

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 27TH, 1891.

NUMBER 4

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.,
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*
and the
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.,

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 59, Rua de Santo Amaro.
Office hours to a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 296, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DICKERLY, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

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.
ALBERT ALLEN, Cleric. No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: at 11.30 a. m. Sundays, and 7.30 p. m. on Fridays.—C. H. MCFARLAND, Pastor.
Portuguese services: at 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesday.—J. W. WOLLING and M. DE CAMARGO, Pastors.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays. A. TRAJANO, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Wednesdays.
DR. SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 80, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., gladly received.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

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 Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Sanitary Inspector, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.—Office 102, Rua do Hospício. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1350.

Jegal.

Dr. Evaristo da Veiga Gonzaga will undertake all cases to be tried before the Brazilian courts. His specialty is commercial causes and the examination of mercantile documents and papers. Rua da Alfândega, No. 49; from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants
Rua Fresca No. 5.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

ANDRÉ DE OLIVEIRA & GAD.

14, Rua Sete de Setembro
RIO DE JANEIRO.
Importers and Wholesale
and Retail Druggists.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL CO., LIMITED

140 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.
Chesterfield House - Great Tower St., LONDON, E. C.

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of

S. LEVY LAWSON,

81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK,

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House - Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

17 Rua de Paradis PARIS.

142 Pearl Street NEW YORK.

For free Sample Copy, apply to the office at

81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

GENERAL

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND EXPORTERS.

DIRECTORS:

João Baptista de Mello Oliveira, President.

Henry Robertson, Secretary.

Joseph W. Mee, Manager.

Correspondence solicited.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

160, RUA DO CATTETE.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

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

WILLIAM D. CARSON,
Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.

E. de F. Central.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhoea, intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths 4\$ per diem. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7\$200. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço.

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6.30, 8.30, 12 a. m., 3 and 5.30 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.30, 10.30 a. m., 2, 4.45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6.30, 8.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5 and 6.30 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 5.35, 7.05 and 9 p. m.
Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras) at the corner of Rua do Ovidor and Gonçalves Dias 45 minutes before the departure of trains

HOTEL WHYTE.—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 3001.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
With SPECIAL SAFETY-CHARMS 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.
TOURO ROBERTSON, }
THO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Proprietors.

These locomotives 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 10 de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

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.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commands 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 wire. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 23, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 20,000 engines, and 240,000 cars. This includes 140,000 Freight Cars.

This is 15 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 80,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

ANDREW STEELE & Co.,

Import and Commission Merchants,

8 Rua Visconde de Inhauma,

Rio de Janeiro.

Telephone 678.

P. O. Box 84.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

51, Rua de Boa Vista, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

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

Sole Agents for

A. IZIDRO GONÇALVES,

Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. PRELLER & Co.,

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 Alameda, 83.

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.

Assets £ 22,322,981.

Surplus £ 4,754,390.

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 127 per cent.

The maturing Tontine Policies of The Equitable show results more favorable than those of any other Company.

This Society issues a new policy which like a Bank draft is a simple promise to pay.

Branch Office for Brazil :

RUA DO HOSPICIO No. 71

RIO DE JANEIRO.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT.

The ALLIANÇA Insurance Company,

49, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, 49

RIO DE JANEIRO

Insures against every kind and description of bodily accidents, or exclusively against accidents encountered in one's occupation and on railways, and against loss of life during sea voyages.

By the payment of a trifling sum, any person can guarantee a small fortune to his family in case he should lose his life by accident, or secure ample support for himself and family during a fixed period in case of accidental injury.

For Prospectus and other information, inquire at the Company's offices—Accident Insurance Section.

Board of Directors : S. S. CASTRO E MELLO, MANOEL CARDOSO PEREIRA, LEOPOLDO DE CARVALHO RIBEIRO.

Manager of Section : CARLOS AMERICO DOS SANTOS.

Cable address: MATER.

Postoffice address : Caixa No. 1,074.

Telephone : No. 129.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD

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 Authorized 1870 Marine Risks 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 1ª de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Norlon, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1ª de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Otton.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Okell, Wilson, & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva.

Telephone No. 193.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of March 24th, 1839.

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

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £ 2,000,000 Accumulated Funds..... £ 6,000,000

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

John Moore & Co, agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

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

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE: Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 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, RIOGRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE AND MONTEVIDEO.

AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000 Capital paid up..... £ 625,000 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 Bremen Frankfurt of Main Antw tp

Banque d'Anvers..... Rome Genoa Naples Milan and other Italian cities

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Madrid Barcelona Cadiz Malaga Tarragona Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

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

London & River Plate Bank Limited..... Buenos Ayres Montevideo Rosario Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and consorts. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited London.

France..... Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. Spain..... Crédit Lyonnais and branches

Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Banco Generale, branches and correspondents.

Italy..... Meuricoffe & Co., Naples. Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and consorts.

United States..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. Argentine..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres.

and any other countries. Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

4% p. a. for 3 to 6 months. 4 1/2% " " " 7 " " 5% " " " 10 " " 5 1/2% " " " 12 " "

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Krah, Directors.

