

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 30TH, 1890

NUMBER 26

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Allen's Hotel, Largo dos Leões. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
JAMES FENNELL LEE,
Chargé d'Affaires

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DICKERY,
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 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 Humaid.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: Sunday School at 10.30; 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 10 a. m., preaching 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Tuesdays.
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães, No. 24.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14, Travessa do Barreiro. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 10 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'Alva, No. 153. 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. Joaquina. 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. 89, Rua da Beneficência. 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 HOOKER, Missionary.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Express: 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 Ca. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10.02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11.42. Downward, train leaves Barra 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 HOOKER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 1st 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. QUEVIL, 121 Quintada.

LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7.10 a. m. and 12.35 p. m., arriving at 10.11 a. m. and 6.12 p. m. Downward, leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 5.05 p. m. arriving at Niterói 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 11.25 a. m., arriving at 12.21 and 7.08 p. m. From Macabé 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 p. m., 3 and 5.30 p. m., returning from Paineiras at 7.30, 10.30 a. m., 2 and 4.45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6.8, 9.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5 and 6.30 p. m., returning at 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.25, 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 6.10 a. m., week-days, and 5 p. m., Sundays arriving at Petropolis at 9.15 and 7.22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the Northern line. STEAMERS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Paineiras at 4 p. m. on week-days, and at 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 9.15 and 10.05. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., on week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.

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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 30th, 1890.

If we are correctly informed there is at present a very sensible lack of laborers in this city, the reason for which is not at all apparent. There has always been an abundance of labor here, for the planters have never offered sufficient inducements to draw it into the country districts and the limited industrial enterprises of the city have required but a small number of men. The past year, however, has brought about many changes in these respects. We do not know that the planter has drawn at all upon this labor market, but the demand for laborers by new railway and industrial enterprises has certainly increased. We doubt, however, if this has been sufficient to bring about the scarcity now felt, and we must therefore call attention to other causes which are undoubtedly exercising a strong influence in this city and possibly through the whole country. It is evident that there has been a very decided emigration of laborers, particularly Portuguese, from the country during the past year, and they are not returning as in former times. The cause of this is to be found naturally in the unsettled state of public affairs. Another cause, in our opinion, is to be found in the mistaken resolve of the provisional government to increase the army, the attempt to make all foreigners citizens and thus liable to military service, and the recent orders for the general enrollment of all citizens capable of bearing arms. The Portuguese and Italian laborers, who are especially liable to conscription, are very sensitive to any danger of this character, and it is more than probable that many of them are keeping out of the way until the danger is past.

HAVING made a serious mistake at the outset in decreeing that a prescribed civil ceremony is the only legal and valid marriage henceforth, the provisional government is now driven to the logical result of backing that decree up against the antagonism of the church by decreeing penalties for non-observance. If it is determined not to modify the original decree so that any ceremony, religious or civil—which after all is the only really liberal and republican system—shall be equally valid, and inflicting penalties for not obtaining a proper license and registry, then perhaps the only recourse is the one just taken. It must be confessed, however, that the decree of June 26th, requiring precedence for the civil ceremony and punishing the clergy for celebrating marriage before such civil ceremony has been celebrated, is extremely arbitrary and illiberal. More than that, it is extremely impolitic at the present moment. The republican leaders are likely to have their hands quite full enough in

organizing the new government and establishing political reforms, without antagonizing the church to the point of open war. A moderate measure would have led to the same result and would not have aroused the bitter opposition now inevitable. We do not know that the church was hostile to the republic; but even if there were reasons for believing it to have been, there was little cause for fearing active opposition. Now, however, open war has been declared, and henceforward the republic will have to contend with the strongest and craftiest enemy that could have been raised up against it. And it should not be forgotten that the Catholic church has been through many such a fight and has met many a stronger power than that of the Brazilian provisional government. Still further, it must be remembered that the Brazilian people are almost unanimously Catholic, and that a majority of them—perhaps a large majority—is hopelessly under the rule of the priesthood. Disfranchise and punish them as it may, the government will still have to meet that subtle influence which will never be broken by any means except the slow process of a liberal and broad education.

