased largely the places and facilities for registration. Hereafter declarations of non-acceptance may be recorded at the municipal hall, as before, at the offices of all police delegates and sub-delegates, and at the legations and consulates of the foreign powers represented here. The registration in these several places will be valid for all purposes required by the law, and the lists sent to the municipal council will be accepted as fully as though the registration had been made in the books thus far used for that purpose. This measure will not only tend to relieve the pressure at the municipal hall, but it will be peculiarly agreeable to many who did not care to register a formal public refusal of Brazilian citizenship as required under the December decree. Registration at the consulate will not only be easy, but it will not be attended with the objectionable surroundings of going up to the municipal chamber. It is to be regretted that the government did not accept the suggestion of the *Gazeta de Notícias* in respect to making the electoral registry a record of those desiring citizenship, and accepting non-registration as an expressed preference for the retention of the foreign resident's own nationality, but short of this the government has done the best it could. We do not see that all the possible complications have been avoided, but still the step is in the right direction and may eventually lead to further measures toward a liberal interpretation of the laws determining and protecting citizenship among civilized nations.

It would seem to be definitely settled—if we may accept recent apparently authorized statements—that the constitution will not be submitted either to a constituent assembly or a popular vote for adoption, but will be promulgated by decree. The reasons for this resolution are generally considered to be: (1) a fear of monarchical influences in the elections and in the debate; (2) a fear of being unable to control or terminate discussion in case of a constituent assembly; and (3) a fear of the reactionary influence of the church among the people and among their elected representatives. If, as it has been claimed, the recent revolution was of popular origin and has been heartily accepted by the people, then two of these objections ought not to have the slightest weight. And if the representatives of the people can not be controlled in debate, nor brought to a decision on so urgent and important a question as the adoption of a constitution already framed, then we have before us a virtual confession of weakness which proves the fact that Brazil is not ready for self-government. How far these fears are justified by the facts, is a question we do not care to consider, but it may be assumed that the leaders of the revolution know their countrymen and have sufficient information as to probabilities to warrant the change of purpose which this step implies. Supposing their fears to be fully justified, however, is this proposed policy the right one to pursue? To our mind, it is not. The provisional government is as yet illegal and unrecognized. It was created by force, and is maintained by force. If the people are in accord with the ideas and action of this government, they will approve its acts and make them legal and binding; if not, then they will undo what has been done as quickly as the present restraint is withdrawn, be it this year or ten years hence. The provisional government, therefore, must face the responsibility of its acts, if it is proposed to found republican institutions on this soil. Deceiving a constitution and various fundamental laws, for the reasons above given, is simply forcing them upon the people and compelling them to live under political institutions which they do not want. This is certainly not republican, for the government of a republic is based primarily upon the free consent of the governed. We do not anticipate, however, that the opposition feared goes so far as the reversal of the revolution; the fear is for particular acts of arbitrary authority which the government does not wish to submit to discussion and vote before having them incorporated in the fundamental law. To secure the permanence of its decrees, therefore, the government deliberately proposes to forestall discussion, dispense with popular consent, and inaugurate self-government through an arbitrary, irregular and inconsistent act. If the irresponsible and unauthorized act of an illegal and unrecognized power is simply proclaimed the supreme law of the land, how is it possible to consider it valid and binding? What is to prevent the first representative assembly from declining to recognize such an act as binding upon the nation? In our opinion, the dangers of a constituent assembly, with all its risks of reaction and interminable talk, is infinitely less than the inauguration of government by arbitrary decree. The revolutionist who overthrows an established order of things for the purpose of substituting another, is entirely within his rights and may be judged by his acts and intentions; but the man who destroys without trying to substitute a regular and legal system for the one overthrown, is guilty of a crime against organized society. An organized and legal form of government is a vital necessity to every civilized people, and it is the duty of those in authority to see that this need is satisfied. Decreeing what a half dozen men think, and maintaining that decree by military force, is certainly not meeting the obligation, nor is a nation built upon such a foundation likely to hold a very high ideal of orderly government in the future.

FINANCIAL HALLUCINATIONS.