Wanted, a lady as companion to an elderly lady residing in Petropolis. For particulars apply by letter addressed "A. B. C." office of this paper.

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, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$3.00 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, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 27th, 1891.

The news from Chili continue vague and uncertain, owing to the fact that the government controls the trans-Andine telegraph line, while the revolutionary operations are confined almost wholly to the coast. It appears, however, that several coast towns have fallen into the hands of the revolutionists, but not without some fighting and an occasional repulse. Our latest mail advices give only a vague idea of the situation, consequently the relative strength of the two parties can not be even approximately estimated. Balmaceda, however, is still in possession of Santiago and Valparaiso and may therefore be said to have the most advantageous positions, with all the available material of war, except what was on board the war vessels, in his possession. We have received telegrams from Santiago, evidently inspired, saying that the war vessels were suffering for coal, but this is evidently false as the coal supply is too accessible to permit such a situation. The revolutionists have been maintaining an active blockade all along the coast, which has been made the subject of a protest from the foreign representatives in Chili. In view of the haste with which Balmaceda is organizing and arming a force to take the field against the revolutionists, it may be believed that a decisive issue will very soon be reached.

The action of the Constituent Assembly in providing for a pension to D. Pedro II is one which merits the fullest and most cordial approval. Whether one approves his government, or not, the simple fact remains that he gave the whole of a long life to that service and that he never laid aside for himself one miltreis of all the sums paid to him as the executive head of the nation. It is known to everybody that his heart and purse were always open to every tale of distress and to every appeal for charity, and it is equally well known that the greater part of his salary was paid out for charitable objects. The young men whom he educated and protected, the widows and orphans whom he supported, the churches and schools which lived upon his bounty, are not to be numbered by the tens, but by the hundreds. He was a father and benefactor to his people in the broadest and best sense of the term, for he impoverished himself in their behalf, even when they were unworthy of his interest. We do not dispute that he was not a wise ruler and we do not deny the evils and errors which his reign brought upon the country, but we do deny most emphatically that he was wholly responsible for them. He was the result of a bad system of government which was voluntarily and deliberately adopted by the Brazilian people themselves, but he has been almost uniformly in advance of those who educated and supported him, and who as legislators and ministers had the power to correct abuses and execute reforms. Whatever of corruption and repression has existed in Brazil during the years of his reign is to be charged to the account of the statesmen of the country, and not to the Emperor. It is just and honorable therefore to place an allowance at his disposal that will not only relieve his closing days from want and anxiety, but which will be a proper and generous expression of public esteem and sympathy. No official in this country is deprived of his pension, or annuity, at the end of a long period of honest public service. It should be borne in mind, therefore, that D. Pedro II is one of the oldest as well as the

highest officials in the Brazilian public service, and is just as fully entitled to the grateful protection in his old age of those whom he has so long served, as is the humblest door-keeper who now retires upon a pension.

It is to be registered, with undisguised satisfaction, that the constitution has been at last voted in first reading, and also that it is announced that the final vote will be taken before the month closes. We are not at all certain that some of the provisions adopted will prove successful in practice, but in view of the dangers arising from a longer continuation of this abnormal state of affairs and of the possibility that further opportunity might develop even worse absurdities, we can not help considering it best to adopt the document at once, mistakes and all. It is gratifying, however, to note that the impracticable creation of the American constitution for the indirect election of the President, has been changed for the simpler method of direct popular election. The reduction of the presidential term to four years, however, is not easily approved, for it is evident that these elections will be so serious a source of disturbance in the future that it might be an advantage to hold them less frequently. One act of the Constituinte, however, deserves unstinted praise—that in which it refused to give constitutional sanction to all the acts of the provisional government. It would have been a standing disgrace to Brazil had its fundamental law sanctioned and approved the scandalous acts of the past year in which the whole country almost has been sold out to speculators and favorites of certain ministers. No one can be oblivious to the fact that Brazil has been brought almost to the verge of bankruptcy by the policy followed by the minister of finance, and that her resources have been wasted and mortgaged to an enormous extent by the privileges granted so lavishly by the minister of agriculture. It would be the crowning disgrace were the representatives of the people to deliberately tie their own hands in face of all these abuses and shameful jobberies.

