

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 2ND, 1890

NUMBER 22

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Allen's Hotel, Largo dos Leões. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
JAMES FENNER LEE,
Charge d'Affaires
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 29, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DOCKERY,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
E. NICOLINI,
Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. during the cool season.
H. MIDDLEY, M. A., Chanton
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 5, Rua Hunzoldt.
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.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays. Prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Tuesdays.
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães No. 24.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 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.
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde de Rio, No. 422. 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. Joannim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 14, Travessa da Barreira. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—R. S. QUAYLE, 121 Quitandina.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Expresses: Minas train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirahy 7.22; Entre Rios 9.32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7.52 p. m. *São Paulo* train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8.15 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12.19. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10.02 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11.42. *Downward*, train leaves Itaboraí at 5.15 p. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) at 12.50 p. m., Porto Novo at 1.05; Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6.45 and the Minas train at 8 p. m.
Limited Expresses. Leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10.45; Entre Rios at 12.13 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 6.50 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1.15 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6.25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3.15 p. m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.25. *Downward*, train leaves Maracanã Procopio at 5.00 a. m. at Cachoeira 5.50 and Porto Novo 5.50, arriving at Rio at 5.10 p. m.
Mixed Trains. Leave Rio at 8.30 and 9.20 a. m. 3.15 and 5.00 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.03 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a. m. and 3.55 p. m. and third to Belém arriving at 7.32. *Downward*, trains leave Entre Rios at 4.30 a. m., arriving at Barra 9.17 and Rio at 3.20 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5.30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9.15 a. m. and 11.15 p. m. and leave Belém at 5.10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7.50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 2.15 and Rio at 5.30 a. m. *Downward*, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 2.15 and Rio at 5.30 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12.25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6.40 p. m. *Downward* train leaves S. Paulo at 6.00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12.08 p. m. where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro II R.R.).
LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves Niterói at 7.10 a. m. and 12.35 p. m. arriving at 10.45 a. m. and 6.12 p. m. *Downward*—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 2.05 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11.20 a. m. and 6.12 p. m. For Macaé trains leave at 7.10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11.25 a. m. arriving at 12.21 and 7.08 p. m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11.20 a. m. and 6.12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6.30, 8.30 a. m. and 12 m., 3 and 5.30 p. m. returning from Palmares at 7.30, 10.30 a. m., 2, 4.45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6.30, 8.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5 and 6.30 p. m., returning at 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 5.35 and 9 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway at 6.00 a. m. week-days, and 5 p. m. Sundays arriving at Petropolis at 9.15 and 7.52. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the Northern line. **STRASSERS** for Petropolis leave the Largo da Prainha at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 9.15 and 6.05. *Downward*, trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. on week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovidio.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 13 Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Acoucheur formerly of South, 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. do 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 7\$200. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço.

TIJUCA

WHYTHE CLUB.

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.

Importer and manufacturer's agent.
Correspondence solicited.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it contends itself for use in the 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.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor. N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

TRAPICHE VAFOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gamboa No. 10 & 12.

Telephone Call, No. 39.

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, 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 Conception 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 Fresca No. 5.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

36 & 38, Calle Maipin,

BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers,
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard, ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

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Importers of

Oporto, Deurs and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

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G. FRÉLIER & 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.,

Newspapers and Bookellers.

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, Pisse & Lubin's* and *Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap*

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

HAUPT & Co.

50, Rua da Alfandega

Caixa 768.

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, 1888.
Reorganized 1879.
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.

SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING. Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORED SAFETY PAPERS. Work Executed in Fire-proof Buildings. LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING. RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE. Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

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AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.
TOURD ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
I. 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 in Brazil:

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Rio de Janeiro.

ANDREW STEELE & Co.,

Import and Commission Merchants,

have removed from 72 Rua Primeiro de Março to

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Telephone 678. P. O. Box 84.

HAUPT & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

50 & 53 Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.

Railway Material.

Rolling Stock.

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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.
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21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva

22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,
General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

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

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

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

Total assets.....	£ 19,800,609
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	" 2,211,670
Surplus.....	" 4,311,309
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	" 831,502
Total Insurance in Force.....	" 114,430,028
New Business done during 1888.....	" 35,069,486

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

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

For further information apply to Branch Office

RUA COSTA PEREIRA No. 171
RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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

Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1868.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

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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 1ª 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 Saravia.

Telephone No. 193.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1837.

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, and offers every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

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

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve Fund..... " 150,000

Draws on

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

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE,
MONTVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND
NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... " 625,000
Reserve fund..... " 400,000

Draws on:

Messrs. G. LYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,
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BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfândega, 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 & des Pays-
Bas..... Paris.

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg
Berlin
Bremen
Frankfurt of Main

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp
Rome
Genoa
Naples

Banca Generale, and agencies:
Milan
and other Italian
cities

Banco Hipotecario de Es-
pana, and agencies..... Madrid
Barcelona
Cadiz
Malaga
Tarragona

Valencia
and other cities in
Spain and the Ca-
nary Islands

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

Banco de 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.

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

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\$00 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, JUNE 2nd, 1890.

In view of the renewed activity among speculators and company organizers, perhaps it may not be amiss to call attention to the serious injury sure to result from the absorption of small industries and commercial ventures in these large companies. Whether it be the consolidation of several small salt-making establishments in one large syndicate, or company, or the absorption of all the coasting companies in one huge steamship company, the result will be the same. Under certain conditions, it is not to be doubted that a consolidation contributes largely to economical administration and must therefore yield better results; but the practice of extending this method to all undertakings is a very serious mistake. For the country at large, and for the general and individual welfare of the people, it is infinitely better to keep these industries in the hands of small concerns. The opportunities for gaining a livelihood in Brazil are not so great that the small producers can be left to the mercies of these great combinations.

WE have again to record the promulgation of a measure of far-reaching importance by an arbitrary decree of the provisional government, the Torrens' law, modified to meet the views of the minister of finance, having been signed at the cabinet meeting of Saturday last. Our time and space will not permit a discussion of this measure at this time, but we are convinced that a serious mistake has been made. Further facilities for encumbering estates for the purpose of assisting the large proprietors, and for furnishing more capital for speculative operations, cannot fail to be of lasting injury to the country. Under certain conditions and limitations, the Torrens' law is useful and even advantageous, but at the same time it may be made an instrument, in other hands, of infinite mischief. Until Brazil is placed in a better economical condition, which can only be done by wise legislation and earnest work during a term of years, such a law as that now despotically thrust upon her, will serve only to complicate and embarrass the development of the country's substantial resources.

The criminal suit brought by the Singer Manufacturing Co. against Messrs. Max. Nothmann & Co. for illegal use of that company's trade mark and name, was finally decided on the 30th ultimo by the Tribunal da Relação on an appeal by defendants from the adverse decisions in the lower courts. The case is one of exceptional importance, as it illustrates the tendency of recent legislation toward a more rigid protection of trade names and trade marks. In this respect Brazil has taken a much more advanced position than many older commercial nations, and it is not at all unlikely that this clearly just decision will lead to a more general adoption by other nations of the legal maxims laid down for the better protection of merchants and manufacturers. It is only very recently that a man has been provided with legal remedies against the fraudulent use of his own name on articles to which he has given reputation and profit by his own industry and enterprise. Although the Singer patents had expired, it has never seemed to us just that Messrs. Nothmann & Co., or anybody else, should be permitted to make machines and label them "Singer Sewing Machines." The old Singer company is still manufacturing and certainly has an exclusive right to the use of a name which designates the manufacturer, rather than the article made. Having been carried through

all the courts provided for the trial of such cases, and having been decided in favor of the plaintiffs in every case, it may now be considered as established that the Singer company has the exclusive right to use that name and its registered trade-mark, and also that the laws of Brazil now effectually protect merchants and manufacturers against infringements.

