

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 23RD, 1890

NUMBER 25

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 Exarista da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. during the cool season.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humayth.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do 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 7.50 p. m.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 11 a. m., preaching at 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. on 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 d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.
IGRJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 12.30 p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM—Open daily, No. 83 Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. All 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. QUAVLE, 121 Quitanda.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL—Through Expresses: *Minais* train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraty 7.22; Entre Rios 9.32 and Bahia (terminus) at 12.52 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 12.10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 12.02 a. m. arriving at Barra Novo da Cunha at 11.42. *Donna Helena* train leaves Itaboraí at 5.45 a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12.29 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 Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10.25. Entre Rios at 12.23 and Maranhão Procopio (terminus) at 6.58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11.30 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 6.05. *Donna Helena* train leaves Maranhão Procopio at 5.00 a. m. 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. 2.15 and 5.10 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.13 p. m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a. m. and 3.55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 7.32. *Donna Helena* train leaves Entre Rios at 4.30 a. m. arriving at Barra at 7.17 and Rio at 7.20. *Donna Helena* train leaves Barra at 4.30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9.15 a. m. and 1.15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5.10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7.50 p. m.
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Porto Novo at 3 a. m. *Donna Helena* train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3.15 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. *Donna Helena* 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 trains leave Nictheroy at 7.10 a. m. and 12.15 p. m. arriving at 10.41 a. m. and 6.52 p. m. *Donna Helena*—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3.05 p. m. arriving at Nictheroy at 11.20 a. m. and 6.12 p. m. For Macabé trains leave at 7.10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1.15 a. m. arriving at 4.45 and 7.08 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 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 6.30 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORFOLK RAILWAY—Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway at 6.20 a. m. week-days, and 5 p. m. Sundays arriving at Petropolis at 9.15 and 7.32. Passengers change at S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the Northern line. *STREAMERS* 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. *Donna Helena* trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. on week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Librarias, Muocums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETTURA—No. 12 Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega, No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Hotels.

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

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

WILLIAM D. CARSON,
Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.
E. de F. Central.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhoea, intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths \$8 per diem. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 3 days \$25.00. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at
No. 1 Largo do Paço.

TIJUCA
WHYTE'S HOTEL.

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

Comfortable apartments, good table, moderate charges. Swimming baths and douches free to visitors.
Telephone No. 2043.

HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.
58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.
P. O. Box 268. Rio de Janeiro.
Importer and manufacturer's agent.
Correspondence solicited.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.
LIMITED.
Gelignite and Dynamite

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

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

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

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

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12.
Telephone Call, No. 39.

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA LAS 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 Condeço 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.
888, Calle Cangelas,
BUENOS AYRES.

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

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the houses.

Sole Agents for
A. IZIDRO GONCALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PRELIER & 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 Booksellers.
Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for
The European Mail.
A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.
Views of Rio and neighbourhood.
Orders received for Scientific and other books.
Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.
Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

HAUPT & Co.
50, Rua da Alfandega
Caixa 766. RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

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

Business Founded 1796.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1868.
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 GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
with special safeguards to prevent counterfeiting.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.
TORO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)
BURNHAM, PARKY, 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:

Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 19 de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

ANDREW STEELE & Co.,
Import and Commission Merchants,

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

HAUPT & Co.
RIO DE JANEIRO.
50 & 53 Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.
Railway Material.
Rolling Stock,
Machinery.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.
General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.
AGENTS FOR

Several leading Manufacturers,
ALSO FOR THE
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.
Alliance Insurance Co.
P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.
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.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Commenced business 1859.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING December 31st, 1889.

Insurance in Force.....	£131,461,805
New Insurance written, 1889.....	" 36,513,354
Total Income, 1889.....	" 6,334,925
Premium Income.....	" 5,289,817
Paid Policyholders.....	" 2,467,262
Total Assets.....	£29,312,961
Liabilities (4% basis).....	" 17,508,591
Surplus.....	" 4,754,390

Policies issued and claims paid at the Branch Office for Brazil:

RUA COSTA FERREIRA No. 71

RIO DE JANEIRO.

W. P. TISDEL, Manager.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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

Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

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 Theophilus Otton.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Wilson, & Co.

21, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva.

Telephone No. 193.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of March 24th, 1881.

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

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

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.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.

154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Messrs. STREET & Co.

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.

37 Walbrook LONDON, E. C.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 23rd, 1890.

The new constitution was formally signed yesterday evening and was promulgated by a decree of the same date. It appears, from a hasty examination, to be a close copy of the constitution of the United States, even to the retention of features, such as the college of electors in presidential elections, which experience has proved to be impracticable. It also contains restrictions, such as the sole recognition of civil marriage, which must precede the religious ceremony, which seem to us out of place in a fundamental law of this character. In other respects, however, the instrument, like its celebrated model, is most wisely and liberally conceived. In some particulars it contains decided improvements on the American constitution, as in the extension of the presidential term to six years and a prohibition on a second succeeding term. This will render it impossible for any President to intrigue for his re-election, though it will not prevent such intrigues as that which secured the election of President Celman, of Argentina. In a general sense the new constitution provides for a federal union of the old provinces under the designation of states; for a President and Vice-President elected indirectly by popular vote for a term of six years, not eligible for re-election for next succeeding term; a national Congress of two chambers, viz.: a Chamber of Deputies elected for three years by popular vote in the ratio of one to every 70,000 of population, and a Senate elected by state legislatures in the proportion of three to each state for periods of nine years, renewable by thirds; a federal district for the national capital, invested with the rights of representation similar to the states; a federal judiciary composed of a Supreme Federal Tribunal of 15 justices appointed for life, and district tribunals; a cabinet of ministers to advise and assist the President; responsibility of President and cabinet before the Supreme Tribunal and Senate; the autonomy of the states for local government; universal suffrage for all citizens except beggars, illiterates, private soldiers and members of religious orders and bodies owing allegiance to rules which deprive them of their individual liberty. The states must adopt constitutions and organize their governments before the end of 1892. The first election of President and Vice-President will be by the Congress called to meet on November 15th next, and the first term will end on November 15th, 1896. The presidential elections will be held on March 1st, the electoral college will meet May 1st, and Congress will assemble annually on May 3rd. From a cursory glance, the constitution is an able document, and the country is to be congratulated on its promulgation, even if it is not an expression of popular choice.

While we are under many obligations to our colleague *Brasil* for transcribing our brief discussion of the new civil marriage act, we trust that no mistake will be made in regard to our position on that question. We are wholly and unreservedly in favor of civil marriage, but we are consistent enough in our republicanism to leave the choice between a civil and religious ceremony entirely to the parties concerned. In our opinion it is as much of a mistake to restrict marriages to one fixed civil ceremony,

as it is to restrict them to one fixed religious ceremony. A simple provision for civil marriage is all that can be required, not as an exclusive legal ceremony, but as an alternative where the contracting parties prefer it to the religious ceremony. Primarily marriage is a private contract, and it should therefore be left as far as possible to the tastes and preferences of the parties directly concerned. To prevent improper and illegal unions, the state may very properly exact an application for a license, where proofs may be required that no legal obstacle exists to such union. Then, too, the state may specify who is legally empowered to celebrate marriage, impose penalties on those infringing the law, and impose an obligation of registering the act at some specified public office. Beyond that the state should not go, and particularly under a form of government designed to leave its citizens free to manage their own affairs. In a republic we are concerned mainly to preserve order, prevent crime and see that justice is executed between man and man. These matters of personal sentiment are best left to individual choice.