To the Editor.  
 SIR,—The *Diario de Noticias* of to-day contains some reflections which I think should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.  
 Referring to the rise in Brazilian funds in London telegraphed yesterday to the Banco Nacional, the *Diario* observes that this rise "proves the confidence that the European financial markets have in the future of the republic and in the direction of the portfolio of finance confided to Sr. Ruy Barbosa." It is natural that the *Diario de Noticias* should consider the future of Brazil as more or less identified with the financial direction of Sr. Ruy Barbosa; but it must be made clear that the European financial markets draw such a very marked distinction between the two that if they still believe in Brazil's future it is because they think it has elements to insure prosperity in spite of the present grievous misdirection of its finances, which they confidently hope will not be long continued.  
 If Sr. Ruy Barbosa doubts this, he could test it by resigning office and he would immediately see, as a result, the recovery of Brazilian foreign stocks to something nearer their quotations before the revolution. And since Sr. Ruy Barbosa's paper singles out his name as the member of the government specially in the enjoyment of European confidence, he gives us the right to state plainly, as representatives of the European financial markets, that he is exactly the member of the government who now excites there profound mistrust, while his colleagues, and particularly the chief of the state, have inspired universal respect by the prudence, justice and sense of responsibility they have exhibited.  
 Another observation of the *Diario* to which I wish to direct attention, is the following among their comments on the finance minister's new measure of receiving 20 per cent. of duties in gold:  
 "Commerce," it truly says, "is much prejudiced by the sudden oscillations in the value of gold, due to speculation, making the result of many businesses entirely problematical, or even unprofitable." This is eloquent from the journal of the minister, to whose measures are due almost wholly the said speculative oscillations, and the only comment necessary, meantime, is that so long as these measures subsist, it is vain to attempt to counteract their effects by such feeble expedients as the payment in gold of 20 per cent. of the duties.  
 I am, sir,  
 AN UNFORTUNATE IMPORTER.  
 Rio de Janeiro, 17th May, 1890.  
 From the *Diario Official*, May 16th.  
 NATURALIZATION.  
 Decree No. 396 of May 15th, 1890.  
 The general-in-chief, Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, after hearing the Minister and Secretary of State for Interior Affairs, and  
 Considering that the intimation of Art. 1 of Decree No. 58 A of December 14th of last year, establishing that the foreigners residing in Brazil on the fifteenth day of November preceding, the date of the proclamation of the republic, would be considered Brazilian citizens, save a declaration to the contrary, was to furnish to those who had associated themselves with the movement of these ideas, or who should voluntarily and spontaneously adhere to the new political situation, the means of connecting themselves with the Brazilian nation, without the necessity of an express act, which would signify the renouement of their original nationality, but in no manner occasion any kind of constraint, direct or indirect, to those who should not desire to adopt Brazil as a fatherland;  
 Considering that for the declaration allowed those foreigners who desired to preserve their nationality, the said decree fixed a period, more than sufficient, of six months counted from the date of its publication, which terminates on the fourteenth day of June proximo, and provided that the said declaration could be made in all the municipalities of the republic, before the respective municipal authorities;  
 Considering, nevertheless, that it is proper to further facilitate the referred to declaration, avoiding that such foreigners who up to the present have not made it and are desirous of availing of the last month of the fixed time, may be obliged to travel long distances to appear before municipal authorities or to lose time, awaiting their turn upon days of press of work;  
 Decrees:  
 Art. 1.—Foreigners, residents of Brazil on the fifteenth day of November of the past year, who