THE naturalization circular of the minister of foreign affairs, which we reproduce in another column, calls for very little comment. It would seem that though the provisions of the decree of December 14th were definite and imposed obligatory conditions, the government really had no intention to deprive the foreign residents of the country of their own nationality. As the decree is exceptionally short and explicit, it is very easy for any one to interpret it for himself, and we defy any one to derive any meaning from it other than that all foreigners residing in Brazil on November 15th are *ipso facto* to be considered Brazilian citizens, except a declaration to the contrary should be registered as prescribed. If a foreigner has no opportunity to make such declaration, or declines to do so for reasons of his own, he becomes a Brazilian citizen under this decree without any act or suggestion of his own. Except the decree means the very contrary of what it says, this is a clear case of imposing Brazilian nationality on the foreigner. If the government had no such intention, why is it that the decree did not provide that all foreigners resident here on November 15th might become Brazilian citizens by a simple act of registration at some specified place? This would have been just as simple; it would have accomplished the same results; it would not have interfered with those not desiring such citizenship; and it would have given the government a correct list of those becoming citizens, which it now does not possess and can not get. By a strange inversion, the government has got a record of what it does not require, while that which it really requires is unrecorded and indefinite. As to the decision of the minister on the inquiries of the French government, the least we can say is that Sr. Bocayuva has succeeded only in making the whole business a gross absurdity. According to his reasoning, the Frenchman who becomes a Brazilian citizen under the decree, may retain his French nationality by a simple reclamation. And should he owe any political service to France at the time of his naturalization, the Brazilian government will not undertake to protect him. In God's name, then, what is Brazilian citizenship worth!

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1889.

In presenting their report for the year 1889 the committee are thankful to record the passage of another year of what they believe to be satisfactory and useful work in connection with the Mission among the English-speaking sailors who visit this port.

But while they are so far thankful for the continued progress of the work, they cannot in reviewing the past year, put from themselves many sorrowful recollections associated with its earlier months. The prolonged continuance of the great summer heat with its accompanying severe visitations of fever carried off many poor fellows among the crews of ships entering this port. There were cases in which more than half a ship's company were carried off by the prevailing sickness. The committee have also to place on sorrowful record their own personal loss in the lamented death from the reigning epidemic, of the late Mr. E. W. May, whose long experience and continued interest in the objects of the Mission rendered his advice and assistance of a value hard to replace.

Various other changes on the committee were necessitated by the removals from Rio of Messrs. E. A. E. Phipps and C. J. Relton, the three vacant places being filled by Messrs. Albert Tootal, Basil Freeland and W. F. Leeson. The Hon. Treasurer's post also vacant by Mr. F. H. Harrison's departure for a time to Europe, was filled by Mr. F. L. Schwind.

The regular work of the Mission has gone on steadily throughout the greater portion of the year. The Mission Rooms have been open daily for the use of sailors ashore, and the Sunday and weekly services have been continued. During the earlier months of the year, however, much of this was sadly

interfered with by the intense heat and the sickness of the season. It was found impossible to get sailors together for the services at the Mission Room; and the weekly "free and easy" was from the same cause completely neglected.

During the year the rooms of the Mission have been thoroughly cleaned, repaired and painted at a comparatively small cost, and now present a more attractive appearance.

Mr. Hooper has continued his visits to vessels discharging or loading at this port, and has held Sunday services aboard whenever opportunity has permitted. He has paid his weekly visits at the Misericordia Hospital to English-speaking sailors whose sickness or accident has driven there. It is much to be regretted, however, that the Hospital authorities do not permit him to distribute among those he visits any newspapers or pictorials that are not distinctly Roman Catholic publications.

Mr. Hooper is glad to be able to record that there is now one respectable boarding house for sailors in this city where they are treated with some amount of fairness and honesty.

Financially, the committee are able to report the Mission Fund to be in a good and improving condition. Fresh subscriptions, principally from merchants and others in Rio, to the amount of 750,000 have been raised during the past year. The high exchange ruling during the past year considerably diminished the amounts subscribed in England and remitted here; but the loss to the funds of the Mission consequent thereon has been more than met from these new sources. The committee recommend that from the general balance the sum of 836,884 be passed to the credit of the Mission Ship Fund, which is thus increased to 9,000,000.

The committee desire further to renew their thanks to the South American Missionary Society in London and to Edward Gatto, Esq., of Hantsport, for their generous contributions, as well as to all other contributors both in England and South America, for their support of the Mission. Thanks are also due to those friends who have kindly forwarded gifts of literature and clothing for the use of the Mission, and any such gifts will continue to be welcomed. Nor can they forget their indebtedness during another year to Mr. Lamoureux, of the Rio News, for his gratuitous aid in printing the reports and other matter connected with the Mission.

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the past year:

Receipts.	
Balance at credit 31st Dec. 1888.....	9,983,000
Subscriptions and donations:	
South American Missionary Society £100.....	879 780
Edward Gatto, Esq., London, £100.....	893 020
Dr. Ganning, do.....	100 000
Reginald Johnston, Esq., do.....	100 000
Frederick Youle, Esq., do £10.....	87 000
Robert Garrett, Esq., do £5.....	44 000
Sundries, Rio de Janeiro.....	2,232 000
Interest on fixed deposit in bank.....	528 000
do in account current at 3%.....	30 000
	14,878,840
Payments.	
Missionary's salary, 12 months.....	2,400,000
Rent of Mission rooms.....	780 000
Papering and painting same.....	93 000
Boat hire.....	410 000
Petty expenses and duties.....	199 200
Balance at 31st December.....	10,999 270
	14,999,840
Statement of Balance.	
Amount at credit of Mission Ship Fund do do Seaman's Mission Fund, working expenses account.....	8,163,160
	2,833 110
	10,996,870

F. L. SCHWIND, Hon. Treasurer.

From the *Gazeta de Noticias*, May 27th.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

We have heard it reported that the organization of the special budgets of the new department of public instruction, postoffice and telegraphs is under examination at present. We do not wish to lose the opportunity of reminding the very worthy professor who is at present at the head of this department, of the serious convenience of at once putting an end to the old disgrace of the appropriation for primary instruction, which, from love for the future of the country and for his reputation before the world, can not and must not continue.

The examination of the old budgets of the department of the interior, in that part relative to public instruction, furnishes us with this saddest of results: although with two superior colleges of the capital there is expended 745,568, although with

* [Since the above report was written a promise has been made by the *Provedor* of the Misericordia to a member of the Mission Committee that the restriction regarding secular newspapers shall be removed.]

only two institutes of secondary instruction there it spent 391,970,8, primary instruction represented by 100 schools with a corps of 100 teachers and 120 assistants, with a roll of 10,000 pupils, receives the ridiculous appropriation of 720,560,800!

There is perhaps no civilized country where such a discrepancy is to be noted, and we are certainly representing a most shameful part-beside nations that have some regard for the education of their citizens.