The principal event of political importance during the past week, was the resignation of the provisional ministry, and the selection of a successor—all after the most approved methods employed by the late Brazilian monarchical government. The declared cause was the refusal of the ministry to concede an interest guarantee on the capital to be employed in the construction of a new port at Torres, Rio Grande do Sul, which Gen. Deodoro considers necessary for strategic purposes; but it is evident that this is only a pretext. The ministers have not been in entire harmony with the chief of state for a long time, and other reasons must therefore be sought for their withdrawal just on the eve of a change under the constitution. Still further, after all the shameful monopolies and extravagant favors granted by the ministers of finance and agriculture, it is asking of us the impossible to believe that the ministry could now refuse one guarantee more, preferring resignation rather than grant it! After granting monopolies and interest guarantees upon the wildest of schemes, and after plunging the treasury into a bottomless quagmire of responsibilities and obligations, which, carried out, could not fail to plunge the country into bankruptcy, it is hardly credible that these ministers could now assume the rôle of virtuous indignation at an attempt to impose just one burden more upon the uncomplicating taxpayer. We do not justify the scheme, nor excuse the action of the chief of state in demanding one more favor from an already heavily burdened treasury, but looking at it from the standpoint occupied by himself and ministry for so long a time—that the resources of the country are inexhaustible—he certainly can not be blamed for becoming indignant at the hypocritical objections urged at the last moment by his ministers. Inconvenient and irrational as it may be to have such a change at this moment, the whole country is evidently relieved to have it occur. Never in the history of Brazil has so much mischief been wrought in the departments of finance and agriculture. They have increased the cost of living by one-third, they have increased the costs of almost everything consumed, they have increased interest, rent and taxation, they have demoralized the public service and personal ideals of business responsibility, they have covered the country with oppressive monopolies and

have created a horde of speculators to prey upon us, such as the country never before has known, and they have wasted the revenues of the state and squandered the public patrimony with a recklessness never before surpassed in any country. No one at this moment knows for how much the country is pledged, and no one knows how shamelessly the people have been robbed. In view of all this, there are no regrets wasted over the change; the only one is the wisest regret that there is not courage and strength enough to make the change more sweeping and complete than it is.

SOME weeks ago the people of the United States were surprised by another one of those magnificent bequests to educational institutions which have done so much toward the development of education in that country. This gift amounted to an aggregate of \$2,100,000, divided among several leading institutions of learning, and was made by an obscure New York leather merchant named Daniel D. Fayerweather. He was a quiet unpretentious business man, whose integrity and good character were known among his business associates, but who had never occupied any public position, nor taken any prominent part in any philanthropic work. His intentions were therefore wholly unknown to the public, and it was only when his will was opened that his munificent gifts to education were known. These continuous gifts to institutions of learning in the United States are without parallel in the history of the world, and they exhibit a quality of public spirit and foresight which is equally rare. In a country whose administration and progress depends so largely upon the intelligence and training of its people, education of a high order is absolutely indispensable, and it is therefore an act of the highest patriotism in any citizen to employ his time and money in promoting education. In view of the ambition of many Brazilians to organize their government according to the American republican model, we can not do better than to recommend the adoption also of American educational ideas. Instead of leaving the initiative to the government, the people should proceed to organize and manage schools of their own, which shall supplement the public schools and afford an education which it is now impossible to obtain. At the present moment Brazil does not possess one single university, nor one single college of a high class, outside of the professional schools, nor one single high-class seminary, or college, for girls. There are a number of private schools which are doing good work, but lacking endowments they are unable to develop into institutions of the grade required. In view of this great need, why is it not possible to secure the endowment of some good college, which shall be absolutely free from the blighting control of the government? And why may not capitalists leave their fortunes to such institutions? There is enough wealth surely, and we have no doubt but what there is enough of the right kind of patriotism. If Brazil is to be a successful republic, there must be an immense amount of educational work done, and it is none too early for a beginning.

From the *Diário Oficial*, Jan. 22.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

The General-in-chief, chief of the provisional government, considering that the fact productive of the retirement of the ministry (*sic*) should be judged by the opinion of the country, has the following published, without comments:

The state of Rio Grande do Sul has but one port, and this nearly always unavailable, notwithstanding that there is a remedy, such as that in question, for so serious an evil; very clearly is this demonstrated by recurring facts, as well as by its long, ancient and known history.

This question, which is sufficiently studied, debated and, what is more, judged by distinguished and notable sailors, such as Tamandaré and Inhamat, and by the engineers Hawkshaw and H. Law, should have already been decided, and the General-in-chief examined it in 1875, when he was in command of the frontier at Quarahy; nevertheless it has not been, neither has the improper, prejudicial and inexcusable delay been justified.

Very well. As a Brazilian and desirous of well-servicing the country, and in the position of chief of the government, the General-in-chief accepted with pleasure the question so soon as there appeared a party who would take charge of this service; this was Dr. Trajano Vriente de Medeiros, to whom he gave the attention and support that he would have afforded to any person desirous of taking this grand, necessary and indispensable step for the benefit of the progress of the state of Rio Grande, and consequently of Brazil.

The report of the department of agriculture being delayed, and the General-in-chief being accustomed to assume the responsibility of his own acts and to take no steps in regard to certain questions of administration save with the safe-guard of the ministers by documents signed by himself, by the

secretary, or by one of the private secretaries, he exchanged with the minister in question, for a better understanding, the following correspondence: *Emment colleague, Gen. Glicério:*

We have agreed, without doubt, not to grant further interest guarantees to any enterprise without authority from Congress.

The question of the "Porto das Torres," however, I can not consider as comprehended in this deliberation, not only because it is a question already studied, but also because I have spoken to Y. Ex. regarding it on various occasions.