THE academic excursion to São Paulo on the 21st, which led to so much trouble there because one of the professors declined to join in a manifestation to the visitors, has now developed one of the most absurd agitations here and in São Paulo that it has ever been our misfortune to witness. And the most pitiable part of it all is the part played by certain newspapers and grown men who ought to know better than to encourage insubordination and theatrical demonstrations among school boys. The Diario Popular of São Paulo demands that the students be permitted to organize and to manage their own affairs, whatever these may be. The Diario says: "It is time to put an end to the regimen of terror in the schools, primary as well as superior." And of the professor our colleague says: "In the present state of our society it is no longer possible to establish this ridiculous ascendancy which places the professor in the position of a demigod." And of the refractory students it is said: "They only ask that there be left to them the independence of their character, the nobility of their sentiments, and that they shall not be obliged to live submissive and humiliated before an authority which has no reason to exist." When a prominent journal talks in this way, it is not at all surprising that students should be permitted to leave their class-rooms at will and to insult their professors with impunity. In view of the conduct of the students, the faculty of the law school there sent a commission down here to lay the case before the government and ask permission to close the school. The students, aided and encouraged by their colleagues of the medical and polytechnic schools of this city, are also at work for the creation of an academic federation, the humiliation of the faculty of the São Paulo law school and the recognition of privileges which, if successful, will be fatal to the efficiency of every public school in this country from this time forward. It should be remembered that there is more depending on the solution of this petty little mutiny than the pleasure of a few boys; the whole school system of Brazil will be influenced by it. The authority of a professor and the discipline of a student are not matters for dispute among men who best understand these questions of public instruction. And among men of sense there is no dispute either over the question of subordination among boys. If the independence and non-control of school boys is of as great importance as the responsibility and authority of a faculty of

educated men, then the schools of Brazil will never be worth a row of pins. The only schools worthy of the name will be those of a private character where discipline can be enforced by immediate expulsion.

As this is the last day of the period preceding the collection of 20 per cent. of import duties in gold at the custom-house, and as no direct response has been made to the representations of the merchants against the measure, it may be concluded that the minister of finance intends to take no notice whatever of the matter. To-morrow, therefore, the merchants of Brazil, humbled and humiliated, will begin to drum around for gold to pay duties, to the great delight of the coin brokers and the manifest satisfaction of the minister of finance. It is certainly a very curious situation. We are credited with having "obtained our liberties" through the overthrow of the monarchy and arbitrary rule, and yet a so-called republican minister not only decrees of his own accord an increase in taxation with a vexatious method for its collection, but also treats the protests of the parties interested with the hardest unconcern and contempt. As between his manner and methods and those of his monarchical predecessor, no distinction whatever can be made. If either deserves a word of credit, it must certainly be given to Afonso Celso, who generally treated the commercial body of Rio de Janeiro with some show of courtesy. It is now too late, perhaps, to expect any modification in the decree which is destined not only to increase import taxation and augment the labor and risks of importers, but also to increase speculation in gold; but it is not too late to call the attention of the merchants of this city to the necessity of immediately organizing for self-protection. Under a true republican form of government, every class and occupation has a perfect right to discuss measures affecting their special interests, and the government is under every obligation to take their protests and recommendations into serious consideration. The true republican policy should be to entrust the financial and commercial interests of the nation only to men of experience and special training, and not to lawyers and politicians. This, however, will be done only when the millennium comes, consequently the merchants and bankers must take the advisory part at least into their own hands. To realize this, the merchants and bankers of this city ought to organize a chamber of commerce at once, and see to it that no outsiders are permitted to become members. The usefulness of the Associação Commercial has been destroyed completely by men who are not merchants and have nothing in common with that occupation, and it will be necessary, therefore, to provide against such a miscarriage in the new association. If Brazil is to be ruled by theorists and politicians, then an influence must be created in this city strong enough to impose conservative and practical ideas upon the government, and it is time that the first step should be taken toward that end.