This hydrocephalus, this monstrosity of ostentatious manufactories of doctors and bachelors, in contradiction to the insufficient and mean instruction for the people, was one of the errors of the old regimen and, if there be anything requiring immediate modification, without a truce, without hesitations, this has unquestionably the preference. The consequence of the meanness of supplies, to whose clutches primary instruction has languished, we are seeing with pain. The mass of ignorant persons is immense and even as regards those who were lucky enough to be sent to school, instruction was deficient and faulty, from the force of circumstances...

The reform of primary instruction throughout Brazil and particularly in the federal capital, which should serve as a model, belongs to the reforms that, cost what they may, are vital and imperious...

From the *Gazeta de Noticias*, May 27th.

THE CABINET.

General-in-chief Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation:

Considering that the nation owes extraordinary and important services to the patriotism of the present ministers of the provisional government in the abnormal period that we are passing through;

That to-day's solemnity, beyond the homage rendered a friendly nation upon its political emancipation, commemorates military feats in the greatest campaign fought in South America, in which three united South American nations participated;

That military honors constitute the greatest of remunerations which by exception may be retributed to the well-deserving of the country, and that the civil ministers, through their dedication and love for public interests, have become entitled to this distinction;

Considering further that this capital owes remarkable services, in the preservation of order and public morality, to the citizen chief of police, João Baptista de Sampaio Ferraz, offered with all affection;

Resolves: To concede the rank of Brigadier General to the citizens: Ray Barbosa, Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles, Quintino Bocayua, Francisco Glycerio and José Cesario de Faria Alvim, and of Colonel to the citizen João Baptista de Sampaio Ferraz.

Assembly-Room of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, May 25th, 1890, second of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca. Benjamin Constant.

From the *Diário Oficial*, May 27th.

NATURALIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1st Section—Circular. Rio de Janeiro, May 23rd, 1890.

According to Decree No. 58 A of December 14th of last year, published in the *Diário Oficial*, without a number, under date of the 15th, those foreigners who are considered Brazilian citizens who were already residents of Brazil on the 15th November, save a declaration to the contrary made before the proper municipality within the period of six months, counted from the publication of the said decree; and as such will be equally considered those who reside in the country during two years from the date of the cited decree.

The provisional government had no intention of imposing Brazilian nationality upon the foreigners referred to in the decree. Nevertheless some governments, and in the first place that of the French Republic, have considered that the naturalization was obligatory.

This government, through its diplomatic agent, has asked me:

1st.—What would be the opinion of the provisional government in the case of the reclamation of a Frenchman, who, not having made previous to June 15th the declaration indicated in the decree, should reclaim his original nationality, without having exercised an act or enjoyed a privilege that authorized the supposition that he had accepted Brazilian nationality.

2nd.—How would the provisional government consider the case of a Frenchman, protected by the decree, who might return to France without having complied with the obligations of military service and should seek assistance from the legation of Brazil to protest against the qualification of deserter, which French law may apply to him.

I replied to the first question:

Decree No. 58 A of December 14th of last year, conceived in a spirit of wide hospitality, aims at opening the Brazilian domestic circle to all desires of entering it, without the slightest constraint. If, therefore, a Frenchman, who has not so far enjoyed any of the conceded rights under this decree, reclaims against his naturalization, this reclamation will be favorably received. The provisional government has no intentions of creating difficulties over questions of personality and will always, in this respect, be animated by the most conciliatory dispositions.

I replied to the second question:

The legation had arisen before naturalization, the legation of Brazil will not protest against the decision of the French government. Naturalization cannot relieve the naturalized from the obligations contracted by him in his native country previous to naturalization.

By Decree No. 396 of the 15th inst., published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 16th, of which I enclose a copy, the provisional government allows that the declaration demanded by the preceding decree may be made not only before the secretary of the municipal chamber, or *intendencia*, but also

before the clerk of any police delegate or sub-delegate, or even before the diplomatic or consular agent of the declarer's nation.

The government maintains the resolution of amplifying the period, as was attributed to it by the *Jornal de Commercio*, and which I verbally communicated to Messrs. Weylham and Blondel; it was not done by the decree of the 15th inst. for the following reasons:

The time marked for the declaration is necessarily subordinated to that fixed for the election of deputies to the constituent assembly, which is to be held in all the states upon September 15th of the current year.

If the first period were extended, without transferring the election, there would not be sufficient time to execute the acts regarding foreigners. To understand this the following consideration suffices:

Under Art. 1 of Decree 277 E of March 22nd of the current year, each district registry commission must organize a list of foreigners, who, from possessing the qualifications of voters and being residents of Brazil on November 15th, 1889, may have been registered, without application, from the personal knowledge of the commission. This list must be sent to the president of the municipal chamber, or *intendencia*, and will serve the municipal revising commission in proceeding to eliminate the names of foreigners, who, within the established period of six months, shall have declared their non-adherence to Brazilian nationality. This process, however short the extension, could not be done within available time. The period, therefore, was not extended; but this does not prejudice such foreigners as do not desire to be Brazilians, for under Art. 4 of the decree of the 15th inst., already cited, reclamations made by diplomatic and consular agents in favor of their fellow-countrymen who declare before them the maintenance of their nationality, will be accepted.

I will communicate this dispatch to the foreign agents, but you, in case of necessity, may avail of it for the information of the government of your country. Health and Fraternity.

Quintino Bocayua.

To Mr.

LIGHT AND CLEANLINESS.

In commenting on our remarks regarding the abolition of the duties on sugar in the United States, and the propriety of reciprocal action by Brazil, the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 30th ulto. says:

It is unnecessary to add anything to what our colleague says with so much reason and justice; we will merely recall that among the articles cited by him and which we import from the great republic, such as the light of the poor, is overcharged to such an extent by duties and vexatious difficulties of every description that it is sold by the trade here at four times its cost in the producing country. By suppressing these duties the government will not only compensate in part for the favors which our principal products enjoy in the United States, but it will render a marked service to the population, and principally the poorer classes. Soap, resin, used here in an industry of but moderate profits, the boiling of soap, beyond the duty it pays is still further considered inflammable, and subjected to thirty thousand difficulties.

It is an opportune moment for cutting off these abuses.

GOV. CHERMONT'S INTERVIEW.

New York, April 22, 1890.

DEAR MR. LAMOUREUX:

In a copy of the RIO NEWS which arrived here a few days ago, I observe that you comment, in a friendly spirit, upon the fact that Gov. Chermont, of Pará, denies the veracity of my account of the interview held with him on my arrival at Pará, bound for Rio de Janeiro, in December last, and which appeared in my letter to the New York *World* published on January 5th.

I have been absent for some time in the southern part of the United States, being engaged on a mission for the *World*. While there I received a letter (forwarded from New York) from the president of the Club Militar, at Pará, informing me that Gov. Chermont had denied having made the statements which I attributed to him in my letter to the *World*, and asking me to kindly inform him, (the president of the Club) whether Gov. Chermont, himself, had or had not misrepresented matters when he denied the veracity of the assertions which appeared in the *World* and which I credited to him. Let me answer you about this matter, as I did the president of the Club Militar.