do not desire to be considered Brazilian citizens, may make the declaration provided for in Art. 1 of Decree No. 58 A of December 14th of the said year, not only before the secretary of the municipal chamber or *intendencia*, as is permitted by Art. 4 of the said decree, but also before the clerk of any delegation or sub-delegation of police, or still further before any diplomatic or consular agent of his nation.  
 Art. 2.—For the declarations referred to in the preceding article, there will be in each clerk's office of delegate or sub-delegate of police a special book, opened, numbered, pagged and closed by the delegate or sub-delegate of police, or by his substitutes in service.  
 Art. 3.—The books will be furnished by the municipal chambers or *intendencias*, the expense to be for account of the states or of the federation where the corporations are unable to satisfy them.  
 Art. 4.—At the termination of the period of six months marked in Art. 1 of the said decree all the books of declarations made before the clerks of delegates or sub-delegates of police will be by these authorities or by their substitutes in service remitted to the president of the municipal chamber, or *intendencia*, to the end that, conferred with the lists of foreigners qualified as electors sent by district registry commissions, the municipal commission may proceed, in conformity with the second part of Art. 1 of Decree No. 277 E of March 22nd ultimo, to the elimination of the names of those who, within the stated time, shall have declared non-adherence to Brazilian nationality.  
 ¶.—For the same purpose the reclamations that diplomatic and consular agents may make in favor of their fellow countrymen who may have declared before them that they maintained their nationality, will be accepted.  
 The Minister and Secretary of State for Interior Affairs will thus have it executed, forwarding the proper telegraphic communications to the governors of all the states.  
 Assembly Room of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, May 15th, 1890, second of the Republic.  
 Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.  
 José Cesario de Faria Alvim.  
 From *A Reforma*, Porto Alegre, May 17th.  
 RESIGNATIONS.  
 Dr. Assis Brazil sent to the provisional government the following telegram:  
 To the Minister of the Exterior: Under the necessity of remaining here at the side of the loyal defenders of the Republic, repudiated by the government, I ask that you relieve me of the diplomatic commission which you confided to me.  
 Assis Brazil.  
 There have also resigned: Dr. Antão de Faria, superintendent of public works, Dr. Homero Baptista, superintendent of finances, Dr. Julio de Castilhos, superintendent of the interior, Dr. Paulo Emilio, director of the Normal School, Dr. Ernesto Alves, director of public instruction, and Dr. Espirito Santo, chief of police.  
*Diario Official*, May 16th.  
 GOLD DUTIES.  
 Decree No.—of May 16th, 1890.  
 Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation,—  
 Considering the necessity of facilitating to the government the acquisition of the gold necessary for the expenses that are paid in this specie;  
 Decrees:  
 Art. 1.—From July 1st of the current year forward there will be collected at the custom-houses and authorized Treasury agencies (*mesas de rendas*) a percentage of duties, for consumption, in gold money at the legal value upon each import dispatch of foreign goods.  
 Art. 2.—The percentage will be 20 per cent. so long as the rate of exchange is maintained between 20 and 24, 10 per cent. between 24 and 27, ceasing so soon as it shall be at par, or previous to this if the government consider it proper.  
 Art. 3.—When the referred to percentage shall be below the legal value of gold money, the payment may be made in paper money.  
 Art. 4.—All the coins described in the table annexed to this Decree may be received in gold payments at the legal value therein fixed.  
 Art. 5.—Dispositions to the contrary are revoked.  
 Assembly Room of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, May 16th, 1890, second of the Republic.  
 Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.  
 Ruy Barbosa.  
 TABLE.  

Gold coins.	par value.
French, 100 francs.....	35\$315.46
50 ".....	17\$657.73
20 ".....	7\$063.092
(10 and 5 francs in proportion.)	
Belgian, later than 1862.....	100 francs.
do.....	50 "
do.....	20 "
do.....	10 "
do.....	5 "
(the same as French.)	
Spanish, Onances.....	28\$510.60
Isabel doubloons.....	—
100 reals.....	9\$125.675
Italian, 20 francs.....	7\$063.092
(10 and 5 francs in proportion.)	
Portuguese, 10\$000.....	19\$775.64
(5\$, 2\$ and 1\$ in proportion.)	
United States, \$20.....	36\$604.272
(\$10, \$5, \$2½ or ¼ in proportion.)	