The decree of the 22nd instant, over which so many compliments and congratulations have been expended, seems to have been very generally misunderstood, and that too, it must be confessed, through the extraordinary action of the government. The preceding announcements, the ceremonies observed, the telegrams sent out and the notices of the event given in the papers on the following morning, all led to the impression that the Constitution had been actually decreed. As it was published on the morning of our last issue, we had time only for a hasty glance at the instrument itself, consequently we did not discover until the following day, when we

undertook the work of translation, that the preliminary decree merely published the constitution for submission to popular consideration in the coming elections and adoption by the national congress called for November 15th. The only part of it becoming law at once is an undivided part relating to the character, composition, election and function of this first congress, which in the words of the decree (Art. II) "will bring special powers from the electoral body for considering (*julgur*) the constitution which is published in this act and will be the first object of its deliberations." It is clear, therefore, that the constitution is not adopted in any sense of the word, and that the November congress may discuss, amend, or reject it at pleasure. This, in our opinion, is the only consistent policy that the government could have adopted and we are glad to commend its judgment in that respect, but why was it thought proper to give the impression that the instrument had been decreed? The telegrams sent out to the provinces distinctly stated that it had been decreed, that a special gold pen was provided for the occasion and that a cabinet dinner was given in honor of the event. And from the character of the congratulatory telegrams pouring in from every part of the country, it is clear that the deception is general and almost unquestioned. In view of the fact that the constitution is in the main good and liberal, and that it will unquestionably be subjected to but few amendments, we do not see why it was not made clearly understood that the present act is one of publication, and not promulgation. In some few particulars it certainly requires amendment, for its intolerance toward the church is wholly out of harmony with its generally liberal character.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th June, 1890.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Dear Sir.—Allow me to rectify the statement in the last issue of your paper, that Mr. John Watson's name was entered in the records of the Misericordia hospital as Joao Wilson. The name there entered, as I already informed you, is Joao Watson, otherwise there could have been no clue whatever to his identity.

The other statements made by you, in reference to that unfortunate gentleman, are, however, perfectly correct.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

X.

We distinctly understood our informant to say "Joao Wilson." As it appears to have been a mistake, either on our part or his, we gladly correct the statement. The case is sufficiently complete without it.—Eds. News.

From the Gazeta de Noticias, June 23rd.

THE SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Cabinet meeting for the signing of the constitution was held yesterday at the Itamaraty palace.

The minister of finance carried in his portfolio the original autograph. After it was read by the secretary, and some revisory corrections made, the project was placed in the hands of the General-in-Chief, head of the provisional government.

The lad, Mario da Fonseca, then offered to his Excellency the gold pen provided by the ministers for this solemn subscription.

The autograph was signed at 5:50 p. m. The ministers and secretaries present, after the subscription, passed to the dining hall.

It was a private *fete* entirely. The excellent lady of the General-in-Chief was seated at the head of the table, having on her left hand Sr. Quintino Bocayuva, minister of foreign affairs, and on her right Sr. Francisco Glycerio, minister of agriculture.

The General-in-Chief occupied the center of the table, having upon his left hand Sr. Ruy Barbosa, minister of finance, followed by Marshal Floriano Peixoto; upon his right was seated Sr. Cesario Alvim, minister of the interior, followed by Sr. Campos Salles, minister of justice.

In front were seated Gen. Benjamin Constant and Admiral Wandenkolk, ministers of war (*sic*) and marine.

There were also present the secretaries Fonseca, Hermes, and Col. Jacques Ourique, Rabello, aide

to the minister of marine, and some other officers. The ministers had agreed upon two toasts only, that to the General-in-Chief and that to his excellent lady.