In no single particular have I wilfully, or unwittingly, misrepresented Gov. Chermont. I imagine that the expression which he most particularly objects to is that where mention is made of the probability of Gen. Deodoro being elected permanent president of the republic. When I arrived at Pará, I knew nothing of the political feeling which existed, and beyond wishing the patriotic people of Brazil success in their endeavor to establish a republic, cared absolutely nothing whatever about the political feelings of one faction or another, nor did I wish to be understood as being quite indifferent, personally, about the political differences which existed among republicans. I simply wanted the news, nothing more. Therefore I clearly could not have had the least interest in misrepresenting Gov. Chermont, or anybody else. In my interview with him, I naturally asked him if he thought that the provisional ruler, Gen. Deodoro, would be elected permanent President.

With a shake of his head he replied: "I do not think so; he is a good soldier, but not a statesman. The people do not want a soldier for President. I do not think that he will be re-elected." "Who do you then believe will be elected?" I asked. "I think that either Senator Saraiva, of Bahia, or Senator Dantas, will be chosen; the people want a man used to statesmanship and a civilian, not a soldier, at the head of their government," was Gov. Chermont's answer.

When the Governor made this statement, it struck me at once as being a most peculiar one, he having been made provisional president (governor) of the state of Pará under the acquiescence of Gen. Deodoro and the new cabinet, or rather his appointment being approved by them. For this reason, it occurred to me right there that his observation was most singular and impolitic, indicating such want of tact on his part, but I had nothing to do with that; it was quite immaterial to me what observation he made about Gen. Deodoro; whether he called him an angel or an imp of Satan. I was there for the purpose of obtaining Gov. Chermont's views, let them be what they might. Had he made directly contrary observations I should have reported the fact in the same manner, and with the same expression did Gov. Chermont's words make upon me, that when I arrived at Maranhão, I told Dr. Eduardo Paulo Duarte, of *O Globo*, what Gov. Chermont had said. He appeared to be greatly surprised at Gov. Chermont's remarks and said that he believed Chermont's views to be entirely wrong. He (Duarte) believed that Gen. Deodoro would be elected permanent President without a doubt. The entire affair seems quite plain to me. Like many men in the United States of America, Gov. Chermont evidently possesses the fault of "talking too much with his mouth." Without thinking of their importance or how their words will look in print, they say things to newspaper men, and when they appear in type each letter seems to them to be about 12 inches long. Then they become alarmed, awake to a sense of what a position they have placed themselves in by talking, and fearing subsequent results, deny ever having made any such statements and virtually declare that they have been grossly misrepresented. If no witnesses were present at the interview, it becomes simply a question of veracity between the two men.

I do now swear and declare upon my honor that the statements which I have attributed to Gov. Chermont were positively made by him. As to the truth of this I am willing to make an affidavit. Will Gov. Chermont do the same? He dare not, unless he is willing to commit perjury.

Finally, let me say in conclusion, as another proof of Gov. Chermont's loyalty and sense of obedience to the present provisional government, that I was in Pará on my return journey to New York, from Rio de Janeiro, when a telegram from Rio was published in a Pará daily newspaper that had decided to order Gov. Chermont to revoke the decree establishing a tax on rubber. On the same day I visited him at his palace and asked him whether he intended to obey the orders of the provisional government, having been told that he might refuse. He replied: "I think that I will," accentuating the word "think" as if he had not fully determined to obey the government's order. "I do not think that provisional government has any right to interfere with me about a matter like this," he said. Then he added the brilliant observation, "I think that the United States ought to make a direct treaty with Pará about rubber."

I am sorry to have taken up so much of your time with the reading of this lengthy communication, but I feel that I have been wilfully placed in a wrong light in this matter by Gov. Chermont for the purpose of shielding himself. I am not desirous of this being made to suffer in the estimation of my many friends whom I made in Brazil and to whose kindness for courtesies extended I am so much in debt. You are at liberty to make any use of this letter that you may desire.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN C. KLEIN.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The machinery for a large soap and candle factory in the suburbs of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, recently arrived there.

—There were about 100 marriages in S. Paulo [city] during the four days next preceding the advent of the civil marriage law.

—A telegram published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 28th ulto. states that gold had been found in the municipality of Mogy das Cruzes, S. Paulo.

—At a place called Fratral, Minas Geraes, the registry commission put 328 names of electors on their books, but not a single one applied for his certificate of registration.

—The S. Paulo journals are prophesying a struggle among the planters for labor once the coffee crop begins to require urgent attention, which is yet another point for the coffee "bulls."

—A judge of marriages for Goyaz has been appointed. This is pure *laxo*; Gen. Alvim might have sent a broom-stick and some experienced party to teach the people how to jump over it.

—The state of Espírito Santo offers to pay a subvention of 12,000\$ per annum for the steam navigation of the Rio Doce. It has been forgotten, perhaps, that a steamer was brought out from England over 40 years ago for this very purpose.

—Three milk-dealers were arrested in Campinas a few days since for selling water and starch for milk. They were fined 70\$ each. Quite correct! Now let us have an impartial enforcement of the same law against those who sell rum, water and flavoring extract for wine.

—The governor of Santa Catharina has ordered the collection of full information as to the industry and agriculture of the state under his provisional rule for the use of the Brazilian colonization agent in Italy. Photographs of the colonial nuclei will form a part of this contribution.

—At S. Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sul, a defalcation was discovered at the Treasury agency and the paying teller charged it to the clerk. The clerk at once telegraphed the fact to his superior and cited the paying teller to appear before the legal authorities to reply to his callous report.

—At a place called Garanhuns, Pernambuco, a police captain killed himself by shooting his head off with a *granduro*—whatever that is—because his accounts were short. He left a statement that he had lost in 30 days what he had earned in 25 years, but had not been guilty of robbery. A curious case, for stock speculations can hardly be known in Garanhuns; perhaps the unfortunate officer failed to fill on the last draw?

—On May 22nd there were 23 marriages celebrated at the parish church at Taubaté, São Paulo. The people there were evidently opposed to civil marriage. And this is not surprising for the establishment chosen for celebrating the civil ceremony—all places in the world—is stated to be the jail!

—According to the *Diário de Notícias* of the 31st ult., after Sr. Martins, Jr. had organized a lovely *fiesta* for the governor of Pernambuco at theatre, with speeches, etc., and his portrait in oils had been carried to the governor's residence, all he did for his admirers was to give them a glass of beer (*copo de cerveja*)!

—According to the *Diário de Commercio* of the 29th ult., a recent decision of the minister of justice regarding modifications in the services of judges at Campos, Rio de Janeiro, was caused by the two magistrates writing in the press against the governor of the state; and the *Diário* states that Gen. Salles had admitted the fact.

—A telegram from Victoria, Espírito Santo, published on the 28th ult., states that the first and second vice-governors of the state had resigned as these posts had been declared to be the property of the directors of the republican party. Whether the two vice-governors are monarchists, or whether the "losses" want to "run the machine" their own way, is not explained.

—The *World* correspondent, Mr. John C. Klein, who visited Brazil at the beginning of the present year and whose reported interview with Gov. Chermont at Pará has since been denied by that official, has recently written to the Club Militar of that city categorically affirming every one of the statements made by him. His letter has stirred up quite a lively discussion among the Pará papers.

—An educational expert has organized, according to the *Correio do Povo* of the 29th ult., a table of statistics for the state of Bahia. The total population of the state is estimated at 1,769,259, the school children at 277,381, enrolled at the schools 109,135 and in attendance 12,757. The total number of schools is 706. The authority cited estimates the number of schools necessary, one for every 50 children, at 5,557 and the expense at about 5,557,000\$.