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The police authorities at São Paulo are arresting ticket brokers at the theatres, the occupation being declared illegal.  
 —Yellow fever does not appear to have adhered to the republic. It has just killed a Sr. Gurjão, the republican sachem of Rio Claro, S. Paulo.  
 —An ominous emigration of laborers from the municipality of Bananal, S. Paulo, is reported. It is said the coffee plantations are entirely exhausted.  
 —Telegrams from Victoria, Espirito Santo, published here on the 14th, state that yellow fever had appeared at S. Mathieu and the people were abandoning the town.  
 —The governor of Rio de Janeiro has recently appointed a lieutenant colonel as a broker in Campos, and has accepted real estate as a guarantee for the proper observance of his obligations.  
 —A Ceará journal states that on April 26th last a surgeon extracted from the leg of a convict in jail there a ball that he received at the battle of Tujuty in Paraguay on May 24th, 1866.  
 —A São Paulo telegram to the *Paz* on the 16th says that cases of yellow fever continue to appear in that city. It is highly probable that they are sporadic cases imported from Santos and Campinas.  
 —A telegram from Santos on the 16th says the police of that city and port invaded a Portuguese ship and gave the crew a beating. The vice-consul has telegraphed to the consul asking for the punishment of the aggressors.  
 —We do not know which Ponto Grosso is in question; but one of them, by its provisional municipal governors, desires the constitution decreed, and only the second legislative session to have any say as to amendments.  
 —It is to be hoped that some official report will be made on the discovered attempt at smuggling by the str. *Berberibe* at Pernambuco. The attempt was so impudent that it is almost certain that some such operations have been successful.  
 —A telegram dated Pernambuco on the 15th states that a commission had been appointed to organize a state constitution under the presidency of Sr. Martins Jr. The telegram concludes, "peace and satisfaction reign throughout the state."  
 —The governor of Rio de Janeiro has declined to buy 10,000 (?) copies of a work called a "Summary of the History of Brazil." Had the proposition mentioned a thousand, or even two, the chances are he would have secured the trick.  
 —An intrepid and illustrious republican leader, Sr. Nilo Peçanha, has started to "stamp" the state of Rio de Janeiro and prepare the minds of electors for the September contest at the urns. May luck accompany him, and a seat in the legislature reward his labors!  
 —At a place called Aracaty-Assú, Ceará, a man armed with a dagger recently entered the office where the registry of electors was proceeding, threatened the officers with his knife, seized the books and destroyed them, declaring that all the business was directed against the church.  
 —The merchants of São Paulo are still making complaints of robberies on the railways. If the authorities, or juries, would punish the thieves when caught, perhaps there would be less cause for complaint. The difficulty lies principally in the sentimental protection accorded to criminals.  
 —According to recent advices the chief of the Brazilian customs' authorities had collected a strong force at Passo da Baptista, Quararhy, Rio Grande do Sul, to resist an attempt to run in 40 wagon loads of contraband goods. A conflict was expected as the smugglers were numerous and well armed.  
 —It is a good thing to know. According to the *Paz* the probable nominee for chief of police at Pernambuco is an old and most respectable magistrate whose democratic ideas many years ago prevented his serving under the extinct regime. The gentleman's name is Ernesto de Aquino Fonseca.  
 —On the 13th a serious disturbance occurred at Maceo, Rio de Janeiro, resulting from a difficulty between two bands of citizens, one endeavoring to destroy the decorations prepared for the celebration of the abolition law, the other defending them. At least one death occurred, and a detachment of 30 police sent to the place established peace.  
 —The police report on the Taçoão disaster in Bahia states that 43 persons perished in the ruins, 48 in the hospital and one in his own residence, or 48 in all. Besides, 17 persons were gravely injured and 6 suffered light wounds. The investigation shows that the explosion was caused in some way by a smoker sitting on a counter near where a clerk was weighing some gunpowder.  
 —We see by the *Diario da Manhã* of Santos of the 13th inst. that the Villa Mathias property was sold to the Banco União, of São Paulo, some days ago for 430,000\$, and the purchaser had already expended over 27,000\$ in taxes in connection with the transfer. On the 12th, however, Banker Mayrink, of Rio, telegraphed down that he would pay 500,000\$ for the property, whereupon the juiz suspended work on the transfer documents connected with the sale. This will strike most people as a very queer way of doing business.

RAILROAD NOTES

The April receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 36,956\$100. Expenditures not published.

The governor of Rio de Janeiro has referred to the Petropolis municipality the application of a party for a 50 years concession of tramways in that city.

The municipal intendencia has refused to grant permission for the tunneling of Pasmado hill and the building of a railway station and market on Botafogo Bay.

The April receipts of the Ouro Preto branch of the Central railway amounted to 33,062\$685. Besides this the line collected 9,012\$857 in taxes for the state.

On the 14th the contract between the state of Rio de Janeiro and the Mariac railway company was signed, by which the state guarantees 6 per cent. per annum on 450,000\$ to be employed in bringing the railway to the city of Nietheroy.