The General-in-Chief, however, commenced the toasts, drinking to Sr. Ruy Barbosa, who was the chairman of the constitutional commission.

Sr. Ruy Barbosa, in acknowledgment, toasted in light but eloquent phrases the chief of the government, who, thereupon rising, drank the health of his ministers and friends, naming them one by one.

Sr. Quintino Bocayuva toasted the excellent lady of the General-in-Chief, and extolled her grand qualities of soul and heart.

This was the last toast. The government dispatched the following telegraphic circular to the governors of the states:

"At 5:50 p. m. the decree of the constitution of the republic of the United States of Brazil was signed. A gold pen with precious stones offered to the General-in-Chief by the ministry, was used. A private dinner at the palace of the chief of state followed. The members of the government signed the decree in the following order: Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, Ruy Barbosa, Benjamin Constant, Eduardo Wandenkolk, Floriano Peixoto, Quintino Bocayuva, Campos Salles, Cesario Alvim and F. Glycerio."

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board of the Royal Mail steamer *La Plata* on her voyage from Southampton to the River Plate, hereby beg to express to Captain W. H. Miles, and his Officers, our sense of gratitude for the attention and courtesy experienced at their hands, and also our appreciation of the provision made for our comfort, and of their efforts to render our voyage as pleasant and agreeable as possible.

25th day of June 1890.

(Signed.)

Hugh Wyndham, H. M.'s Minister in Brazil, J. C. Havers, Rose Havers, Emma Tanner, Bertiam Koehlor, Mathilde Koehlor, Selma Koehlor, Edward Koehlor, Robert Koehlor, Richard Koehlor, S. Anita Campbell, Mercedes Campbell, J. S. Henderson, A. Lace, Walter Wright, F. H. Wright, Dr. Goimaies e familia, Francisco Beenger e familia, Satarino A. Carvalho, H. C. Sturdy, Alice Sturdy, Cesar Gomes, Felinto de Oliveira e familia, R. A. Sandall, Alfredo de Barros, R. Wicheilo, Alfred Canney, R. E. Hunt, Alice Walker, Frank Parks and wife, Henry Tregulho, S. Levy Lawson, etc., etc.

From the *Diario Official*, June 23rd.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.

Decree No. 521 of June 26th, 1890.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government of the republic of the United States of Brazil, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, having consulted the Minister and Secretary of State for the affairs of Justice, and considering,

That to the principle of tolerance consecrated in Decree No. 181 of January 24th last, which permits indifferently the celebration of whatsoever religious ceremonies before or after the civil act, a part of the Catholic clergy has replied by acts of marked opposition and resistance to the execution of the said decree, celebrating the religious marriages, advising the non-observance of the civil precepts;

That in this manner not only is it intended to annul the action of the secular authority, through disregard of its decrees and resolutions, as well as further placing in danger the most important laws of the family, such as those resulting from matrimony;

That marriage, in virtue of the legal relations by it established, is celebrated under the protection of the republic;

Decrees: Art. 1.—Civil marriage, valid only under the terms of Art. 108 of Decree No. 181 of January 24th last, will always precede the religious ceremonies of any religion with which the parties desire to solemnize it.

Art. 2.—The minister of whatsoever religion who celebrates the religious ceremonies of marriage prior to the civil act, will be punished by imprisonment for six months and a fine equivalent to one-half this period.

Paragraph.—In case of recurrence there will be applied twice the said penalties.

Art. 3.—The prosecution and judgment of the crime provided against in the preceding article, are those established for the offenses treated of in Art. 12, § 7, of the Code of Procedure (law No. 2,033 of September 20th, 1871, Art. 4 and its regulations, Arts. 47 and 48, law of December 3rd, 1841, and regulations No. 120 of January 31st, 1843, Arts. 452 and 453), the following dispositions to be regarded:

§ 1.—The complaint pertains to the relations of either of the parties, up to the fourth degree, or to the guardian or curator of minors, or wards.