—The recent mail advices from Rio Grande do Sul show that the vice-governor, Sr. Silva Tavares, had nothing whatever to do with the disturbance at Porto Alegre. Like Pontius Pilate, he washes his hands of all responsibility, and it was only after one regiment, the 13th infantry, had ordered a wing of the 30th infantry, guarding the military academy, to permit the cadets to come out with 4 guns, that Sr. Silva Tavares, to avoid bloodshed, turned over the government to Gen. Bittencourt.

—By a decree of the 26th ult., the governor of Rio de Janeiro created the city of Theropolis, Baão de Mesquita and Sr. Domingos Moutinho are the agents for the creation and three years are granted for supplying the new city with railway communications, the construction of a governor's palace and public departments, a water supply and sewerage system, and finally for the supplying of the new city with public gardens, gas, a theatre and hotels, all to be comprised within four square leagues of area, and all the buildings of modern taste. It would appear that Theropolis is to be the future capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Decree No. 419 of May 23rd last declares lapsed the concessions granted to the Minas and Rio railway for a branch to Campanha and an extension to navigable waters on the Rio das Velhas.

—The meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina company to consider the proposed fusion with the Macaeté and Campos railway and the purchase of the Docas D. Pedro II company, is called for the 6th.

—A decree of the governor of Rio de Janeiro dated on the 19th ult. grants an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. for 35 years on a maximum of 30,000 per kilometre to the proposed railway from Niterói to the new city of Theropolis. The concession is for 70 years.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Sapucahy railway held on the 28th ult., it was decided to pay 25¢ per share for the first half and 38¢ for the second half of the current year and 38¢ per share every succeeding half year, during the construction of the road. Mr. Bernard Byrne was elected a director in the place of Sr. Vieira Souto, resigned.

—From the balance sheet of the Sapucahy railway company we extract the following:

Construction of road.....	4,999,306\$598
S. Isabel do Rio Preto line.....	4,462,002 375
Lavras and Jacutinga do.....	981,598 590
Botafogo and Angra dos Reis, cost of concession, etc.....	559,429 300
Sant'Anna line.....	318,616 870
Soledade extension.....	88,722 222
S. Isabel do.....	1,311 860
Total.....	11,320,987\$815
Foreign loan, expenses.....	84,937 480
Domestic do.....	16,332 100

On the other side of the account appears:

Capital.....	30,000,000\$000
Less uncollected.....	24,000,000 000
Total.....	6,000,000\$000
S. Isabel do Rio Preto debenture loans, balance.....	2,625,200 000
Morton, Rose & Co. \$200,000, acct. of foreign loan.....	1,871,861 170
Domestic loan, calls paid.....	591,540 600
Contractors.....	269,000 000
Advances.....	200,000 000
Monte Claros railway.....	121,200 000

The foreign loan is for £880,000 and the domestic loan for 10,000,000\$ gold, the particulars of which have already been published in our columns.

—On the 21st ult. the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to place at his orders the sum of £49,541. 13. 4 to purchase abroad 1 locomotive and 30 passenger carriages for the Central of Brazil railway.

—A decree of the governor of Rio de Janeiro dated on the 24th ult. grants a 6 per cent. per annum guarantee on a maximum of 27,000\$ per kilometre for a railway from Petropolis to Vassouras. The guarantee is for 33 years.

—On the 28th ult. a train on the Central of Brazil railway ran into a herd of cattle at a level crossing between the stations of João Gomes and Dias Tavares, Minas Geraes. The locomotive was thrown over and the driver killed, the only casualty. A number of cattle were killed and the line blocked for over a day. The driver is declared to have shown most praiseworthy heroism and to have saved the lives of the passengers.

—At the meeting of the municipal provisional governors of this city on the 30th ult., Gen. Duarte, the president, declared that he had compromised the question of free passes and fiscalization with the tram companies for an annual payment of 67,000\$, which agreement goes into effect on July 1st. Tram shares should advance under this decision, for the number of "dead-head" passengers was a constant source of complaint. Perhaps the army and navy are to have free transport?

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gen. Bartolomé Mitre has been restored to his former position in the Argentine army.

—An epidemic of small-pox appears to have broken out in Buenos Aires, 18 deaths from that disease being reported on the 30th ult.

—The custom-house receipts at Buenos Aires during the first quarter of the current year amounted to \$13,191,000, or an increase of \$1,302,000 over the same period of 1889.

—The railway returns of the Argentine Republic show a total extension of 8,074 kilometres under traffic and 9,914 kilometres under construction. The government guarantees amount to three millions gold per annum, payable in January and July.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 30th ult. announced that the Argentine senate had passed the bill for the collection of 50 per cent. of customs duties in gold. On the following day, another telegram announces the formal promulgation of the new law.

LOCAL NOTES

—Gen. Glycerio and Gen. Salles are also to receive uniforms from friends and admirers.

—According to a telegram in *O Paiz* on the 30th an earthquake in Asia Minor destroyed a village in America.

—Four "savannahs" want to be extramural doctors in the police corps. Gen. Salles has referred their application to the commander.

—On the 28th ult. *O Paiz* mentions a rumor that the war department is to take charge of the Observatory on Castle Hill. Why not? Everybody is military now.

—Instead of growing delirious over *ramie*, why not let the *Jornal* suggest a company to purchase a number of incubators and go in for producing fowls on a wholesale plan?

—Gen. Glycerio has informed the governors of states that although the postoffice service has been turned over to Gen. Benjamin Constant, he is still in charge of the subsidized steamship service.

—On the 29th ult. *O Paiz* commenced a series of articles on beggars in Rio that will, it is to be hoped, free the streets of Rio of these miserable wretches. Then, let us have a crusade against the loafers.

—Gen. Benjamin Constant has ordered the director of the postoffice to pass free all official correspondence of the Argentine legation. Of course the same privilege will be granted all other foreign legations?

—The Republican Congress of Volunteers of the Fatherland and Honorary Officers has elected Brigadier Generals Bocayuna, Glycerio, Barboza, Alvim and Salles, and Col. Sampaio Ferraz, to be active members of that association.

—On the 29th ult. 38 convicts, bound for Fernando de Noronha, arrived here from São Paulo. Among them is Pinto de Almeida, Jr., convicted of a particularly atrocious murder at Campinas some three years ago.

—According to the *Diário do Commercio* of the 30th the military commission unanimously acquitted the tailor who was charged with inciting sailors to mutiny and has ordered the informer to be held responsible for his wrong information.

—We have received the polite invitation of the Committee of the Italian colony here to be present at the ceremony to be held to-day (2nd) in commemoration of the death of Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, for which we tender our thanks.

—The table at the Superior School of War requiring enlargement and eight extra chairs being necessary, the minister of public instruction, acting for the minister of war, has authorized the expenditure of 44\$ to meet the necessary expenses.

—We hear that the first complete published copy of the proceedings of the International American Congress at Washington, which was sent out from the State Department, was brought out to the Brazilian government by a passenger on the *Advance*.

—Perhaps as amusing a feature as any other at the present moment is the seriousness with which the Court of Appeals receives *habas corpus* cases. Col. Ferraz can put every mother's son of us in a fort to-morrow, and "have his carcass" will avail but little.