The dispatch from the minister of agriculture to his colleague at the Treasury, a translation of which we publish elsewhere, will we trust lead to a strict investigation into the question of "aid to agriculture," and also to some official report as to the manner in which the favored banks have employed the enormous sum of money—over 40,000,000\$—advanced by the Treasury, free of interest, to meet the complaints of the suffering agriculturists of Brazil. From the inception we have combated this idea. It was openly a political move to secure votes from unruly planters; it was stigmatized as such and the fear was expressed that it would result in scandalous jobbery. The question would not have been ventilated, we fear, but for the conflict between the Banco Colonizador e Agricola and the inspector-general of lands and colonization, which is to result in a suit or suits for libel, for it was very evident that the Treasury was quite prepared to continue Sr. Alfonso Celso's contracts until the question of funds arose. And it is also to be feared that the Treasury had no intention of taking steps to enforce those clauses of the contracts that provide for the banks advancing from their own funds a sum equal to that advanced by the state. Such banks as have large amounts representing mortgages on their books may easily meet the law by a transfer from one to another account, for renewals are declared to be legitimate "aid to agriculture" by the minister of finance; but such banks as were started merely to work the proffered government agency will be placed in serious straits, if the Treasury insists upon their fulfilling the strict terms of their contracts. And it is to be hoped this will be insisted upon. From a commercial point of view it would have been infinitely preferable had the government taken over the land represented by this 40,000,000\$ and proceeded as the banks do in similar cases—appoint the former owners overseers with a salary. For in this case the "aid to agriculture" would have reached the agriculturist, whereas it is now tolerably certain that it has been intercepted before reaching him. This question of "aid to agriculture" needs the fullest investigation and it is only to be attributed to fear of the omnipotent planter, that so much delay has occurred in securing it.

We deeply regret to note that the administrator of the Misericordia feels obliged to charge us with an undue exercise of imagination in the statements made in our last issue in regard to the death of Mr. John Watson. We are not in the habit of editing this paper with nothing but imagination, and are therefore quite prepared to prove that the rôle of accuser is not so "very difficult" after all. In the first place Sr. Colonna says that "not one of the many persons seeking to visit the American subject (*sic*) John Watson failed to speak with him." Two of our informants, one of whom is a clergyman, called at the Misericordia in April, asked for the patient and were told that no such man was in the institution. One of these gentlemen went through some of the wards making inquiries, and even then obtained no information. As neither of them knew Mr. Watson personally they were obliged to depend wholly on the hospital attendants. A third gentleman went there, at our request, some weeks since and was told that there was no such man in the

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
Divid. paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve Fund.....	£ 175,000

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, AND MONTEVIDEO.

AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Capital.....	£ 1,200,000
Capital paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve fund.....	" 400,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

HAMBURG,

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

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

With right of emission.

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE,

ALSO ON

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

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills on 11 Brazilian Ports.
Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

hospital. He insisted and asked to see the books. He informs us that objections were at first made to his examining the books, and that on looking them over he found Mr. Watson's name entered as "João Wilson." He then learned that the patient had died early in May and that his name was published as "José Wilson." Our informant is a gentleman whose word can not be questioned, but if Sr. Colonna wishes further proof we beg to refer him to the burial list of May 6th, published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of May 10th, where may be seen this entry: "*Hemorrhagia cerebral*.—O Americano José Wilson, 61 annos, so'teiro, morador na rua do Curvello n. 17 e fallecido no hospital da Misericordia." This clearly proves all the statements made in these columns and is, in our opinion, ample justification for our criticisms on the management of that institution. As to our complaint that Protestant inmates are not permitted to have clergymen and publications of their faith, the administrator is silent. It is an old dispute on which there is nothing more to be said, except to petition the government for a proportional division of the port dues, now paid the Misericordia, with some other hospital where complete religious toleration exists. And now that we are discussing this matter, will Sr. Colonna give us information (not imagination) in regard to this case? We have the names of three men, presumably sailors, who state that they saw an attendant strike a sick man, an American named George Plummer, across the breast with a folded sheet at half past five o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., at the same time calling him vile names, because the patient had soiled his bed. Plummer was lying on his bed in a helpless condition, and died at 12:15 p. m. on the same day—less than seven hours after this brutal treatment. In the name of humanity such incidents as this cannot be permitted to pass without investigation. Sr. Colonna will now permit us to add that we do not charge the sisters and administrators of the hospital with wilful neglect and cruelty, but we do charge that there is culpable negligence, needless intolerance, unwarranted restriction upon friends and visitors, and frequently very harsh treatment by stewards and nurses. There is also too much carelessness in the medical and surgical treatment of inmates, as may be verified from the number of deaths following surgical operations. This is a question, however, for future discussion.

If the leading article in the *Diario de Noticias* of 17th June is to be taken as a fair indication of the sentiments entertained by the minister of finance towards foreigners and merchants, then the outlook for the immediate future is anything but reassuring. We are accustomed to consider this paper as the personal organ of the minister; therefore its opinions on current topics of great importance must be considered as more or less inspired. When, therefore, we find the hundred and fifty important mercantile firms who recently protested against the 20% gold duties, described as a half-dozen intriguers, and their protest as a "*representação dos ingleses*," followed by insinuations that the signatures were obtained by intrigue, falsehood and coercion, it is full time to call a halt. The minister of finance ought to know—and teach his henchmen as well—that there are no firms in Brazil more respectable and influential than those which signed that representation. As they belong to a class through whose hands three-fourths of the public revenue is paid, their opinion is entitled to serious consideration and may be considered to have more weight than those of the pettifogging lawyers who are accustomed to look upon public administration as belonging to their special province. The minister is apparently resolved to treat these men with the contempt expressed in his organ. If he does, it will be a blunder which sooner or later will react upon his own head. The merchants of Brazil possess a power which they do not yet know how to measure and use; if the minister of finance continues in the path he is now following he will drive them eventually into an organized resistance which he will be wholly unable to meet.

It has always been the custom of Brazilian cabinets to make a little display of military force and to order an enrollment of all citizens subject to military service, just before a general election. It always had a very satisfactory influence on the opposition. It would be interesting to know if the recent shipments of arms and orders for military enrollment are for the same effect.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th June, 1890.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Sir,—It is obvious that the second of your leading articles of the 9th inst. relating to the Companies Act of 17th January, was written before you had time to study the minister's declaration of 7th June. This declaration limits the obligation of foreign companies already established here to compliance with the dispositions of only the final clause of Art. 1, viz.: No. III, which refers merely to registration of the statutes and such other formalities. Foreign banking companies that may come to be established here from the date of the decree (until its revocation) will still be subject to the condition of "realizing within two years two-thirds, at least, of their capital in this country," whatever that may exactly mean. But the declaration makes it quite clear and final that neither this obligation, nor any other beyond those relating to the formalities before mentioned, is now incumbent on the banks or companies already established here. This is, of course, quite the contrary of what was originally intended, the vague provision as to realization of capital being plainly designed not to deter the establishment of new banks, but to hang as a kind of menace over the foreign banks already established, so as to induce good conduct, such as their drawing at unprofitable rates whenever exchange might be weak. It is not agreeable to say anything so discourteous of a ministerial declaration, but the theory of the omission by a "clerical error" of the words "anonyma bancaria" in No. 1 of § 2 of Art. 1, is quite unaccountable, for various reasons, one of which is that these words restrict in a way evidently not intended the application of the following two numbers in which the words "these companies" would with the alteration refer only to banking companies.