I consider the opening of this port, and its connection with Porto Alegre by a railway, a question of the highest importance and of great national interest, as much for commerce, which can not and must not remain at the mercy of the caprices of the Rio Grande bar, as a result of the demands for the defense of our frontier, and as a guarantee for the lives and property of our fellow countrymen and other inhabitants, in the event of a foreign aggression; an aggression which we are powerless to avoid or prevent, except by disposing, beyond the force necessary for a repulse, of ready, rapid and safe means of locomotion and transport.

If clear and cloudless appear the international and political horizons; if the financial embarrassments and disadvantageous domestic condition of our southern neighbors prevent them just now from entertaining bellicose dreams of the domination of the continent, such a state of affairs will not last forever; it is also possible that not always will they have well directed governments, and such as will understand that good neighborly relations are a necessary condition of progress and their own importance.

Foresight and prudence will never be excessive in questions of such magnitude, principally when in endeavoring to meet these, at the same time the material improvement of the country is promoted by the construction of a railway which will pass through a region of the greatest fertility and which enjoys a climate eminently appropriate for European immigration.

I assume the responsibility, fully, entirely and completely, for the act.

I therefore request that you will have drawn up the decree granting an interest guarantee to the "Porto das Torres" enterprise, even because, beyond the reasons I have expounded, it may be added that the opening of this port will furnish navigation a refuge and a shelter—open, safe and of easy access between Desterro and Montevideo, to vessels of all draught.

So long ago as 1875, when commander of the frontier from Quarahy to Livramento, in a report submitted upon the various frontiers of Rio Grande do Sul, I begged the attention of the government to the "Porto das Torres," the only protection against an invasion, by the frontier of Chuy, of the city of Rio Grande; which was much applauded by the inhabitants of Jaguarão, Chuy, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Itaipé.

Only those who are ignorant of the Chuy frontier, and of the city of Rio Grande, can doubt the importance of the "Porto das Torres" in relation to the defense of this state.

Capital, December 27th, 1890.

CABINET OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1890.

General-in-chief:

I proceed to furnish you with a reply to, and in compliance with, your letter dated on the 27th inst. The evening before yesterday at a meeting at the department of agriculture, our colleagues of finance, public instruction and war being absent, the ministry decided to submit to you that, under present circumstances, the granting of an interest guarantee to the railway projected between "Porto das Torres" and Porto Alegre does not appear to be justifiable.

For my part, I must remind you that I always opposed this interest guarantee, both as to the said railway and as to the very works in the port. And, during my temporary absence from the government, this concession was made to Dr. Trajano de Medeiros and others, with other favors, except that of an interest guarantee.

On arriving from São Paulo, I complained even so against the concession, as to that part referring to the railway, for it seemed to me that under the conditions of the decree of June 26th, 1890, it should have been granted by the governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

Y. Ex., however, convinced me of the contrary, in explaining to me that the road serving strategic purposes, was within the classes of the said decree, and that it was of the initiative of the Union.

In this manner was granted the concession, without guarantee of interest, as to which there was never mention made.

I am perfectly acquainted with the situation of Rio Grande do Sul, so far as regards its ports and railways, from an economic and strategic point of view, and I assure you that the refusal of this interest guarantee will in no manner prejudice them.

So many are the proofs of personal consideration and administrative confidence that you, General-in-chief, have shown me, that I permit myself to speak to you with this frankness, which is nothing more than the friendship I dedicate to you, in accordance with my sentiments as regards the question now occupying our attention.

I have delayed in thus replying to you, for I was desirous of hearing upon the subject the opinion of our colleague of finance, who has also decided in the same manner.

I am, as always, with the highest consideration and sincere esteem, the friend, colleague and supporter of Your Excellency,

Francisco Glicério.

Illustrious colleague, Gen. Glicério:

The letter which Y. Ex. addressed me under date of the 31st, in reply to mine of the 27th, both of December last, as to the granting of an interest guarantee to the enterprise of the "Porto das Torres," has been received.

Assuredly, under the conditions of the decree of June 26th, 1890, the government of Rio Grande do Sul was competent to grant it; but it is beyond doubt that such a concession, not destined to the exclusive service of the interests of that state, but moreover and as well those of the Union, could be granted by the federal government.

By the concession of the railway and port "das Torres" it is not only sought to furnish an outlet for the produce for that part of the northern region of the state served by it, nor to endow our coast with a safe and easily accessible refuge between Montevideo and Desterro, and in this manner, perhaps, avoid the repetition of a marine disaster such as the catastrophe occurred with the packet *Rio Apa*; incontestable demands for defense, and, perhaps, for the national integrity, are at the same time consulted.

With the exception of the projected railway from Itararé to Santa Maria da Boca do Monte, and that of the "Porto das Torres," none of the Rio Grande do Sul railways merit, with strictness, the classification of strategic; none of them satisfy so thoroughly, as those I have just mentioned, the demands for the defense and the integrity of the country in emergencies which may be unfavorable, or contrary to us.