—We see by our Montevideo exchanges that the United States corvette *Richmond* has left that port homeward bound.

—Let us hope it will do them good. The brigadier-general minister of the interior has been scattering hymns of the proclamation of the republic broadcast over the provinces.

—An abandoned monkey—his owner was the abandoner—was arrested by the police on the morning of the 25th ult. and confined at the 3rd police station.

—Gen. Deodoro formally received the Peruvian minister on the evening of the 19th. The Argentine minister does not require an audience; he has the "ran of the house."

—On the 26th ult. Admiral Wandenkolk addressed Gen. Barboza a very sharp note in which he asks the latter to order his subordinates to follow orders from the navy department, which are constantly disregarded to the prejudice of the public service.

—Admiral Wandenkolk has asked Gen. Salles to strike from the list of jurymen the workmen at the navy-yard. The admiral seems to think that the men had better be at work than hearing cases of stealing a box of matches, or hitting a man over the nose; and we fully agree with him.

—A funny man in *A Democracia* proposes to substitute the proposed statue of Sr. Afonso Celso at the new Exchange building by one of Gen. Ruy Barbosa in uniform. The party says that the admitters of the two ministers wear the same names and that the same material might be used.

—In reply to a numerously-signed petition from the land-owners and residents in Batofogo, the acting president of the municipal *intendencia* declared on the 29th that there was no intention of permitting the occupation of the water front by the Sapucahy railway in the manner proposed.

—By a circular dated on the 24th ult. Gen. Barboza instructs Treasury agents to furnish the department of agriculture with monthly statistics of exports from their respective districts. But why does Gen. Barboza restrict the tables to exports? Surely statistics of imports are quite as important, if not more so.

—On the 28th ult. some 200 persons met under the presidency of the bishop of Rio de Janeiro and organized the Catholic party to defend the interests of the church at the urns. The bishop of Pará is chairman of the central commission. A telegram was sent to the Pope advising the organization and requesting his benediction.

—On the 17th the minister of justice addressed a circular to governors of states asking for information as to the mileage allowed judges that are transferred from one to another post. A short time ago a judge at Nova Friburgo received 130\$ to change from the hill city to Niterói. A round trip ticket from Rio to Nova Friburgo only costs 12\$00.

—It now appears that the celebration on May 13th and the telegrams of the Confederação Abolicionista did not cause the advance in Brazilian securities abroad, but an interview of Sr. Antonio Prado with one of the Messrs. Rothschilds in A. S. Paulo journal says the banker was surprised and enchanted by what the Brazilian statesman told him, and made copious notes during the interview. Mighty innocent fellows, those bankers!

—On the 2nd ult. Gen. Alvim declined the proposal of a actor to construct a theatre here for lyrical and dramatic representations. Gen. Alvim says the government's money must be kept for other purposes; drought expenses, possibly. On the same occasion, to another theatre-builder the minister says: "the balance from the lotteries extracted for the construction of a lyrical theatre is about 25,000\$ and you want a subsidy of 200,000\$ per annum, besides other favors.

—Gen. Alvim visited the S. Christovão palace on the 29th ult. and decided upon the modifications necessary for the assembling of Congress. A large apartment will be prepared in the center of the building for the whole congress and a smaller one for the Senate. The larger one will ultimately become the Chamber of Deputies. The *Gazeta de Notícias* hears that the arrangements will be of a permanent character and the ex-palace will be the Capitol of the Brazilian republic.

—We desire to call the attention of the American residents of this city to the announcement in another column that books have been opened at their consulate for the registration of those desiring to retain their American citizenship. Notwithstanding the benevolent assurances of the minister of foreign affairs it will be wise to consider the letter of the law, instead of unexpressed intentions, and complete a registry which places the question on a firm and legal basis. In our opinion, a certificate of such registration should also be taken out.

—We hear it whispered that the protectionists of the United States now propose to compel Old Sol at the custom-house of Portland, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and that permits to land will in no case be issued before 9 a. m. The Chicago protectionists, however, will contest the measure to the bitter end if that ambitious little village is not also made a port of entry for imported sunshine. The New York *Sun* will of course favor the measure as a means of protecting its well-known New York factory. Another rumor is to the effect that the eight-hour law will be enforced against the alien cucumber-raiser.

—We happened to be looking down the street on one of the rainy days of last week and saw the following not unusual occurrence. A well-dressed lady was hurrying along the sidewalk and suddenly she met deliberately took the inside of the walk, with her umbrellas opened, and crowded her out into the wet street. The inside of the walk happened to be dryer and less exposed to the splashing from passing vehicles. This is only one practice that prevails in this city, a practice that provokes a simple fact that courtesy and gentlemanly consideration is lacking among the forgotten customs here in Rio de Janeiro.

—The U. S. corvette *Richmond* arrived at Bahia on the 31st, en route for Norfolk, Va.

—Michael Collins, one of the crew of the Br. bk *Ragnar*, while spreading sails on the 27th, fell to the deck and was instantly killed.

—It is semi-officially announced that the government will meet on the 10th inst. to consider the project of the Constitution as submitted by the commission.

—An indignant Portuguese is reading our young ancient republican Parafal Mallet some lessons, and tells him that all he does not know about Portugal would fill a basket.

—The reception of the Chilean minister on the 30th was very enthusiastic. Among other honors that Sr. Hierro received was that of being rowed ashore by a boat's crew of naval officers.

—The *Correio do Povo* of the 28th ult. says Gen. Deodoro has granted a man permission to organize a brewery company. We thought the ministers were charged with this granting of licenses.

—Among the passengers by the *Sonata* on the 30th ult., was Mr. E. A. Benn, manager of the London and Brazilian bank here. Mr. W. J. Crammack will manage the bank during Mr. Benn's absence.

—Friends and admirers of Gens. Barboza and Bocayuna are to present them with full uniforms and accoutrements. Col. Sampaio Ferraz has already received his "war paint" from an admirer in his own province of S. Paulo.

—It is said that the new Constitution will declare all Brazilians to be soldiers, and then establishes that disputes with foreign nations shall be settled by arbitration. The soldier, then, will be only for street and drawing-room display.

—The inspector of the Rio custom-house was obliged to go to Santos to settle a question between the owners of a private wharf and the Santos harbor improvements company. The inspector settled it; but was the Santos inspector incapable of deciding the matter?

—According to the official figures, the number of deaths in this city for March were 1,512, of which 189 from pulmonary consumption, 187 from yellow fever, 110 heart disease, 97 from pernicious fever, 51 from lert-beri and 4 from small-pox. Of the number 961 were natives, 520 foreigners, and 31 unknown.

—It is the opinion of ex-Minister Aristides Lobo that the *Jornal do Commercio*'s article on the financial situation is an exhibition of monarchist tendencies. If this is the only reply the republican chiefs have to the *Jornal's* very moderate criticism, then they have our profound sympathy. It is hardly creditable to a very ordinary amount of intelligence to cry "Monarchist!" every time one dares to criticize the government.

—*O Paiz* on the 31st ult., publishes the full account of the deposed vice-governor of Rio Grande do Sul as to the occurrences at Porto Alegre on May 13th. The charges made are that the whole thing was a conspiracy fomented by the *Federação*, journal of Porto Alegre and consummated by the army and navy. The singularity of the deposition of Sr. Silva Tavares and that the Emperor on November 15th will strike the most superficial reader of this manifesto.