I am, Sir, etc.,

XXX

It is possible, of course, that we are mistaken in our interpretation of the law as it now stands, particularly as it is officially explained that the article in question means something widely different from what it says. As a minister's unofficial explanation is not law, we have given the *unsigned* explanation published in the *Diario Official* of June 7th, which may, or may not have emanated from the Treasury and certainly has no legal force, no more credit than may be given to any other individual opinion. In countries governed by parliamentary institutions, it generally requires a legislative act to correct even a clerical error, but admitting that the man who enjoys the authority to decree such a law, may further exercise the power to make subsequent corrections, can we feel assured that his successors will accept his interpretations of passages which are certainly far from clear?

With respect to the interpretation of Art. 33, ¶, which may or may not seriously affect the status of foreign companies in Brazil, it is clear that this unofficial and unsigned declaration of June 7th settles all doubts? Let us see. The article in question reads as follows:

ART. XXXIII. ¶.—Foreign societies now existing in the country are obliged to comply with the dispositions of Art. 1 *in fine* within six months, to count from the date of the publication of the present decree; penalty that of losing the right to transact business in this republic.

It has always been our opinion that this article was designed solely for the application of the words "within six months" to the capital of companies already transacting business in Brazil. It is the only reasonable interpretation, because all the other requirements of the decree were already in force—such as registry and presentation of statutes, list of shareholders, etc.—through the operations of an existing law, and had been complied with by these companies some years previously. The crusade against foreign companies some two or three years ago, and the fines imposed on several because of non-compliance with the law, has surely not been so completely forgotten that the minister now feels it necessary to decree that all these companies must do in six months long ago! Notwithstanding the use of the phrase "*in fine*," therefore, which from the context invariably gives the impression that "*in toto*" was intended, we are inclined to believe that the object of this article was to force existing foreign companies to realize

the specified proportion of capital within the country at once. Any other interpretation involves an absurdity. These companies had already been compelled to apply for authorization to transact business, even when, like the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., they had been established here for twenty or thirty years; and they had also complied with all the requirements of registering their statutes, lists of shareholders, etc. Giving them six months to do what has already been done is clearly absurd. Still further, the last number of the last section of Art. 1, to which the *Diario Official* says that Art. XXXIII refers, is in itself only a "pointer" to another part of the decree, viz.: Art. IV, § 4, Nos. 1 to 3, and § 5. If these particulars only were in view, why did not Art. XXXIII refer to them directly, instead of through the roundabout medium of Art. 1, § 2, III? And if the minister meant this last number of Art. 1, why did he not specify it in figures, as is almost invariably done, instead of using the indefinite phrase "*in fine*," which is generally used in another sense?

However, as the explanation stands, existing foreign companies have two years for compliance with the decree, instead of six months. The minister of finance is a lawyer and must know the value of clear, explicit and unequivocal terms, and we trust that he will improve the first opportunity to revise these vague expressions so that no one may be deceived. Perhaps a revisory commission would not be a bad measure for the first General Assembly, for the express purpose of legalizing these hastily-drawn decrees and simplifying and harmonizing their provisions?

AID TO AGRICULTURE.

On the 10th inst. the *Diario Official* publishes a dispatch from Gen. Glycerio, minister of agriculture, to Gen. Barbosa, minister of finance, which may be translated as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, June 7th, 1890.

Sr. Minister.

This department hearing that proposals made by agriculturists to certain banks of this federal capital, which had contracted with the imperial government for the extending of assistance to agriculture, have been decided, either in violation of the legal prescription which determines the granting of loans up to the value of one-half the real estate offered in guarantee, or by the pure and simple rejection of new and of the renewals of former contracts, design to have opened an investigation as to the execution made of these commitments assumed by the said banks in the sole interest of advancing resources to native agriculture.

You will permit me to address this dispatch to you relative to a matter of your cognizance, and any proceeding arising from the duty belonging to the department in my charge of overseeing everything which affects the interests of agriculture, in favor of which I have done but little.

I have not in view to direct suspicion towards credit establishments which are parties to the contracts for aid to agriculture, whose directories, I am informed, are composed, without exception, of citizens deserving the confidence of the government.

It is possible, however, that in the manner of understanding the clauses of their contracts, they may diverge from the government on essential points as to the fulfillment of engagements contracted for the exclusive purpose of advancing funds to agriculture under the ordinary conditions of credit *financier*. Health and fraternity.

Francisco Glycerio.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Small-pox continues unabated at Rosario.
—The sanitary authorities of Buenos Aires have ordered the closing of the British cemetery in that city.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 19th says that Gen. Rodrigues had been placed under arrest for ostentatiously neglecting to call on the President! Really, a South American republic is a thing of never ending delight.

—It is said that the Argentine government has resolved to give *expresso* Ferrari a subvention of \$300,000 per annum. We are really unequal to the emergency; if any man can do justice to such monumental idiocy our whole establishment is at his disposal.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 19th says that the Brazilian steamer *Ladario* had thrown the body of a yellow fever victim into the river, and adds that the Argentine sanitary authorities are demanding restrictions on the free navigation of the River Plate.

—The United States steamer *Tallapoosa* met with an accident at the River on the 30th ult. She broke a shaft when near the Chico light-ship and had to go to Buenos Aires under sail—a distance of about 30 miles. She reached the outer roads on the morning of the fourth day, made eight miles more with the assistance of a steam tug, and then got into the Boca safely about noon of the sixth day. As a sailer the *Tallapoosa* is to be beaten only by a canal boat.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A public meeting has been called in Santos to protest against the new municipal taxes.

—The minister of war has furnished the police corps of Minas Geraes with 700 Chassepot rifles.

—Our Pará exchanges state that the overflow of the Amazon has caused considerable losses of small stock along that river.

—Foreigners numbering 1,043 have declared they did not see any immediate advantage of joining the Brazilian republic in Manaus, Amazonas.

—Four employés of the Rio de Janeiro state statistical bureau have gone into the wilds of that state to organize the work. The results will be anxiously expected.

—The local press states that small-pox is prevalent in Niterohy, Rio de Janeiro, and complains that sanitary measures are unequal to the gravity of the situation.

—A proposal to establish a woolen factory, and a sheep farm to furnish the raw material, was referred to the governor of S. Paulo by the minister of agriculture on the 18th inst.

—Telegrams published here on the 21st from S. Paulo mention rumors that the parish priests at some of the interior towns are advising their parishioners to disregard the civil marriage decree.

—A telegram from Pernambuco published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 19th states that Pacha Martins, Jr. has decided to call a meeting to form an executive commission of the republican party of that state.

—The first civil marriage at Campos, Rio de Janeiro, was celebrated on the 21st. All the authorities—and the press—were present. The Campos authorities and press must have a good deal of spare time.

—The *Diario da Manhã* of Santos says that some commercial houses of that city have resolved to countermand their orders for wine and beer in Europe because of the new municipal tax of 100 reis per litre on those articles.