On the 6th the minister of agriculture refused to approve the surveys of the section of the Sorocabana railway between Santa Cruz do Rio Paro and the Paranaguá river. The department wants a new plan for the wharves on the river and a modification of schedule prices.

A contract has been celebrated between the governor of Minas Geraes and the Oeste de Minas company for an extension of that line from Lavras to the vicinity of Catalão, Goyaz. A guarantee of 6% on a maximum of 22,000\$ per kilometer is conceded, and the road must be completed in six years.

The 1889 receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco line were 1,016,211\$591 and expenses 569,340\$678, leaving a surplus of 446,870\$913. The line possesses an interest guarantee, 5 and 7 per cent. of 962,514\$976 per annum, leaving a balance of 515,044\$863 to be paid from the national treasury.

On the 30th ult. the minister of finance advised the department of agriculture that there were no objections to the discharge and loading of vessels at the wharf of the Comed'En railway at Caladello, Paratyba, but that such discharge and loading must be discretionary to the masters of the vessels in question.

The governor of Goyaz has granted the concession of a railway from the boundary of the state of Minas Geraes, through the town of Formosa, to S. José do Araguaia. The projected line is apparently an extension of the Pitangui and Passos railway of Minas Geraes, which is a part, we believe, of the Sapucahy system.

The directors' report of the Recife and S. Francisco railway for the latter half of 1889 shows a falling off in goods carried representing a decrease of 2,951. The total receipts are, however, only 213 below the corresponding period of 1888, and expenses are also 166 less. The net balance was 26,478, out of which it was proposed to pay the usual 5 per cent. per annum dividend. The debenture debt of the company stood at 2,212,000 and the payment by the Brazilian Treasury on account of the interest guarantee was 213,664. The Brazilian government had refunded nearly all the taxes previously withheld, and there remained in dispute only a very small sum, which it is expected will also be recovered. The directors say they are satisfied that the change in the form of government in Brazil will cause no interruption of the faithful action towards the company.

LOCAL NOTES

The naval school is about to be "reformed." Boock-Macher is good. The significance can not be mistaken.

Telegrams from various localities in the provinces state that abolition day was generally observed.

The police are now arresting the curbstone speculators who buy and sell passes at the doors of the theatres.

The national printing office is to print for government account the Dictionario Geographica compiled by Moreira Pinto.

The Lopes Trovão proposes to lecture at the Masonic Hall in Paris on the history of the republican movement in Brazil.

Thus far we have seen nothing but reforms and nominations in the new statistical bureau. When is actual work to commence?

Sr. Seoane, Peruvian minister here, arrived by the Patoti, and Sr. Moreno, the Argentine minister, by the Brasil, on the 9th inst.

On the 9th a tailor was arrested here charged with inciting sailors in the navy to mutiny. The prisoner had formerly been in the service.

It is satisfactory to see that the filthy squibs, entirely too frequent in the local press, are attracting some protests. Better late than never.

A committee of army and naval officers has been elected by the Club Militar to prepare for the reception of the American squadron expected here.

A telegram dated Lisbon on the 12th states that the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies had declared the recognition of the Brazilian republic inopportune.

The minister of agriculture has declined to consider two proposals for improvements on the waterside, which he considers belongs to the municipality.

On the 2nd inst. the minister of the interior declined to admit the scruples of the Misericordia hospital as to turning over the funds belonging to the ex-Hospicio de Pedro II and plainly tells the proceeds that the funds must be produced. No offense to sensibilities is in any manner intended.

The celebrated "Juca" Reis did not leave Pernambuco for the convict island of Noronha until the 17th inst.

We hear it frequently stated that the circus, and especially the clown, was the most appreciated part of the 13th of May procession.

From the telegrams received from Curitiba, it would seem that political rivalries and controversies have arisen among the republicans and military element in Paraná.

It is said that the basis for a reorganization of the army will soon be published. The army, in our opinion, might very well wait for an organization of civil government.

A local journal on the 11th states that a surgeon here had extracted a calculus 6 centimetres (over 2 inches) in diameter from the bladder of a child 4 years old.

Sr. Joaquim Candido Guimarães Jr. has been pardoned by the provisional chief of state from the penalty imposed by the judicial authorities for the crime of fraudulent bankruptcy.