It is sufficient for Y. Ex. to consider that preparations skillfully disguised, followed by the rapid invasion over the Chuy frontier, may cause to fall into the possession of the enemy in the case of a war with the Oriental State, in alliance with the Argentine Republic, the city of Rio Grande; this result secured, with a few field guns, the enemy would render absolutely impossible the service of the pilotage and buoying of the bar. Under such conditions how could the state be succored?

The railways of the north and south of Rio Grande are of great military importance under the condition of having free, safe and rapid communication between it and the other states of the republic and with the federal capital, and when, beyond this, in case of war with the Argentine Republic, the Oriental State not only maintains neutrality, but has the force to preserve and guarantee this neutrality.

The concession now in question obviates all these remedies everything.

Only one argument can be presented against the request for the interest guarantee: the resulting increase of expense, the financial situation. Happily this is neither so embarrassed that it cannot support this onus, nor even within the limits of our present budget is it difficult to find means for meeting this burden, if perchance as a burden can be classified an expenditure more than amply compensated for in the important demands which it meets and satisfies. There is still under consideration a decree, sent by Y. Ex., by which there is extended for six months the time granted to Haupt & Co. for the building of 12 central factories and 4 sugar refineries, which enjoy the interest guarantee of 6 per cent. upon a capital of 9,750,000\$. It would suffice to cancel this concession, together with all those which have failed in complying with contracts made by not organizing in due season, and resources will be found to guarantee 6 per cent. interest on 30,000 per kilometre, for a railway of over 300 kilometres, and this only by the cancelling of the Haupt contract.

I will go further, my illustrious colleague. With my usual sincerity and frankness, I declare that, if for the concession of an interest guarantee to the "Porto das Torres" enterprise it were necessary to annul all the interest guarantees that have been granted under our government to whatsoever enterprises, I should not hesitate an instant in advising such action, excepting from it only the two railways, whose construction interests to the highest degree the integrity of the country, and which are those that are directed from Itararé to Santa Maria, and that which advances towards Matto Grosso; conscious that in thus acting I should execute a patriotic deed.

Send me, therefore, the decree of the concession of the interest guarantee to the "Porto das Torres" enterprise.

Health and fraternity,

January 2nd, 1891.

CABINET OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Rio de Janeiro, January 5th, 1891.

Dear Marshal:

I have your very valued letter dated on the 2nd inst. I have reflected much before giving you the present reply, and in this manner is explained the delay which you must have noticed. I continue to think that we should not grant an interest guarantee to the railway from "Porto das Torres" to Porto Alegre.

I have again consulted my colleagues, and they are of the same opinion. Decrees are being drawn up which grant the railways of the general system, Madeira and Mamoré, S. Francisco and Assumpção, Manaós and S. Joaquim, and others of great importance; to none of these have been conceded interest guarantees. The grantees will probably apply to the ordinary legislative body to solicit this guarantee.

Not being desirous, however, of creating obstacles for you, I tender you my resignation as the only solution which at the moment is suggested by prudence and patriotism. You can grant it to me without reluctance.

Within a few days you will be elected constitutional President of the republic, and will then have to form a new ministry. Anticipate then, as regards me, this formality, and count upon me as your personal friend, as your political ally, and even as your administrative assistant, whenever you may have need of my services. Take note, I tender you my resignation, but I remain your sincere, loyal, and disinterested political ally.

Send your orders to your friend and affectionate colleague,

Francisco Glicério.

Rio de Janeiro, January 20th, 1891.

General-in-Chief:

As the national congress has to-day passed through the first discussion the project of the Constitution of the republic, upon which circumstance depended our retirement from the management of public affairs, through the resignations we offered of our positions at the last council, held on the 17th inst., in consequence of our opposition to the interest guarantee for the building of the "Porto das Torres," we await the appointment of our successors, repeating to you the protests of our highest consideration.

- Ruy Barbosa.
- Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles.
- Francisco Glicério.
- E. Wandenbolk.
- Q. Bocayua.
- J. Cesário de F. Alvim.

Federal Capital, January 21st, 1891.

Illustrious Fellow Citizens:

In reply to your letter of yesterday soliciting execution from the ministry, I have to declare to you that I concede it, only lamenting that there serves as a pretext for this resolution the interest guaranteed for the construction of the "Porto das Forças;" a work, moreover, of the most urgent character, of great political and economic importance, and as such recognized by almost the totality (sic) of the ministry.

I repeat to you the protests of my high consideration. To the eminent citizens: Dr. Ray Barbosa, Dr. Manoel Ferraz de Campos Sales, Francisco Glicerio, Admral Eduardo Wandenkolk, Quintino Bocayuva, Dr. José Casario de Faria Alvim, and Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

The new cabinet was organized on the 22nd as follows:— BARÃO DE LUCEÑA—Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and ad interim of Justice.

Conselheiro TRISTÃO DE ALENCAR ARAÚJO—Minister of Finance.

Dr. JOÃO BARBALHO UCHOA CAVALCANTE—Minister of the Interior and ad interim of Public Instruction, Post-offices and Telegraphs.