—A quarrel has already broken out in São Paulo over the priority in the discovery of a new method for aerial navigation. Would it not be advisable to first test the value of the discovery? Perhaps neither competitor will desire to father the invention after a fair trial.

—Official telegrams state that Martins, Jr. has been accepted as chief of the "genuine" republicans of Pernambuco. How many grades of republicans are there? Genuine, historical, "original old shell-backs," adhesionists, etc., make one bewildered.

—The Porto Alegre papers announce the organization of a new political party in Rio Grande, to be known as the "*União Nacional*," which is composed of members of the old parties and leaders of the republican dissidents. The chosen head of the party is Visconde de Pelotas.

—Telegrams published here on the 20th give the number of voters registered in the city of Bahia at 95,540, and of those registered in the state of Rio Grande do Norte at 18,000. A superfluous addition to the latter news is that a large majority are republicans. Everyone is a republican in Brazil.

—Telegrams published here as to the political situation in Rio Grande do Sul are very contradictory. Those from one source, the new consolidated party, describe many adhesions; those from the opposite side are accounts of protests from former liberals and conservatives against the league.

—The Pinto usine, Pernambuco, reports having ground 18,433,364 kilos. of sugar cane during the past season, which resulted in a gross return of 385,076\$8957, or 171,347\$332 more than for last year's work. The net result was 91,705\$828, from which a 10 per cent. dividend was declared, after carrying a large sum to profit and loss account.

—The Santos *intendencia* has been increasing taxation in that city to almost the point of prohibition. On steamship and insurance agencies the tax is raised from 200\$ to 400\$ per annum. The street fruit-sellers are to pay from 30\$ to 50\$, instead of 20\$. Even the managers and directors of banks and companies are to be specifically taxed.

—A telegram from Fortaleza on the 19th says that the governor of Ceará had prohibited a meeting called to discuss the organization of the republic. The people of Ceará evidently do not understand that Brazil is to be a republic only in name, and that discussion is not to be permitted. We are to live, move and have our being only by decree!

—The municipal *intendencia* of Santos seems inclined to play the part of an autocrat in that little city. Not only do they override all judicial authority, but they decree new taxes and by-laws at pleasure. The local imposts have been so largely increased that the merchants are beginning to seriously complain. One house which paid 325\$ in municipal taxes for the past year, has been assessed 625\$ for next year.

—On the 21st there was quite a little tempest at the S. Paulo law-school. As there is nothing but "soaping" going on, a number of students from Rio went to S. Paulo for reasons best known to themselves and the statesmen in embryo at S. Paulo determined upon a glorious reception. One of the professors seems to have seen the absurdity of the affair and was treated with open disrespect by the boys, followed by a demand for his retirement.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A decree of the governor of Rio de Janeiro dated on the 18th grants a concession for 70 years for a railway from Maxambomba to S. João do Principe.

—On the 21st a local journal states that it is proposed to grant a concession for a railway from a place called Estreito to the town of Lages, Santa Catharina.

—Advices from S. Paulo state that a proposal for the purchase of the Ituana railway had been submitted to the directory. The price offered is said to be about 9,500,000\$.

—Mail advices from Santa Catharina state that the people of Laguna will present the D. Thereza Christina railway with the road-bed ready for rails down to a terminus on the sea shore.

—A decree dated on the 20th joins the two Rio Grande do Sul government railways, Porto Alegre to Cacequy and Bagé to Uruguaiana, under one administration, the name of the road to be the "Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana Railway."

—It is expected that the Botanical Garden tramway branch to the military school will be ready for traffic about the end of the month. When it is finished we shall not be surprised to hear that the company has been asked to carry cadets and instructors free.

LOCAL NOTES

—A translation of the new Constitution, which was published this morning, will be issued at this office in a few days.

—We are advised that a decreed reform in the immigration service is to be published this week.

—It is to be supposed the summit is reached when the brokers organize a manifestation for the transfer clerk of the Leopoldina railway.

—It really appears that Sr. Botafogo had taken the contract to clean the Augean stables at the census-house. May his arm be strengthened to meet the demands upon it!

—The minister of war has agreed to let the minister of agriculture have enough of the army to open the road from the Upper Paraná river to a junction with railway extensions.

—"We hear it said that the present ministers, with the exception of Gen. Benjamin Constant, propose themselves as candidates for senatorships."

—Gazeta de Notícias June 16th.
—On the 12th the minister of the interior graciously allowed the provisional municipal authorities to reduce the license for races from 150\$ to 50\$. Gen. Alvim should have had the amount increased to 500\$.

—The chief of police issued a circular to his sub-delegados on the 10th urging greater vigilance in the protection of property against thieves. The robbery of a minister seems to be more than the authorities can bear.

—A mysterious skeleton in an earthen-ware vessel was discovered on the 18th by laborers engaged in digging the foundations for a new building on the Praia S. Christovão. The bones have been submitted to the examination of the police surgeons.

—Shortly there will appear the first list of the chevaliers of Columbus and the monogram of the grand Genevise will shine upon the many breasts of those who sought to complete the unity of America on this Brazilian soil.—O Paiz, June 17th. "Nuff sed!"

—It is said that Dr. Magalhães Castro, of the constitutional commission, declines to accept the decoration of grande dignitario in the new order of Christovão Colombo. Bravo! There is at least one republican in Brazil who recognizes the absurdity of such orders in a republic.

—We should not say it, perhaps, but that article on the 17th in our esteemed colleague, the Novidades, leads to a belief that the author is "long" on stocks. 'Tis a word, colleague; get "short" as soon as you see signs of rain, and do not wait for the signs if time is requisite. Get out now!

—On the 17th the Diario de Notícias says that the efforts to embarrass the march of the republican government are nothing more than a vile reaction of a dead past that fled livid and affrighted from the streets on November 15th last and had not the courage to defend its benefactors. Strong language certainly, and on the eve of the elections too! Sounds like defying a gas company!

—The American "white" squadron, comprising the new cruisers Boston, Chicago and Atlanta, under the command of Admiral Walker, entered the port of Bahia on the afternoon of the 17th inst. After a short delay the squadron sailed on the 19th for Rio de Janeiro and arrived in this port this forenoon. Great festivities are talked of in honor of the visit.

—Rio vs. Buenos Aires at cricket on July 4th.

—The Brazilian minister at Montevideo, Dr. Ramiro Barcellos, left for that capital yesterday on the French steamer La Plata.

—The subscription started by the Correo do Povo to help build a monument to Victor Hugo in Paris, does not seem to have been an alarming success.

—The Gazeta says that the 22nd of June will be made a national holiday. In a very short time it will be necessary to decree the days set apart for the transaction of business.

—When the Diario de Notícias finds it necessary to call attention to a gratuitous insult by an employé of the state of Rio de Janeiro to a Portuguese merchant, the insulter's tenure of office may be considered precarious.

—The new 10\$ notes of the Banco do Brazil have a figure representing Meditation on the back. It is suggested that the young woman is meditating as to when the "promise to pay 10\$ in gold" on the face of the note will be realized.

—The government has declared the Spanish Mediterranean ports as cholera infected, and the other Spanish ports together with those on the African coast as "suspected." All arrivals from those places must go to Ilha Grande for quarantine or observation.

—On the 19th there was a "kissing match" at the jury. The jury complimented the judge and the prosecuting attorney, the judge complimented the jury and the prosecuting attorney, and the prosecuting attorney complimented the judge and the jury. It was quite lovely—and the clerk got a gold pen.