The minister of war has sent an account for 4008 to the department of agriculture for 5,000 blank cartridges furnished the fire department. The firemen must be a sportive crowd.

On the 15th the commander of the Rio Grande do Sul flotilla, Capt. Lorena, was relieved of his command and Capt. Alvarim Costa appointed to succeed him.

A number of people wondered what in the world the three lads on velocipedes represented in the procession on the 13th. We don't know; unless it is the velocity with which we are making history.

The April immigrant arrivals were 3,350 for Rio de Janeiro and 375 for Santos; total 3,725. Of these 1,125 were Italians, 963 Portuguese, 751 Germans, 556 Spaniards, and the rest of diverse nationalities.

The Cousas Politicas article of the Gazeta de Noticias this morning is exceptionally good and merits the wisest consideration. The Rio Grande controversy is treated in a manner that is simply unanswerable.

A number of the members of the Batalhão Academico, that declined to take part in the procession on the 13th inst., visited the graves of Visconde do Rio Branco and others and deposited crowns on the tombs.

On the 12th inst. Sr. Silva Costa, on behalf of the interested parties, filed a protest for losses and damages occasioned to museum, library and manuscript belonging to the Emperor from improper care by those in charge.

An individual was condemned to 12 years imprisonment last September for killing his wife. He was not satisfied and applied for a new trial; he has "gone up" for life this time. Some people never know when they have enough.

Mne. Landhart, who was for many years the most fashionable dress-maker in Rio, committed suicide on the 9th inst. There are said to be unhappy heads of families that wished the sad occurrence to take place 20 years ago.

The Jornal do Commercio says the public receives with unpatriotic disdain goods marked "Industria Nacional." The public is wrong; the only thing about most of these goods called domestic is their name; everything else is imported.

On the 14th money and a check amounting to 135,500\$ disappeared most mysteriously from the Banco Nacional and the police are investigating the matter. One arrest was reported on the 16th, but the prisoner was subsequently released.

Upon the proposition of Sr. Constant, the minister of instruction, the government has decided to pay 8,000\$ to the painter Villares for the completion of his masterpiece, the Epheia Africana, which he proposes to offer the municipality.

Sr. Moreno, the Argentine minister, brought with him on his return here 620 gold medals, 2,521 of silver and 840 of copper, all destined to Brazilian officers that served in the Paraguayan war. There will hardly be enough to go around.

An anonymous writer in the Jornal do Commercio on the 14th insinuates that the sulphuret of carbon used to kill ants in the interior has something to do with the appearance of yellow fever in localities formerly exempt from the scourge.

It is highly interesting to know that 41 boys in the Military College of this city, natives of Minas Geraes, have sent a petition to Dr. Alexandre Stockler for the removal of the capital of that state from Ouro Preto to some point where a new city can be built.

The government has granted a subsidy of 500\$ per month to maestro Carlos de Mesquita. What Carlos did to earn the money is not explained. Dismissing scientific men and subsidizing musicians is perhaps indicative of the future progress of Brazil.

The new statutes and regulations for the medical school of this city, which were drawn up by Dr. Enrico Coelho, having been thrown out by a majority of the faculty, the minister of public instruction now proposes to consider the statutes drawn up by a commission.

Two employes of a vinegar factory in this city were sent into a fermentation vat on the morning of the 14th for the purpose of cleaning it. Either through ignorance or negligence, the vat had not been properly ventilated, and the result was that one of the men was suffocated and the other nearly so.

The agricultural congress, of which so much was expected, composed of planters of Rio de Janeiro, met on the 12th. It appears that agriculture requires labor, credit and professional instruction. A committee was of course appointed to draw up statutes for the purpose of organizing a central association of the planters.

Under the new regulations of the postoffice the director-general is to receive a salary of 12,000\$ per annum.

It is said that D. Augusto de Saxe, the Emperor's grandson, who was serving on the cruiser Almirante Barroso, arrived in Paris toward the end of last month.

Complaints are again appearing of the losses of coffee on the Central railway. Why can not the government make some effort to protect its customers against such abuses?

Sr. Cesario Alvim has decided that carmen (romadores) of the Pará navy yard are entitled to vote; custom-house guards, on the contrary, have no voice in directing public affairs.