Dr. JUSTO LEITE PEREIRA CHERMONT—Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Rear Admiral FORTUNATO FOSTER VIDAL—Minister of Marine.

Major Gen. ANTONIO NICOLAO FALCÃO DA FROTA—Minister of War.

It was decided to reduce the number of the cabinet from eight to six secretaries; telegraphs and post-offices to be turned over again to the department of agriculture while public instruction and the department of justice will pertain to the new department of the interior.

THE TREASURY.

On the 20th inst. the Durio Official publishes the result of the verification of the balances at the Treasury which shows as follows:

Table with columns for currency type and amounts. Includes entries for Cash, Notes, Silver, Nickel and bronze, Total cash, Deposits and pledges, Bills receivable, Sundry values, Bonds of 1889 loan, and Grand total.

The following are the deposits, according to their balance sheets, by the banks of issue to secure their currency:

Table listing gold deposits from Banco do Brazil, Banco dos Estados Unidos, Banco Emissor da Bahia, and Banco Nacional.

Government bonds: Banco dos Estados Unidos, Banco Emissor da Bahia, Banco União de S. Paulo.

Table showing government bonds with columns for bank name and amounts.

There have been no figures granted us from the issue banks of Rio Grande do Sul, Pernambuco and Pará.

CHURCH AND STATE.

On the 20th inst. the Diario do Commercio publishes a document addressed to the people of Rio, which we venture to translate. It reads:— João Pires de Amorim, Monsiigneur of the Holy Cathedral Church, Capitular Vicar of the Diocese of Rio de Janeiro, São Facante, etc., etc., etc.

To those to whom the present edict may come Health and Blessing:

We make it known that on the 27th inst., about 4 o'clock of the afternoon, there will form the solemn Procession of the Glorious Martyr, St. Sebastian, Patron Saint of this city and diocese, which will leave the Holy Cathedral Church and Imperial Chapel and pass through the customary streets to its destination at the said Saint's Church.

At this procession we order the presence and accompaniment, under the penalties at our discretion, even to suspension, of all the reverend clergy, secular and regular, save those legitimately prevented, as well as all Third Orders, Brotherhoods and Confraternities, in proper order and according to their points of departure. We recommend to all the faithful, through whose streets the procession will pass, to have these cleared, and if possible with foliage and flowers, and the windows adorned as may be inspired by their devotion, for the greater solemnity of Our Holy Patron Saint, who has so favored, and we hope will not cease to favor, this city, raised under the important auspices of his name.

And that this may reach the knowledge of all, we have ordered the present edict passed. Given in this very loyal and heroic city and court of St. Sebastian of Rio de Janeiro under our sign and the seal of the Episcopal Chancery on the 16th of January, 1891.

Father José Antonio Rodrigues, has subscribed. Monsiigneur JOÃO PIRES DO AMORIM, Capitular Vicar.

From the Chilean Times, Valparaiso, Dec. 27. THE RIGHT OF MEETING.

A presidential decree regulating the right of meeting was issued last Saturday. It is provided that when it is intended to hold meetings in squares or other public places, notice must be given thereof to the authorities by at least five persons who reside within five kilometres of the place of meeting. The notice must be given in writing, and must mention the place of meeting, and the number of the place of residence of the signers.

From the Chilean Times, Valparaiso, Jan. 3. THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The past week has been prolific in alarms and all kinds of sinister rumors. Had all the latter been fulfilled, we should have had by this time half a dozen riots, and a revolution in full swing. Happily, so far, none of these dire prognostications have been verified; nevertheless, the prospect is by no means cheering. The negotiations we briefly referred to in our last accomplished nothing in favor of a peaceful termination of the quarrel between the Executive and Congress. They were not, however, altogether without result.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The decree demotevizing foreign coins in Argentina has been revoked. Yesterday's gold quotations were 322 at Buenos Aires and 131 at Montevideo. The salaries of public officials are to be cut down both in Argentina and Uruguay. The Santa Fé provincial government hopes to increase its revenue \$290,000 by a tax on cattle brands. The Argentine congress has voted to rescind the contract for completing the water and drainage system of Buenos Aires. The Argentines have resolved to send a war vessel around to the Chilean coast to look after their interests. The Santa Fé wheat crop this year is estimated at 611,400,000 kilos. (say 22,418,000 bushels), of which 535,400,000 kilos. will be exported. The first half of January was a very bad one for immigration to Argentina. The arrivals were 3,186 persons, while the departures numbered 3,960. A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 22nd announces the probable failure of the attempt to convert the hypothecary notes of the province of Buenos Aires. The foreigner's political club of Buenos Aires has issued a manifesto protesting against the new taxes. They ask for a tax on property, and that all institutions of credit shall be treated alike. There were 23,008 births registered in Buenos Aires last year, of which 3,000 were illegitimate! The males exceeded the females by 576. The total number of marriages was 5,559, and of deaths 16,484, about 31 1/2 per 1,000 of the population, a lower rate than usual. Of the persons dying 9,773 were males, and 11,950 were unmarried.