—The Diario de Notícias proposes that all new houses shall be retired some six feet from the present front line on our narrow streets, but to prevent inconvenience the landlords will be permitted to build a species of booth in front of the retired houses. The Rua do Ouvidor will thus present the cheerful appearance of a fair, until the present houses are all demolished and rebuilt.

—On Saturday last a special train, furnished by the minister of agriculture, left for São Paulo with a party of students in the higher courses of the public schools of this city, who are making a visit to their fellow students in that city. The boys are accompanied by the band of the 10th regiment. If the government were as solicitous for sound instruction in the public schools as it is for these pretentious displays, nothing more could be desired.

—On the 16th the Novidades stated that Sr. Rangel Pestanha would not accept the Christopher Columbus decoration. It is not surprising; who will? A decoration has an evil smell in true republican nostrils. He who does his duty is satisfied with his own conscience and does not require to advertise the fact to a staring, or sneering public. A decoration on a republican is about equal to a Phrygian cap on an image of our Lady of the Conception.

—On the 15th an attendant in one of the wards of the Misericordia hospital gave one of the sisters of charity a severe beating, and even then his companions had to interfere to save her from further violence. A man capable of treating a woman so brutally, can hardly be considered a model nurse. However, we may not be a good judge of the proper relationship between a hospital nurse and a sister of charity, and would therefore like to have an opinion from Administrator Colonna.

—The Rio Grande embroglio has resulted in the dismissal of Dr. Francisco da Silva Tavares from the post of 1st vice-governor, and the appointment of Dr. Julio de Castilhos to the place. Silva Tavares also loses his place as fiscal of the new bank of emission. This is a victory for the "ancient republicans" who were fired at on May 13th. How much farther the government has yielded to the Rio Grande opposition is not known. The "ancient republicans," on their side, seem to have withdrawn their opposition to the Ruy Barbosa banks.

—We have been favored with an exhibition of a new patent fire kindler by its patentee, Mr. Parry L. Randall, who is obtaining patents here, and has organized a syndicate for working the invention in Brazil. The invention consists in a combination of petroleum refuse with a few simple inexpensive articles, from which results a compound that ignites easily, and burns freely for some time, furnishing a superior kindler for coal either in steam engines or in domestic use. The article is claimed to be cheaper and preferable to wood, and is much more convenient to use. It was first patented at Buenos Aires in September 1888, where it has been proved to be most valuable on account of the scarcity of wood. It was subsequently patented in Uruguay, United States and England. We understand that Mr. Randall will soon go to England to introduce the article, where, on account of its cheapness, convenience and utility in starting fires in steam engines, it is sure to meet with a successful reception.

—On the 21st O Paiz says that a gold medal will be struck at the Mint to commemorate the arrival of the American squadron.

—On the 20th the Jornal do Commercio mentions with all reserve that the minister of finance, Gen. Barbosa, will visit Bahia early next month.

—Morris has just brought down 27 kinds of camels from S. Paulo for Gen. Deodoro, but he did not get his restaurant at the Botanical Garden, all the same.

—A man complained to the police recently that he had been robbed of 800\$ and suspected an employé who had disappeared. The suspicion is certainly reasonable.

—On the 16th inst. the man arrested for transmitting alarming telegrams to the River Plate was released from custody. The military commission found no case evidently.

—The daughter of the late Rio Grande journalist Koseritz, who is herself a brilliant writer, is giving Dr. Assis Brazil a sound lashing in the Porto Alegre press for maligning her father.

—Telegrams dated Paris on the 21st state that the Brazilian minister had been formally received by the president of the French republic, and that military honors had been shown him.

—On the 22nd the Diario de Commercio gives an account of a most brutal attack by an armed ensign of the army upon a civilian, unarmed. If the story is true, the accused man deserves Fernando Noronha.

—On the 20th inst. a man condemned in 1847 to imprisonment for life, for poisoning his wife, was pardoned by Gen. Deodoro. Forty-three years of penitence should certainly have commuted the crime.

—On the 22nd the Diario de Notícias was particularly happy in a metaphor. The government organ likens the decreeing of the constitution to the placing of a cupola on a building; and so it is, but—where is the building?

—It is said that the rush of foreigners throughout the provinces, on the 14th, to register non-acceptance of Brazilian citizenship, was something unexampled. In Pelotas, 184 Portuguese were registered the last day, and they paid 5\$600 each for the privilege, too!

—On the 20th a Spanish woman, still young, appeared at the police office and declared that as her two children, 3 and 5 years old, prevented her earning a living, she wished to turn them over to the authorities, who appear to have taken charge of these foundlings of a new description.

—Gen Constant did not like a reference made by the Diario de Commercio to his tables drawn up for the benefit of the old "Monte Pio" and sent Major Sodré to explain that these tables had been submitted to ample discussion, both at the Polytechnic School and by the directors of the Monte Pio. There is no reason to doubt this; Gen. Constant's tables were not infallible all the same, although it may be granted that mortality tables are not easily calculated.

—On the 21st inst. the Diario de Commercio tells the story of a poor man in the last stages of consumption, a patient in the Misericordia hospital, who wished to legitimize his children by marrying his mistress, their mother. The woman was a minor, and Sr. Araújo, the judge of marriages, salvo vjos, placed obstacles in the way, with the result that the man died and the woman and children are left without the reparation which the dying man wished to make.

—Among the departures by the Britannia on the 18th inst. was Mr. A. T. Crocker, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who has been employed here during the past six months in organizing the work which that company has undertaken in this country. In his short residence here Mr. Crocker made many warm personal friends whose good wishes go with him wherever he may go. Should he ever return this way again he will meet with a hearty reception.

—A mysterious crime occurred here on the night of the 17th inst. A man whose name is given as Elliott and who is described as an American, was found dead with his throat cut, in his house on the Rua Santa Luzia. The man's wife declared he had come home drunk and cut his throat in a fit of frenzy with a piece of crockery, but the police surgeons suspect a crime from their examination of the wound, and the authorities have the wife and a female servant in custody.

—As a poor laborer was sprinkling chloride of lime about a sewer opening a few days since, a little of the powder fell on the immaculate unmentionables of a passing police inspector. An explosion of righteous indignation immediately followed and the poor fellow was marched off to a police station under arrest. Eventually the prisoner was discharged and the arrested called an "excess of zeal," but no satisfaction is offered for the outrage. When are we to have a decree authorizing penalties for false imprisonment?

—The new 10\$ notes of the Banco do Brazil, printed by the American Bank Note Co., are unquestionably the finest specimens of bank note work ever issued in this country. The engraving is exceptionally fine and is shown to the best advantage by the light brown color of the ink. It will be impossible to counterfeit the note by any known photographic process.

—Could not Admiral Wandenkolk "cast an eye to leeward" and have the pilots of the ferry boats looked after? We have good information that during this foggy season these pilots are considerably at sea, and the compass does not help them much. When sea-faring passengers are on board, no danger is imminent; but if no maritime expert should happen to be on board an accident may happen.

—A recent robbery attracts peculiar attention. The irreverent rascals broke into and robbed the house of Gen. Bocayuva, the minister of foreign affairs, and secured a quantity of cash that the minister had been hoarding—possibly with an eye to a sudden trip to foreign parts. Why did Gen. Bocayuva keep his economies at home? Let Gen. Barbosa explain this apparent unbelief in his banks and financial system.