§ 2.—The accusation pertains to the public prosecutor or to any one of the people.

§ 3.—The complaint, the accusation and the *ex officio* initial act of the prosecution, will be accompanied by a certificate from the registering official of the place where the religious ceremony was celebrated, by which it is to be proved that civil marriage was not realized.

§ 4.—In the process, from three to five witnesses for the plaintiff will be examined, and an equal number for the defense, if this be required.

Art. 4.—This law will be executed in every district three days after its publication by the respective *juiz de direito*, or *juiz municipal*.

Art. 5.—Paragraph of Art. 108 of Decree No. 181 of January 24th of the present (year) and other dispositions to the contrary, are revoked.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs of Justice will thus have it executed.

Assembly-Room of the Provisional Government, June 26th, 1890, second of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

M. Ferraz de Campos Salles.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The governor of Piahy is to receive 18,000\$ to provide food for immigrants.

—Influenza is still raging in various interior districts. In the small town of S. José dos Campos, São Paulo, 200 persons are reported to be down with it.

—On the 23rd the chief of police had wine, sweet-meats and cheese served to the police corps at Niteroy in celebration of the decreeing of the constitution.

—The fiscal engineer of the railway from Niteroy to Theropolis has been appointed and his salary fixed at 6,000\$ per annum by the governor of Rio de Janeiro.

—The governor of Santa Catharina is to receive 75,000\$ from the Treasury to build houses for immigrants. The minister of agriculture has authorized the payment.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has already appointed a fiscal engineer for the Petropolis and Vassouras railway at a salary of 6,000\$ per annum. Rather hasty.

—In Baependy, Minas Geraes, Gen. Deodoro has been acclaimed president of the Brazilian republic. The general should be gratified at this proof of republicanism.

—The latest touch in Pará in the way of republican simplicity is to head a custom-house document with "United States of Brazil in the Confederated State of Pará."

—The sight of the monument at Ypiranga, S. Paulo, knocked the Rio students "cold." The Polytechnic boys swore they had believed such a work could not be executed in Brazil.

—Telegrams published here on the 24th state that the republican party of Bahia is inclined to be greedy, and that the liberals and conservatives, old style, are considering a coalition.

—The electoral register of Campos was closed with 4,728 names, of which 166 were naturalized citizens. Of the registered total, however, 3,464 had been qualified up to the 21st inst.

—Committed silver pieces of 2\$ and 1\$ are reported to have appeared in the interior of the state of Ceara. As there is no drought this year, money must be made in some manner.

—A telegram from S. Paulo states that the employees of a newspaper there tore down a monarchical banner hoisted as a decoration on St. John's day and burnt it in public. Great Scott!

—The police delegate at Baturité, Ceara, is, according to recent mail advices, organizing a scheme to register servants and to suppress vagabonds. Let us hope he will succeed.

—Martins Jr., in the name of the "old republicans" of Pernambuco, has telegraphed his satisfaction with the decreeing of the constitution, and the provisional government may now sleep quietly.

—Our Juiz de Foa colleague, O Pharo, is not altogether satisfied with decreasing the publication of the constitution. The continuation of the present abnormal and uncertain state of affairs is not approved.

—It is nice to know that the "disciplined and haughty" garrison of Curitiba, Paraná, approves of the constitution. We rather feared this garrison might put obstacles in the way, but it is all right now.

—About the end of May a meeting was held at Manaus, Amazonas, to petition the Pope for a bishop for that state and to provide means for the support of the diocese. Unfortunately the result is not published.

—The killings in the Rio Grande slaughter-houses during the season just closed (1889-90) numbered 362,000 head of cattle for hides, and 295,998 head for jerked-beef in the curing establishments of Pelotas.

—The governor of Maranhão declared two holidays when he heard that the constitution had been decreed. Luckily there are still 52 Sundays in most years and people can not be prohibited from working on these days.