It is estimated that the consumption of alcoholic liquors in Argentina amounts to 460,000,000 litres per annum, valued at \$161,000,000, of which imported liquors were valued at \$67,000,000.

The Herald says that the total number of names inscribed on the national electoral register of the city of Buenos Ayres is 20,559. This looks like a very small voting population for so large a city.

The total immigrant arrivals in Argentina last year numbered 138,407, of which 20,121 received official assistance toward paying their passages. The departures during the same period were 82,984, leaving a balance to the credit of the country of 55,413.

The new Chilean ironclad Almirante Condell recently called at Montevideo and took in coal for the completion of her voyage to the west coast. It will be interesting to note which side the Condell will take in the struggle now waging in Chili.

The Buenos Aires municipal council has sanctioned the budget of expenses for the present year. The amount is \$7,570,522, including \$2,057,734 for the service of debts, \$1,000,000 for gangs of street laborers, \$400,000 for the national council of education, \$80,000 for rent, \$83,454 for pensions, \$757,816 for lighting, \$612,000 for public assistance, \$84,000 for street cleaning, and \$113,520 for the civil registry.

The Argentine province of Mendoza whose vines are becoming favorably known, possesses 8,123 hectares of land planted with vines of which about two-thirds are French. The land is valued at \$3,818,856, and the vines \$7,942,814. Vineyards formed since 20th September, 1881, are exempt from taxes after the first year of production. Next year there will be 7,000 hectares more of French vines. The number of bodegas (wine manufactories) is about 450, producing about 150,000 hectolitres of wine, valued at \$80,000,000. The province possesses 250,000 bulls, cows, oxen and calves; 70,000 horses, 10,000 mules and 215,000 sheep and goats. The assessment for the direct tax is \$43,895,077, yielding at 6 per 1,000, \$263,210. The tax on cotton excludes public property and vineyards. The internal provincial debt amounted on September 30th to \$870,550.

People will neither forget nor forgive the last three sittings of congress when in the midst of legislative meriment the deputies of the nation voted with a light heart the most barbarous taxation on record in any country, not even exceeding Egypt and its down-trodden fellahs. To add insult to injury, the deputies sanctioned yesterday without a murmur or a sign of distrust the crushing tax of 2 per cent. per annum on all deposits in the private banks—"a contribution that falls directly and solely on the earnings of the people." Let the taxpayer bear this in mind, and thank Minister Lopez and congress for this oppressive burden on his work. This contribution is levied with a view of replenishing the coffers of the state banks, the main cause of all this misery and ruin; the hot-bed of the corruption that led to the crisis and fall of the late government. The people are asked by this extortionate means to take their deposits from the sound and safe private banks to the Augean stables of free banking. Well, we may extort the revenue of this tax, but he will fail to induce the savings of the people to walk into the gilded parlors and empty coffers of rotten state banks. The last straw, they say, breaks the camel's back. This may be Minister Lopez's last straw, for the voice of the market will soon thunder its answer in still greater distrust and a far still higher gold premium. Instead of the savings of the people abandoning the private banks, let the savings still remain in deposit in the state banks, will emigrate to the coffers of the private banks. Then we shall watch the march of state banking without a dollar of the public, and that of private banking with the whole market and country at its back. The 2 per cent. tax on deposits will call for the corrective power of public opinion, and we shall soon watch the effect upon a minister infatuated with taxation but blind to the ruination that is looming over his exasperating bills.—Buenos Aires Standard.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

January 20.—Deputy Cesar Zama begged the president of the congress to use his powerful influence with the government to obtain an answer to communications from his body. Some time ago congress voted a resolution asking for information in regard to the financial condition of the country, and recently it called the government's attention to the expedience of postponing the state elections. It seems that the government is paying no attention to this action of congress, and since the last of the above-mentioned resolutions, the minister of the interior has given orders to the governors to proceed with the elections. In the fulfillment of its mission congress should recognize only God as its superior, and for the conduct of the government it should hold responsible, not the ministers, but the chief of the provisional government. It is stated that members of congress residing in the capital have received, or are about to receive, pay for mileage. It is also stated that the government has appointed a member of congress director of one of the faculties. It is desirable that congress should be informed whether any steps have been taken to fill the vacancies in this body. The president answered that, as there is no law permitting congressmen to resign their seats, the resignations cannot be accepted and consequently there are no vacancies to be filled. The resolutions of congress have been duly transmitted to the government, but no answer has been received. Deputy José Avelino declared that, if any congressmen residing in his city have received pay for mileage, he is not one of them. While in possession of the floor he expressed himself with the opportunity to enlist the prestige of the president in behalf of the idea of removing the sittings of congress from a building in which the atmosphere is so close that one can scarcely breathe. Deputy Aristides Maia vehemently attacked the conduct of the minister of the interior in ordering the governors to proceed with

the state elections. It seems to him that the cabinet and the chief of the government are not in accord, and he thinks that not the slightest harm would be done if the ministers should resign at once. Deputy Nilo Pecanha deprecated the attempts to revive parliamentary government by endeavoring to separate the chief from his ministers.