MARRIED.

The marriage of Mr. THOMAS GEORGE CROSS, third son of Rev. Thomas Henry Cross, D. D. (Dublin) vicar of St. Andrew's Southport, Hon. Canon of Liverpool and prebendary of Clonfert, Ireland, to Miss EVELYN FORD WYATT, second daughter of James Henry Wyatt, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro, was celebrated on the 16th inst. at the British Consulate, Rio, by E. Nicolini, Esq., and before the Registrar of Brazilian civil marriages, also on the 17th inst. at the British Church by the Rev. H. Mosley, M. A. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr. Wm. Fleischer acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Cross sailed for England per str. Britannia on the 18th inst. The good wishes of a host of friends go with them, not only for a pleasant voyage to the "old country," but for a happy journey through a long and prosperous life.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—A decree dated on the 14th increased the number of brokers to 50.

—The "Manufactura de Ferro" company was organized on the 19th inst.

—A joint stock company to manufacture hats, capital 2,000,000\$, is in process of organization.

—On the 18th the joint stock dairy company, "Lactimos," was organized. Capital 400,000\$.

—A company, capital 500,000\$, is in process of organization to conduct the business of furniture manufacture.

—A company to be known as the "Productos Ceramicos," capital 1,000,000\$, is to be brought out this week.

—On the 17th the dealers in groceries also presented their protest against the 20 per cent. gold import duties decree.

—The government will open a credit of 134,000\$ at the Esprito Santo sub-treasury to be applied to immigration expenses.

—On the 10th another credit, this time for 300,000\$, was opened for the department of the interior. Public assistance is the plea.

—The "Banco Protector Industrial" with a capital of 6,000,000\$, will be offered shortly. The Banco Auxiliador is the sponsor.

—On the 16th the shareholders of the S. Lazaro mill decided upon a fusion with the "Nacional de Tecidas" (silk mill) company.

—The organization meeting at the "Nacional de Salinas Mossoró-Assú" company was held on the 19th. The capital is 4,000,000\$.

—The Banco Italo-Brazileiro, with a capital of 5,000,000\$ and headquarters in the city of S. Paulo, has offered a part of its shares in Rio.

—We hear that an old setting-hen down on the "Coast of Africa," is trying to hatch a joint-stock company of chickens. Capital 10,000,000\$.

—A company under the name of "Precaução" is before the public. The proposed capital is 100,000\$ and the purposes are to insure salaries, incomes, etc., to creditors upon the death of recipients.

—It is reported that the surcharged Treasury notes issued by the Banco Emissor do Rio Grande, which were at first received very suspiciously, are now finding no obstacles to free circulation. Debtors prefer them to nothing, of course.

—Telegrams published here on the 22nd state that the provisional municipal government of S. Paulo had contracted with the firm of Henrique Wright & Co. the negotiation of the 4,000,000\$ loan and cancelled all powers granted other parties for the same purpose.

The Banco Federal do Brazil was formally organized on the 21st inst.

Telegrams published here on the 21st say that Paris knows nothing of financial negotiations regarding Brazil.

The joint stock bakery company will be known as the "Nacional de Panificação" company and the proposed capital is 2,000,000\$.

Under the name of the "Banco do Povo" a company has been organized at Campos, Rio de Janeiro. Particulars are not given.

Another boot manufactory under the name of "Cruzeiro do Sul," with a capital of 2,000,000\$, was placed before the public on the 20th.

The joint stock quarries and stone company was organized on the 19th and the title changed to the "Alvenaria, Cantaria e Construções" company.

O Pais says on the 21st that in view of the demand here for its shares the directors of the Banco Italiano had decided to increase the capital to 10,000,000\$.

On the 19th the contract was signed by the state authorities of Rio de Janeiro and the contractors for the railway to and the improvements at Theresopolis.

The new municipal budget of Santos imposes a tax of 100\$ on bank managers. What a source of revenue such a tax would be here in Rio just at this moment!

On the 22nd a telegram was published here from the governor of Rio Grande do Norte in which he protests against the organization of the Mossoró-Assá salt company.

The importation of foreign merchandise into Rio Grande, to anticipate the gold duties, is said to be very heavy. June will be a good month for customs receipts.

A company is in process of organization to work under the recently decreed Torrens law; to purchase property, register that of others and render it of circulating value.

Applications for shares in the "Agrícola de Paranaipema" company (land and colonization) on the 17th were about five times the amount of the capital stock, 8,000,000\$.

The "Companhia Industrial do Brazil," capital 12,000,000\$, is the successor of the "União Mercantil" and will work foundries, etc., besides stimulating "national industry" in general.

Under the auspices of the Banco Co-operativo a company to boil soap, etc., under the style of the "Sabão Nacional" company, with a capital of 1,000,000\$, was offered the public on the 21st.

This month's customs receipts will show up well, and bring the half-year's figures up. It must be remembered, however, that the 20 per cent. gold duties fall due on and after the 1st proximo.

On the 19th the Banco de Lavoura e Commercio offered here 5,000 shares of the "Mercantil e Obras Publicas Paulista" company. The rest of the capital, 15,000 shares, were taken in S. Paulo.

The municipal government has allowed Sr. Azevedo Castro, the Treasury agent in London, £200 as a gratification for his services in regard to the loan raised by this city in London.

The new municipal tax of 100 reis per litre on wine in Santos (in place of 15 reis) is stated to be equivalent to an increase of 44\$140 on a pipe of vinho uva gem costing 50\$ forles in Lisbon.

There appears to be a diversity of opinion as to how the judicial branch of the Brazilian government should be organized. Choice by election is generally decried; but competitive examination is not generally accepted.

On the 21st the "Progresso Industrial do Carandahy" company, capital 1,000,000\$, was placed on the market. The company proposes to work marble, quarries, etc. in the district of its name in Minas Geraes.

On the 20th the Jornal do Commercio is informed that a bank is in process of organization under the auspices of the Banco dos Estados Unidos to be known as the "Banco do Brazil e Rio da Prata." Capital 10,000,000\$.

A commission, accompanied by a force of 50 men under the command of an ensign, has left to explore the Paranaipema valley, S. Paulo. The shareholders in the new company are thus assured that acquired rights will be respected by the buyers.

The municipality of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, has been authorized by the provisional governor of that state to borrow 50,000\$, at a maximum interest of 7 per cent. per annum, for water-works, street paving, public illumination and a municipal slaughter house.

On the 20th the Diario de Noticias says the Lloyd Brasileiro has purchased the foundry and marine construction works of Messrs. A. G. Mattos & Co., and the price is said to be 750,000\$.

When the Lloyd has purchased the rest of Brazil a reaction will set in.

The statutes, with some inconsiderable changes, of the bank of issue at Pará, to be known as the "Banco Emissor do Norte" have been approved, and Sr. MacDowell, minister of justice in the Collage cabinet, has been appointed fiscal. This looks like business.

On the 16th the inspector of the custom house visited some of the warehouses and detected thievery. Some cases ordered to be opened by the inspector showed evident signs of violation. The parties responsible for this serious crime will be called upon for explanations.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the "Phosphato de Cal" company on the 16th, it was decided to issue 1,710 shares with 60\$ paid up, which will be considered of a nominal value of 100\$, the balance to be charged to "concession, affairs and property of the company."