—A curious telegram was published in O Paiz on the 26th. It comes from Ouro Preto, capital of Minas Geraes, and declares that the man who was in opposition to the real republican party is no better than a lunatic.

—The technical assistant of the "special inspectorship of lands and colonization" of Minas Geraes, Sr. Moyses Deschamps de Montmorency, has been transferred to the land surveying commission in the Paranaipama valley, S. Paulo.

—At Victoria, Espirito Santo, high and low life joined in a procession to celebrate the decreeing of the constitution on the 23rd—and on the same day, possibly to celebrate the occasion, new cases of yellow fever appeared at S. Mathews in the same state.

—On the 22nd 1,500 operatives of S. Paulo selected Sr. Francisco Cascao (hard-shell?) as chief of the party in that city. The platform adopted is said to include 8 hours for a day's labor, creation of a bank and the "democratization" of capital, and the building of houses for operatives.

—The director of the Ypanema, government, iron works rather thinks they should be made an arsenal. We agree with the director; for the Ypanema works are so entirely removed from any attack from the coast, or anywhere else, that the position renders them very suitable for a deposit of stores for military purposes.

—Owing to the increased tax and new regulations affecting their vehicles, the hackmen of São Paulo went out on a strike about a week ago. The municipal *intendencia* were then compelled to yield in some measure by reducing the proposed license tax to 50\$, and to grant two years for making the specified changes in the style of vehicle.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchange on London. Includes sub-sections for June 27, 28, 29, 30 and Totals.

Imports.

The past week has been generally quiet. Receipts of Flour have been fair, but appear to have been immediately withdrawn from stock either sold to arrive, or for account of dealers.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Lef Erickson, from the United States: Sundry marks, 15,225 lbs.

Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows: Trieste, 175.00; Richmond 1st, 165.00-170.00; do do 2nd, 15.00-16.00.

White Pine.—The market remains steady at 105-110 1/2 per foot. Receipts 49,516 feet from Baltimore.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 7,364 bags per Vega, 6,557 per Matia, 9,467 per Blue Bird, 3,390 per Pellegrino, 4,596 per Miles, 3,461 per Chaucer, 6,044 per Labrador and 439 per Mato Brazo, all from the River Plate.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 24. CARIBBE.—Br ship Allerton, 2,008 tons; Loumen, 48 ds; coal to Royal Mail company.

JUNE 25. CARIBBE.—Br ship Crusader, 1,164 tons; Hutchinson, 55 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

JUNE 26. BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Baltimore, 635 tons; North, 46 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

JUNE 27. BAY VERT.—Nor bk Freya, 650 tons; Olsen, do; ballast.

JUNE 28. CAPT TOWN.—Amer bk Justine H. Ingelsby, 589 tons; Peterson; coffee.

JUNE 29. SHIP ISLAND.—Br ship Sardinian, 1,543 tons; Le Blanc; ballast.

JUNE 30. PARANAGUÁ.—Nor bk Concordia, 249 tons; Koldrup; do.

JUNE 27. SAVANNA LA MAR.—Nor bk Jolly, 358 tons; Larsen; ballast.

JUNE 27. CHARLESTON.—Br bk Souvenir, 482 tons; Collins; ballast.

JUNE 27. BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Juia Rollins, 586 tons; Kiehne; coffee.

JUNE 27. CHARLESTON.—Br bk Souvenir, 482 tons; Collins; ballast.

JUNE 27. BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Clara, 643 tons; Swam; ballast.

JUNE 27. HONOLULU.—Nor bk Faust, 811 tons; Ottenbeck; same cargo.

JUNE 27. QUEBEC.—Br bk Abana, ballast.

JUNE 27. BARRIADOS.—Br bk Charles E. Leferoy; do.

JUNE 27. KINGSTON.—Nor bk Sagutan; do.

JUNE 27. NO CHARTERS ARE REPORTED FOR THE WEEK.

JUNE 27. FREIGHTS—Steamer: New York—Nor 200 per bag; New Orleans—400 do.