—On the 21st ult. Sr. Saldanha Marinho, the unquestioned leader of the republican movement in Brazil, addressed an open letter to Gen. Deodoro upon the recent conflict in Rio Grande do Sul, which was published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 31st. The venerable chief defends the depositions of Sr. Silva Tavares and virtually indicts Gen. Barboza as the cause of the disturbance. Such a document cannot fail to be of great weight in the considerations of the provisional chief of the government.

—We take pleasure in calling attention to the forthcoming 1891-92 edition of *Wright's Trade Directory and Gazetteer* which is to be increased by the addition of Central and South America, West Indies and South Africa. The value of a good directory to business men is simply incalculable, and as the labor is necessarily very simply in the preparation of such a work, we do not hesitate to recommend our readers to extend every assistance to Mr. S. R. Scott, the representative of the publisher, who is now canvassing this city. We understand that Mr. S. has nearly completed his work here, after which he goes to São Paulo.

The appropriations for instruction included in the decree of the 30th ult. are interesting, viz:	
Law schools, libraries, etc.....	259,859\$000
Medical do do.....	773,614 500
Polytechnic do do.....	352,700 000
School of Mines do.....	84,600 000
Ex. D. Pedro II college.....	358,635 000
Academies of Fine Arts and Music.....	257,728 000
Total.....	2,087,156\$500

Primary and secondary instruction. 767,280 000 or about one-third of that received by what the *Gazeta de Notícias* calls "doctor factories"!

—Sr. José Eduardo de Souza, professor of biology at the military school here, has secured the very position we were after. Gen. Benjamin Constant grants him 1,000\$ travelling expenses, besides a first-class ticket to Europe, he the biological expert, draws all his salary as professor and 6,000\$ at 27/ exchange (fancy 1\$ as gratification, besides all his travelling expenses. And what has Sr. J. E. T. de Souza to do? Frequent superior establishments of instruction necessary to the development of his professorship; buy all sorts of material and books, and get the money from another government agent to pay for them; send a semi-annual report of how he likes the superior schools (obser-vations on the Paris boulevards to be included?) and finally to stop away as long as he may. If such a contract as this had transpired *conde Planco*, where in the world would we have been? Another gentleman gets 3,000\$ as travelling expenses and 4,800\$ gratification, and yet two more 1,000\$ and 4,800\$ respectively. Biology is just cried for in Brazil at present.

—It is announced by telegraph that the quarantine at Montevideo will be raised about the end of the month. For all these mercies, etc., etc.

—By a decree of Saturday last the government creates a new Order, which is to wear the name of Christopher Columbus. Poor Kit has our sincere sympathy for this new and undesired infliction.

—The police arrested two speculators here recently. One was in a cart pulled along by the partner and the two were imploring charity. The carriage partner appeared, upon examination, quite capable of locomotion.

—The *Journal do Commercio* is still under the impression that it is more desirable to produce *ramie* for export and import Indian corn and rice and beans, than to produce the latter and let *los Argentinos* have the honor of being *ramie* producers.

—Among the passengers leaving for England to-day on the Royal Mail steamer *Thames* are Mr. and Mrs. William Slater. Mr. S. has earned a long and pleasant vacation by his excellent management of the Western and Brazilian cable during an unusually difficult time.

—A commission has been appointed to translate a work called the "Moral education of the soldier." Physical improvement might be experimented with first, if the lads on "senry" at the postoffice are fair samples of the rank and file of the Brazilian army.

—Coinciding with the distribution of Argentine medals on the 25th ult., Paraguayan war stories appear to come to the front. Our colleague, the *Novidades* tells a splendid one on the 27th ult., about four soldiers who played cards by the light of fire-flies. *Figuro* must hide his diminished head after that little yarn!

—In view of the circumstance that the direct American steamer *Advance* took 33 days to make her last voyage between New York and this port, and that letters were held at the New York post office for transmission by this steamer, it will be interesting to the United States postal officials and the subsidy hunters at Washington to know that the French steamer *Portugal*, which arrived here on the 21st ult. (15 days from Bordeaux) brought letters only 25 days from New York! Further comment is unnecessary.

—According to figures published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 17th, on March 31st there were 2,046 souls on the Fernando de Noronha island, Brazil's penal settlement. Of these, 1,270 are convicts and 87 are classified as *deportados* (exiles) from Rio, Bahia and Pernambuco. The wives of convicts numbered 157 and their children 305; of these only 40 attended school, and the *Journal* makes a most proper demand that these unfortunate children shall be provided, not only with the elements of education, but also with some instruction in trades. Once the government permits convicts to take their families to this penal settlement, it is surely obliged to exert itself to save the miserable children from criminal influences, to which their companionship with the ruffians sent to the island infallibly destines them.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco Credito Mercantil was duly organized on the 28th ult.

—Still another bank is spoken of; the title alone has so far transpired and this is the "Banco Allianca do Brazil."

—An express company with a capital of 100,000\$ is spoken of. Foreign business is contemplated as well as local delivery.

—Gen. Glycerio has asked Gen. Barbosa to let him have 300,000\$ for building a road from Lenções to the upper Paraná.

—The whole amount, 500,000\$, of the capital of the "Importadora de Drogas" company was subscribed on the 28th ult.

—The "Co-operativa de Cerveja" company (brewery) was duly organized on the 26th ult. The capital is 500,000\$.

—The director of the postoffice wants 120,000\$, instead of the 60,000\$ given him, because all salaries have been advanced.

—On the 29th *O Pais* says a syndicate here had made an operation in railway shares representing the nominal value of 20,000,000\$.

—Upon the decision of the shareholders of the Sapucahy railway to pay 6\$ per annum per share during construction, the shares jumped from 70\$ to 80\$.

—Another salt company, the "Nacional de Salinas Mossoro-Assi," with a capital of 4,000,000\$, has been placed on the market by the Banco Auxiliador.

—The "Exposição Hespânica" was organized on the 29th. The name was changed to the "Sociedade Commercial e Bancaria Exposição Hespânica."

—There is a regular flurry in organizing salt companies. It is not surprising, for the prospectus of each shows that the business leaves about 40 per cent. profit.

—A telegram dated at Bahia on May 26th finally settles the bank of issue at that city. The bank has been organized, but will only commence operations on July 1st.

—The Banco Nacional has purchased for 121,000\$ in five per cent. government stock the building No. 4, Rua da Afandega and will establish their offices there.

—On the 28th ult. the *Journal do Commercio* says a supplementary credit for 300,000\$ has been opened to cover differences of exchange on the purchase of armament for the navy.

—On the 31st ult. the *Journal do Commercio* mentions a report that goods valued at 194,000\$ had been seized by Rio Grande do Sul treasury officials as contraband. Good for the treasury, but bad for Uruguay!

—A credit for 200,000\$ has been opened in favor of the drowth-stricken state of Rio Grande do Norte. Gen. Alvim tells the governor that he expects him to be as economical as possible in employing the money.

—The S. João mill has notified debenture holders that the 7 per cent. gold loan will cease to draw interest from the 2nd inst. and will be paid at the rate of 20% per £20, or at 24% exchange, which is according to contract.

—By a decree of the 28th ult., the governor of Rio de Janeiro suppressed all the fiscal agencies, save one, where coffee from other states has heretofore been conferred. It is stated that a saving of 500,000\$ per annum is thus secured.