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco União de Credito on the 21st, it was resolved that the capital should be formed of 10,000 fully paid up 200\$ shares and 40,000 with 25\$ paid, equal to 6,000,000\$ already called up. Holders of 25\$ shares may pay up in full at their discretion.

A decree dated on April 25th, but only published in the Diario Official of the 17th inst., permits the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil to increase its capital, of the hypothecary department, to 6,200,000\$. This is probably done to cover the shares to be delivered in exchange for those of the extinct Banco Predial.

On the 18th inst. the directors of the Associação Commercial called the attention of directors, agents and other parties interested in foreign companies established in this city to the conditions of the Decree of January 17th last, and warn them that the period for presenting the required documents expires on July 17th next.

On the 12th inst. the Junta Commercial asked the president of the Associação Commercial that orders be given to have the hall of the Exchange opened on all working days to avoid the interruption of the Bolsa. The president has treated the Exchange as if it were his private office and ordered it closed at his own discretion.

At the Exchange the organization of a great enterprise in the United States of the North, is also spoken of and which will bring a formidable (sic) capital to be located here. -Diario de Noticias, June 21st. This evidently refers to the rumor current here that American bankers are contemplating the establishment of a bank in Rio; which they had much letter defer for a season, at least.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, June 23rd, 1890. Includes par value of Brazilian milreis, bank rate of exchange, and present value of Brazilian mil reis (paper).

EXCHANGE.

Table with official rates at the banks for June 16, 17, 18, and 19. Lists rates for London, Paris, Hamburg, and other locations, including bank sterling and commercial rates.

Official rates at the banks were 22 on London, 434 on Paris and 536-537 on Hamburg at 90 dts. 2870-2890 on New York at sight. The market was very firm during the day, but appeared rather flatter at the close. The business doing was small and reported at 22-22 1/2 on London on bankers and 2 1/2 on London offices. From second hands bank was reported at 21 1/2-22 1/2 and brokers quoted commercial sterling at 21 1/2-22 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 110 1/2 for cash; buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/2 for July 5th.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with sales of stocks and shares for June 16, 17, and 18. Lists various stocks like Auxiliária, Estados Unidos, Lavoura e Com., Nacional, Rural, etc., with their respective prices.

Table with various market data including Government bonds, Debentures, Banks, Navigation, Railways, and Miscellaneous. Lists items like Leopoldina w.c., Sapucahy, Auxiliária, etc., with prices.

Table with Railways and Miscellaneous data. Lists items like Leopoldina w.c., Sapucahy, Auxiliária, etc., with prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Table with market report for Rio de Janeiro, 23rd June, 1890. Includes sections for Coffee, Shipments, and various market items with prices per 100 lbs and per arroba.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 151,892 bags, in all hands.

Table with columns: Vessels loading and to load, bags. Rows include New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Hamburg, Trieste, Genoa.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns: Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Shipments for U.S. States, Market, etc. Rows for June 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with columns: Shipments for United States, Steaming clearances, Freight for Europe, etc. Rows for June 21st.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments U.S. States, etc. Rows for June 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

Imports.

Brokers report a fair movement in the markets during the past week, but supplies of most articles are virtually nil. Receipts of Flour are a few hundred bags from the River Plate...

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,448 bags..... 1,373 bls. Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 6,700 bls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be 1,000 bls. River Plate.

Brokers report the market quiet and quote as follows, viz: Trieste..... nominal Richmond 1st..... 17\$500 do 2nd..... 15 000 Baltimore 1st..... 17 000 do 2nd..... 16 000 Western & Interior..... nominal Chili..... do River Plate..... 15\$500-16 500 City Mills..... 14 000-16 500

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and the market is reported firm at 40\$000-41\$000 per doz.

White Pine.—The market is steady with New York boards still quoted at 105-110 rs. per foot. There have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new. Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. The quotation of 7\$000 per case shows no change.

Lard.—The market continues dull and brokers still quote George's brand at 340-350 rs, Armour's and Lion at 320-330 rs. per lb. in lots.

Rosin.—Receipts nil and quotations are unchanged at 6\$500-8\$000 per bl. as to marks.

Turpentine.—Brokers quote at 530-550 rs. per kilo. There have been no receipts.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 3,798 tons per Karoo, from Cardiff 7,530 " Grandeur, from Newport 284 " Marion Inguin, from Glasgow all to dealers and companies.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 4,575 bags per Hevelius and 1,722 per Trent, from the River Plate. Good, sound River Plate corn is scarce and is quoted at 2\$500-3\$000 per bag; other qualities are quoted according to condition at 2\$500-4\$500. The market is firm.

Hay.—Receipts nil and there are no changes in quotations of 60-70 rs. per kilogramme.

Bran.—River Plate is still nominally quoted at 120-130 per bag; there have been no receipts. City mills bran is quoted at 1\$100-1\$500.

Cement.—Receipts are 2,473 bls. French per Elotte du Nord, 267 British per Herschel and 750 bls. German per Chaptal. Quotations furnished us are: British 7\$000-7\$500, German 6\$500-6\$700 and French 7\$000-7\$500, per the Yverron from Rangoon arrived yesterday.

Rice.—Receipts nil. The market is flat, with Rangoon quoted at 8\$500-8\$500 per bag; other qualities nominal. The Yverron from Rangoon arrived yesterday.

Codfish.—Stocks are estimated at about 17,000 packages and dealers report the market flat. Quotations at retail are: 16\$000-20\$000 old Canadian tubs, 20\$000-23\$000 new do; Norwegian cases 12\$000-12\$500. Receipts are 730 cases Norwegian per Cistrua.

PARA.

Messrs. Singelhurst, Brockelhurst & Co. write under date of May 31st.

RUBBER.—In the absence of any new feature to disturb the general position of this article, our market has continued remarkably even in tone and temper during the last three weeks. All arrivals finding ready buyers without exciting undue competition, prices have ruled steady, and unaffected by occasional fluctuations of exchange, at 3\$500 per kilo. for fine, and 2\$500 for coarse Upriver, and at 3\$350 and 2\$350 for Islands, the latter description only having improved in value since our last advice. As was expected entries have also this month fallen short of the quantity received during the same period last year the difference being 80 tons, viz: 660 tons against 740 tons in May, 1889. These short receipts added to the 380 tons of the preceding months give so far a total deficiency of 660 tons, as compared with last year, certainly a serious item considering that it represents 4 per cent. of last year's crop, that there has never before been a retrogression in the former annually increasing production of rubber and that the growing consumption of this article can but badly afford to be deprived of so large a quantity at the present time. Entries last year in June were 640 tons and to all appearances they will not exceed this figure this year, and in fact may even be a trifle less.

Stock, on 9th May..... tons 158 Entries to date..... 517

Less shipments to Europe: per Lanfranc..... tons 78 do United States: per Jerome..... 126 " Alliance..... 130 " Maranhense..... 153 " 487

Stock, this day in: 1st hands..... tons 19 2nd do..... 169

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 16. GLASGOW.—Br ship *Marion Inguin*, 1,548 tons; Watson; 44 ds; sundries to Andrew Muir & Co.

JUNE 17. CARIBBE.—Br ship *Karoo*, 2,080 tons; Munro; 43 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. *St. Helena*, 7,000 tons; Larsen; 21 ds; wheat to Rio Flour Mills company.