On the 12th inst. the minister of the interior decided that men, unable to read and write, who had been registered as voters under the empire, were entitled to vote under the republic. This virtually shelves the educational qualification.

The conspirator, Henrique Carvalho, has been allowed to roam at will around Fort Santa Cruz. The man will have a municipal chamber organized in the fort before the authorities know where they are!

On the 13th Gen. Candido Costa, the newly appointed governor of Rio Grande do Sul, had extended interviews with Gen. Desodor and Sr. Alvim, the minister of the interior, and left for his post on the 18th.

On the 2nd inst. the minister of interior states that the works on the medical school at B-tafogo had cost 1,651,000\$ and those of the blind asylum 1,055,000\$. It was about time for the war department to interfere.

An injudicious admitter of the chief of police says that when that functionary passed in front of his particular newspaper office on the 13th he cried "Hurrah! for the free press!" The chief of police requires supervision.

One of the prettiest testimonies to the anniversary of the abolition law was the parading by Moses Frontin, and his companions of the Derby Club, of all jockeys enduring punishment. Only grand souls can conceive such noble condensation.

The expert writing about the agronomic station at Campanas goes a trifle too far when he states that only "the classed man gains wisdom." It may be from the man's own experience, but the theory will not generally be accepted.

On the 15th one of the local journals states that Sr. Demetrio Kibeiro had been invited to come to Rio, from his home in Rio Grande do Sul. On the 16th the rumor was contradicted, quite unnecessarily, for no one supposed that Sr. Kibeiro was such an ass as to come to Rio at present.

The department of war has laid hands on the property destined for a medical school and university, for the use of military schools. The change from instruction for curing disease to that of destroying life is extremely sudden, but the "shoulder straps" must be accommodated somewhere.

A numerously-signed manifesto to the people of Minas Geraes from their brother residents of Rio has been published here. A congress is suggested to organize the republican party in the state and nominate candidates for deputies to the approaching constituent or legislative assembly.

A writer in the Correio do Povo says there is not a room in Rio de Janeiro fit for showing off a picture. This is serious; the government should at once appoint a commission to study the question or—happy thought!—get the painters to accommodate their pictures to the rooms already built.

The national museum, originally designed for scientific purposes, was the recipient of a rickety dilapidated old carriage on the 17th which was once used by General Flores and others in southern military operations. The carriage is a present from D. Enrique Moreno, the Argentine minister at this capital.

The anniversary of the declaration of Paraguayan independence was properly celebrated on the 15th, unless the telegrams from Buenos Aires are incorrect. A few days ago we heard that the Paraguayans were fighting in the streets of Assunção. A newspaper man's life in South America is not all "beer and skittles."

The minister of the interior has declined to pay Conde de Motta Maia, in attendance on the Emperor, his full salaries as professor at the Medical Academy and also at the Fine Arts Academy. This is not surprising; the Conde should have provided for two or three more berths and could in this manner have made a fair average.

On the 8th some self-appointed representatives of Rio Grande do Sul in this city issued a manifesto in support of the government and its measures in that state. On the 13th, however, the Rio Grande people took the rash step of kicking up a row on their own responsibility, thus discrediting their directors in the republican club of this capital.

Some of the military cadets were insulted at a suggestion made in O'Paz, that a young rascal, picked up drunk by the police with over 200\$ and a stolen watch and chain on him, should be sent to a military school. The journal in question explains that its reference was to schools of military apprentices, not to those whence officers emerge.

On the 25th the provisional government will present a medal commemorative of the Paraguayan war to Sr. Moreno, the Argentine minister here. As there is no building in Rio of sufficient importance to be employed for the ceremony, a grand pavilion will be erected at S. Christovão for the purpose. O'Paz of the 13th is our authority.

An old man named Rapaso who had been librarian at the S. Christovão palace under the Empire, committed suicide on the 13th by throwing himself under the wheels of a locomotive on the Central Brazil railway. The unfortunate man was almost cut to pieces. The desperate act is said to have been caused by an effort to compel him to deliver up the keys to the Emperor's library.

A patent has been granted for a peripatetic butcher shop (caçote ambulante).

A telegram published here on the 16th says the S. Paulo ecclesiastical authorities granted 400 dispensations for marriages in April. Good for the padres! The civil marriage men will find no customers at all on and after the 24th inst.