—The sale of the Brazileira de Navegação company to the Lloyd Brasileiro was ratified on the 27th ult. The shareholders of the Brazileira ordered 25,000\$ to be distributed among the employees in response to an application by them.

—The Leopoldina railway company has called for 4\$ per share on the subsidiaries payable on the 5th inst. Shareholders paying in the whole amount of the authorized call, or 40\$ per share, will be entitled to a discount at the rate of 1 per cent. per month.

—On the 1st a debenture loan for £562,500 at par was announced for the "Empresa de Obras Publicas no Brazil" company. Interest is 5 per cent. in gold and price of issue 93 per share, in paper, or, as the prospectus states, each £20 debenture stands in 165\$35.

—Gen. Barbosa has decided that meetings of joint-stock companies can be held on Sundays as well as on other days. This is good for little too far. Sunday is not recognized as a working-day and documents or acts executed on that day are illegal. At least this is the practice in many civilized countries.

—On the 30th ult. the *Gazeta de Noticias* states that the various ministers are balancing their accounts that the exact increase in public expenditure may be known. With the *Journal's* estimate at 70,000,000\$, to 80,000,000\$ and the *Duino de Noticias'* estimate of 20,000,000\$, a correct statement is necessary.

—A decree dated on the 30th ult. fixes the expenses of the department of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs for 1890 at 11,175,787\$35, of which the postoffice takes 3,500,000\$ and telegraphs 3,219,720\$45. The decree provides that the various items are to be deducted from the budgets of the departments of interior and of agriculture.

—On the 30th ult. it was announced that a 5 per cent. gold debenture loan for 7,000,000\$, or £777,500, was to be offered the public by the Cantareira e Viagem Fluminense company. The proceeds of the loan are to pay off the present debenture debts of the absorbed Ferry company, the various tram lines, and the Nictheroy improvements company, and to complete the water service of that city.

—On the 27th ult. the *Journal do Commercio* states that the provisional sanitary works at Campinas, S. Paulo are "assisted" to the extent of 530,000\$. The inference is that the tax-payers throughout the republic are to be called upon to contribute this little amount to a city situated in one of the richest agricultural districts of Brazil, and whose rich house-owners are wholly to blame for the bad sanitary condition of the city.

—On the 30th ult. the municipality of this city was condemned by the judge of the 1st civil court to pay 142,021\$83 to the men who received the order to build some ridiculous little tents outside the market, and which contract nearly created a riot. The decision is probably in accordance with law, but is unquestionably a mistake in equity. If the aldermen could be prosecuted for creating such a job, then justice would be done; as it is, the innocent taxpayer is the one who suffers.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various currencies and goods, including gold, silver, and bank notes.

EXCHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various banks and locations, including London, New York, and other international markets.

May 31.—The English Bank and the Brasilianische were officially at 20% all the others at 20%. Official rates were 20%—20% on London, 460—464 on Paris and 67—72 on Hamburg at 90 d; 2400—2440 on New York at sight. Business to a small extent was reported at 20% quoted commercial sterling at 20% in London offices and bankers.

June 2.—The English Bank is still officially at 20% all the others at 20% on London. The market is reported flat and commercial sterling is quoted rather nominally at 20%—21.

MARKET OF STOCKS AND BOND.

Table with stock and bond prices for various companies and government securities, including Banco Nacional, Banco Agricola, and others.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd June, 1890.

Exports.

Coffee.—A sharp advance in the customs' valuation on Saturday brought a large business out and the sales, if clearances are any criterion, must have again reached nearly 90,000 bags. The clearances for the last fortnight exceed 100,000 bags and for the month reach 251,000 bags.

Shipments since our last report have been: 54,373 bags for the United States, 5,100 " Europe, 4,144 " Cape of Good Hope, 64,117 bags, elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 62,823 bags for the United States, 5,100 " Europe, 4,000 " Cape of Good Hope, 3,974 " Elsewhere, 96,481 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: 15,260 bags, 29 do Amer str Advance, 14,963 bags, 31 do Br str Sirius, 20,900 bags.

Europe: 26 Hamburg Ger str Vajnaravia, 2,291 bags, 27 Havre Fr str Ville de Rosario, 1,112 bags, 27 Bordeaux " North, 25 bags, 29 Antwerp Belg str Malskynne, 200 bags.

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

Washed... \$87.20-\$89.120 nominal-\$135.00 88.50 Super... nominal nominal nominal nominal Good 1st... do do do do Regular 1st... 8 1/2-8 5/8 5 1/2 11 000-12 700 8 4/2 Ordinary 1st... 7 3/8-8 5 1/2 11 000-12 500 8 2/2 Good and... 7 4/8-8 1/2 11 000-12 000 7 9/8 Ordinary and... 6 3/4-7 2 3/4 9 600-11 500 7 2/2

Receipts for the past week were 22,848 bags, against 20,949 bags for the week before and 37,654 bags for the preceding week.

Stocks were this morning estimated by the brokers at from 132,000 to 138,000 bags, of which 71,000 bags in second hands.

Table with shipping schedules and cargo information, including vessels loading and to load, and destinations like New York, Baltimore, and Havre.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for eleven months of crop-years.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1889-90, 1888-89, 1887-88. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, and ELSEWHERE with sub-rows for various regions like New York, Baltimore, etc.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months:

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1890, 1889, 1888. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, and ELSEWHERE.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Table with columns: Receipts, Stock, and various coffee grades like Santos, Arabica, etc.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Summary table with columns: May 31st, 1890, 1889, 1888. Rows include Shipments for United States, Europe, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades. Includes sub-sections for Imports and Spruce Pine.

Imports.

There has been little doing for the past week. The stock of Flour in first hands has finally disappeared...

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Origin, Arrival Date. Includes vessels like MANSFIELD, ARACAJU, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Departure Date. Includes vessels like Valparaiso, Bogueiro, etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 1st, 1890.

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Tonnage, Where From, Consignee. Includes vessels like American, Austrian, and others.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes vessels like Nerthe, Advance, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes vessels like Valparaiso, Bogueiro, etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 1st, 1890.

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Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes vessels like Valparaiso, Bogueiro, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MANSFIELD - Nor bk Skarvanger; 705 tons; Omsudsen; 60 ds; sundries to A. Lherby & Co.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 31st, 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, MISCELLANEOUS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

RAILWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

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

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1890

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for June 2 (Thames) and June 9 (Magdalena).

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

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado. G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: ALLIANÇA Captain Beers..... 16 July

The fine packet Captain BAKER expected 3rd June will sail on or about 14th June for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND MARANHÃO (entering the two last named ports) PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND ST. THOMAS

Table with columns: Destination, Cabin, Steerage. Includes entries for Liverpool and New York.

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents No. 2, Praça das Marinhas. And for cargo to W. C. Peck, No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO. To New York:

Plato..... June 7th For Antwerp: calling at Southampton (for London) Hevelius..... June 15th For Southern coast Ports: Cavour..... Weekly Chatham..... Canning..... or Cabral.....

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

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. HOMEWARDS-RIO to LONDON. Due at Rio de Janeiro. Tongariro..... June 5th Aorangi..... July 3rd These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth. For freights apply to W. C. Peck, No. 6, Praça do Commercio; and for passages and other information to Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents, No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

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