JUNE 18. NEWPORT.—Br ship *Grande*, 1,578 tons; Smith; 47 ds; coal to Central of Brazil railway.

JUNE 19. ROUEN.—Fr bk *Etrole du Nord*, 917 tons; Barriere; 45 ds; sundries to order.

JUNE 21. HOULOGNE.—Fr ship *Emil Postel*, 1,089 tons; Gouris; 64 ds; cement to Avenir, Dale & Co.

JUNE 22. SAN FRANCISCO.—Amer ship *Florencia*, 1,605 tons; Drew; 73 ds; wheat to Rio Flour Mills company.

JUNE 23. RANGON.—Br ship *Pealgie*, 1,318 tons; Pealgie; 107 ds; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

ROSARIO.—Br bk *Blue Bird*, 393 tons; McDonald; 20 ds; sundries to G. Rosino.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Br bk *Mary E. Bliss*, 189 tons; Stuput; 41 ds; sundries to Queiroz, Moreira & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 16. BARRADOS.—Nor bk *Crown Prince*, 987 tons; Paulsen; ballast.

JUNE 17. PORTLAND.—Amer ship *City of Philadelphia*, 1,324 tons; Winn; same cargo.

JUNE 18. PORT NATAL.—Br lug *Hornet*, 407 tons; McDonald; coffee. BARRADOS.—Ger lug *Diana*, 375 tons; Vorbrodt; ballast.

M. SORRO.—Nor bk *Normanvik*, 711 tons; Mortensen; do. SANDY HOOK.—Br ship *Fred. E. Scammell*, 1,349 tons; Chapman.

BARRADOS.—Br lug *Ethandene*, 398 tons; Jamison; do. SANTOS.—Br bk *Blanco*, 343 tons; Tucker; sundries.

JUNE 21. BARRADOS.—Br bk *Sotia*, 327 tons; Duncan; ballast. MACAO.—Amer lug *Henry Norwell*, 597 tons; McGilvery; do.

JUNE 22. SANDY HOOK.—Amer bk *E. W. Weston*, 1,106 tons; Knight; ballast. MACAO.—Arg bk *Leopoldina*, 1,433 tons; Santos; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

CAPE TOWN.—Amer bk *Justine H. Ingersoll*, coffee. CHAMPAGNE.—Dan bk *Imperieuse*, hides. SAVANNAH.—Port bk *Armando*, ballast. BAY VEET.—Nor bk *Pryaz*, do. JARABAC.—Br bk *Nora Andriana*, do. CARIBBE.—Br ship *Charlie Baker*, do. CALCUTTA.—Br bk *Milthide*, do. TQUIRUE.—Br bk *Royal Alice*, do.

—Amer ship *City of Philadelphia*, from New York for Portland, proceeded on her voyage on the 17th inst. —The new steamer *Brazil*, for the northern ports service of the Lloyd Brasileiro, arrived here from Glasgow on the 19th.

It is reported that the provisional government will permit the Lloyd Brasileiro to employ the best of their coasting steamers to initiate the transatlantic service. —The Light House department advises that the light at Santa Anna, just by Barra, Bahia, will on and after the 23rd June be substituted by a temporary light showing two white and one red flashes at intervals of 10 seconds. The new light is visible 14 miles in clear weather and will serve during repairs to the former light.

On the 22nd O. P. M. a report that the authorities had granted permission to the captain of the *Chargers Réunis* company's ste *Ville de Buenos Aires* to touch at Benevente and Victoria, Espírito Santo, but with the condition that cargo was not to be received. As Victoria is a port of entry the prohibition to receive cargo is not readily explainable.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

—The only charter reported is Amer bk *Justine H. Ingersoll*, coffee to Cape Town, £ 460. *Freights—steamer:* New York..... 200 per bag New Orleans..... 40c do London..... 252-302 per ton Liverpool..... 30s do Antwerp..... 25s do Hamburg..... 22s do Have..... 30 fcs do Bordeaux..... 25 do Marseilles..... 25 do Trieste..... 25 do Genoa..... 25 fcs do

United States, North..... } 152-222 6d do South..... } 152-222 6d Channel F. o. } 375 6d-422 6d Lisbon F. o. }

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: Vessel name, origin, date. Rows include Avolia, Afghanistan, Africa, Azeite, Austria, Ayonia, Alverton, Anglesa, Asia, Bile, Caribbe, Caribbe, Ceylon, Charles Loring, China, Colorado, Costa, Crusader, Hudson Hill, Ideal, Ind, Indian Chief, Johanne Maria, Margaret, Marston Lightbody, Ned White, Nellie Troop, Oriole, Osters, Palatin, Passaparoti.

Table with columns: Vessel name, origin, date. Rows include Pride of Wales, Pagan, Prince Victor, Palermo, Pouter, Recovery, Reigale, Snow Queen, St. Robert Fernu, Steinhorn, St. Vincent, St. Paul, Sylphide, Tobique, Veritas.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Rows include June 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Rows include June 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 23rd, 1890.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Rows include American, Argentine, Austrian, British, Cape Verde, Danish, Dutch, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 21st, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, and other government securities.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like RAILWAYS, SERRAS, and MINES.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks such as Agricola do Brazil, Brasiense, and others.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Argos Fluminense, and others.

TRANWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks and their notes.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia e Minas, Juiz de Fora e Piaui, and others.

MILLS.

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

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 26 and 28.

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.

* This steamer takes cargo and passengers for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE Captain Griffiths... 9 Aug. FINANCE " Baker... 27 "

The fine packet

ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEERS

will sail 16th July for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND MARANHÃO

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND

ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

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

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6 Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO. To New York:

Nasmyth... June 28th

For Antwerp:

calling at Southampton (for London)

Vega... June 29th

For New Orleans:

A Steamer... July 5th

For Liverpool via Bahia:

Chaucer... June 27th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour... Weekly

Chatham... Weekly

Canning... Weekly

or Cabral... Weekly

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

97, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

82 Rua 1º de Março.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ld.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Aorangi... July 3rd Rimutaka... " 31st

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations.

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.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Coptic... July 16th Ionic... Aug. 14th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers.

For freight 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.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Potosi... June 27th Galicia... July 11th John Elder... " 25th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences.

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.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

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

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

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl. Rio—Antwerp, Bremen... 500 Marks. 100\$000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines SINGER Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

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

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Table listing branch agencies in various cities like Niteroy, São Paulo, Bahia, Campos, etc.

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

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

PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

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

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Scurvy and Sick Headache, In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Inebriety, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools.

It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELS & Co.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

bears the Signature, thus:—

Handwritten signature of Lea & Perrins

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Table listing branches in various countries like Germany, England, France, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, United States, Uruguay, Argentina, etc.

HEIDSIECK & Co's DRY MONOPOLE.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS & Co., FROM BRAZIL AND THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

Advertisement for ST JACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. Includes image of a man on a horse and text describing the remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

GERMAN SCHOOL. Rua dos Arcos, 19.

DEUTSCHE SCHULE. Die öffentliche Prüfung findet Donnerstag 26 Juni von Morgens 9 bis Nachmittags 1 Uhr statt.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY. New Half-year commencing July. Large assortment of English Works of Fiction, standard and other.

Subscriptions—Paid in Advance: 30\$ per annum, with right to four works and two magazines. 18\$ " " with right to two works and one magazine.