It is pleasing to note that Martins Jr. got back home just in time to secure the place of "official orator" at the Pernambuco celebration on the 13th. He advises us by telegram of his success, and also that José Mariano spoke for the abolitionists. We regret to add, however, that Chief Martins found the people somewhat cold and unsympathetic.

An item in the Gazeta de Noticias of the 16th, which was evidently inspired, says that the minister of agriculture addressed an inquiry on April 18th to the director of the Museu Nacional in regard to the union of the sections of experimental physiology and zoology under one director, but that no answer has thus far been received. Sr. Ladislao now has the floor.

On the morning of the 16th, the sacristan of one of the small churches of the city was awakened by a noise in the church, and at once went for a police force to investigate. The result was the capture of a sergeant of the 7th infantry, Julio Fapista Lopes, as he was trying to escape. Lopes explained that he heard that thieves were in the church and merely went in to see about it!

On the 9th a political prisoner arrived here from S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes. On the 10th the minister of justice discharged him. On his return home, the chief of police, Dr. Aristides Maia, put him in jail again, and his friends had to telegraph to Rio for orders. Let us hope a few provincial police authorities will be sent here pretty soon and forwarded to Fernando de Noronha for making fools of themselves.

We hear it repeated that letters have been opened in the postoffice, and that considerable delays have occurred in their delivery. In the interests of honesty and good administration this shameful abuse ought at once to be discontinued. It is hard enough to have telegraphic communication suspended every time trouble is feared. A government which practices these abuses certainly can not claim to have freed the country from oppression.

A large number of importers here have addressed petitions to the custom-house authorities that goods be raised above the stone-paved floors of the warehouses. The petitioners not only state that a few weeks stay in the custom-house produces damage from mould, but that woolen and cotton goods take up the moisture and their weight is thus increased to an extent that leads to fires. The request is so moderate and and its reasons so clear that the inspectors have promptly promised to have the evil remedied and has made an abatement in one important case.

The second anniversary of the abolition law was celebrated with great demonstrations on the 13th. The day is a legal holiday and the streets through which the procession passed were crowded with holiday-makers. The ceremonies commenced with a meeting at a grand stand erected in the Campo Sant' Anna at which Gen. Desodor and the cabinet were present and where Sr. José do Patrocinio was orator. A passing reference in the oration to the Princess Imperial was received with applause. The procession then formed—composed of rather heterogeneous material—and after passing through the principal streets dissolved in Palace Square at about 6 p. m. The city was most orderly throughout the day, and the Rua da Ovidor was full of people until a late hour of the night.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The "Banco Credito Commercial," capital 1,000,000\$, has made the first call of 10 per cent.

The Banco dos Estados Unidos has called for 30 per cent. on its capital, payable up to June 15th, to complete 50 per cent.

The Banco Constructor has called for a third payment on its shares of 10 per cent. The call is due on the 4th proximo.

The subscription lists for shares in the Banco dos Operarios were closed on the 12th; over double the capital asked for was subscribed.

The bids for the money of the laboring classes have become so prominent, that a fair inference is that the capitalists in Rio are becoming scarce.

The governor of Minas Geraes has granted a 6 per cent. guarantee on 35,000\$ which the town of Barbacena proposes to spend in water-works.

Permission has been granted to the Banco União de São Paulo (Ruy Barbosa creation) to establish agencies in various parts of the state.

By a decree dated on the 15th deposits for guaranteeing contracts with the department of agriculture may be made in hypothecary notes.

That the money market has become easier is satisfactorily settled by the number of calls published for more capital in various undertakings.

By some curious change the issue of hypothecary notes by the Banco dos Estados Unidos appears among assets, while loans on mortgages are among liabilities!

A telegram published here on the 12th stated that the directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, would propose a dividend of 8s per share and to carry 25,000\$ to reserve fund.

A number of factory companies have petitioned the Treasury for a reduction of taxes on their buildings, which it is alleged are double those paid by individuals. The request is generally endorsed and will no doubt be granted.





STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 17th, 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 do 1879.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, SUGAR FACTORIES, 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, and Estados Unidos.

RAILWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RIO DE JANEIRO and PROVINCIAL.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