JUNE 27. VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Arcola, Gramenthouth ... Cardiff 13 May.

JUNE 27. ANNE M. LAW, Cardiff 13 May. AUSTRIA, Cardiff 9 May.

JUNE 27. ADDA J. BONNER, Baltimore 30 May. ACTO, Marseilles 26 May.

JUNE 27. AVONOID, Newcastle 22 May. AVONIA, Newport News ... Cardiff 20 May.

Nelle Troop, Rangoon 24 May. Orient, Batavia 24 May.

Oberpa, Liverpool 24 May. Padina, Hamburg 3 May.

Passepartout, Shields 7 May. Priscilla, Baltimore 26 May.

Pride of Wales, Hamburg 29 Apr. Prince Victor, Cardiff ... 15 Apr.

Regate, Swansea 19 May. River Queen, Pensacola ... Cardiff.

St. Vincent, Cardiff 22 May. Sauton, Cardiff 21 May.

Sybilde, Glasgow 16 Apr. Tahoma, Cardiff 19 May.

Veritas, Cardiff ... Cardiff.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

JUNE 24. Médor Fr, Rosari's 1st, Mess. Maritimes. Labrador Br, Paraná 2nd, W. R. McNIEN.

JUNE 24. Chaucer Br, Rosari's 1st, Norton, M'W & C. Belgrano G, River Plate 3rd, E. Johnson & C.

JUNE 24. Santos G, Santos 1st, A. Fonta. Mat. Brazo Ital, River Plate 8d, Royal Mail.

JUNE 24. La Plata Br, Southpton 2nd, Liverpool, M'W & C. Stada Br, Liverpool 2d, Berla & C.

JUNE 24. Leif Erickson, Nor, New York 4d, Wilson Sons & C. Potosi Br, Valparaiso 17d, Romblauer & C.

JUNE 24. Zichy Aust, Santos 24d, Mazon, Mess. Maritimes. V. de Ceará Fr, Liverpool 1st, Norton, M'W & C.

JUNE 24. Oronoque Fr, River Plate 35d, H. Johnson & C. Gallego Ital, Liverpool 1st, H. Stoltz & C.

JUNE 24. Porto Alegre G, Bremen 2nd, Norton, M'W & C. Graf Bismark Gr, River Plate 4d, Royal Mail.

JUNE 24. Magdalena Br, Porto Alegre 9d, Norton, M'W & C. Catal Br, Porto Alegre 9d, Norton, M'W & C.

JUNE 24. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO.

JUNE 25. V. de Bs Aires Fr, Havre, Sundries. Hroschel Br, Santos, do.

JUNE 25. Catira Gr, do, do. Belgrano G, Hamburg, do.

JUNE 25. Mat. Brazo Ital, Liverpool, do. Potosi Br, do, do.

JUNE 25. Santos G, Hamburg, do. Mat. Brazo Ital, Bordeaux, do.

BAHIA. From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated June 30th.

SUGAR.—The first transaction for export this season has been effected, about 6,000 bags, No. 7. D. S. having been sold at 1850 per 100 kilos.

COCOA.—Entries have been about 2,800 bags, which were sold at 5800-5850 per 100 kilos.

COFFEE.—Very firm, but little doing for want of stocks. The sales comprise 3,000 bags old Nazareth at 6348, 1,500 bags new Valença at 6850.

FRUITS.—Quiet. A sale of about 4,000 dry is reported at 180 1/2 per kilo.

WHEAT.—A sale of about 100 tons prime at 2750, 5800 per 15 kilos, but owing to the advance in exchange the above figures are now largely ultimate.

WHEAT.—A sale of about 180 tons held off from 90 1/2 to 120 1/2 per 15 kilos.

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 28th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

DEBENTURES.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

RAILWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes a sub-section for RIO DE JANEIRO.

PROVINCIAL.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1890

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for June 30 and July 7.

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.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

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NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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