It is a well-known fact that the ministers have not hesitated to sacrifice themselves for the public weal even to the point of enduring humiliations in their honor and self-respect. Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões attacked the financial policy of the minister of finance, whom he begged to make another of his sudden changes and return to sound principles before the country is reduced to the state of the Argentine republic. Deputy Menna Barreto spoke on military questions, and Deputy Oliveira Pinto opposed the proposal to disqualify the present governors from being chosen in coming elections.

The arguments used to justify their disqualification applies with equal force to that of the present chief of the provisional government. January 20.—Deputy Francisco Badaró complained of the indifference displayed by the government in regard to the resolutions voted by congress, and proposed that the rules be altered so as to provide for the execution of such resolutions. On motion of Deputy Aristides Lobo a vote of censure was given to Gen. Benjamin Constant, the retiring minister of public instruction. Arts. 76 and 77 of the constitution were adopted without amendments. To Art. 78 was added a paragraph extending its privileges to military sentences. In this case the sentence will be revised by the supreme military court. Arts. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84 were adopted without alteration. Art. 85 was amended so as to permit the amendment of the constitution by a two-thirds vote of congress. An article was added to the constitution providing that in dismissals for cause, the cause shall always be stated if the employee dismissed demands it. Art. 1 of the transitory provisions of the constitution was amended by striking out §. 6. Art. 2, providing that all acts of the provisional government not revoked in the constitution shall be laws of the country, was struck out by a vote of 96 to 84. Arts. 3, 4 and 5 were adopted without alteration. Art. 6 was changed so as to read as follows:—"In the states that organize their governments, the classification of revenue established in the constitution shall enter into operation." Arts. 7 to 11, inclusive, were altered so as to provide as follows:—"District and appellate judges now serving will be preferred in the organization of the state and federal magistracy. Those whose services are not so utilized will be retired with pay if they have served 30 years. If they have not served so long, they will continue to receive their fixed salaries until the completion of the 30 years, when they will be retired with pay. The expenses with retired and unemployed judges will be borne by the federal government. Art. 12 was adopted without alteration. An article was added disqualifying from being elected to the office of governor, not only the present incumbents at the time of the election, but also all who have held that office within the preceding four months.

January 21.—After a disagreeable scene between the president and Deputy Eliseu Martins, and some remarks by Deputy Erico Coelho, congress adopted a resolution thanking the Congress of the United States for its message of congratulation. Deputy Cesar Zama asked for information in regard to the ministerial crisis, and was answered by Deputy Fonseca Hermes, who defended the conduct of the chief of the provisional government. A provision was adopted by 84 votes to 72, annulling state elections held before the adoption of the constitution, and requiring that those elections shall be ordered within the maximum period of three months after the constitution shall have been adopted. By 84 votes to 63 it was decided that a pension shall be granted to the ex-Emperor, dating from Nov. 15th, 1889. The amount of this pension is to be fixed in the first ordinary session of congress. A provision was adopted requiring the officers of the congress to promulgate the constitution as soon as it shall be adopted. The president answered that the second discussion of the question would commence on the 24th inst.

January 24.—Several proposals were presented for honoring of the memory of the late Gen. Benjamin Constant. The motion adopted was that of Senator Bocayuva, which comprises a vote of profound sorrow, a recommendation to the government to grant a pension to the family of the deceased and a declaration that any other method, chosen by the said government, for doing homage to his memory would correspond to the feelings of congress and meet with its approval. On motion of the same senator congress adjourned to the 26th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Six hundred men have been added to the São Paulo police force. On the 20th a heavy rain caused considerable damage in the city of S. Paulo. The governor of Pará accepts the portfolio of foreign affairs. We knew he would. In a demonstration in honor of the new ministry about 4,000 persons took part in Pernambuco. The soldiers at Uberaba continue to annoy the people of that place with their disorderly conduct. The report of congressional action in regard to state elections caused some agitation in Minas Geras. A negro woman was killed in Rio Grande do Sul recently by a soldier of the 3rd battalion of artillery. Senator Rangel Pestana declines serving on the committee appointed at the opposition meeting in S. Paulo. Two counterfeiters have been arrested at Taray, Rio Grande do Sul, in the act of passing counterfeit money. The executive committee of the "National Union" party in Rio Grande do Sul has protested against the arrest of one of the editors of the Reforma.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Ex-Deputy Gavião Peixoto and the Souza Queiroz family decline taking part in the opposition movement in S. Paulo.

—It is stated that Dr. Piratininga de Almeida will to-morrow assume *ad interim* the office of governor of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Several plantations have been sold at good prices in the vicinity of Uberaba and S. Pedro de Uberinba, Minas Geraes.

—It is stated that the S. Paulo press will present Julio de Mesquita and Vicente de Carvalho as its candidates to the state legislature.

—Councillor Jesuino Marcondes has recently sold for 660,000\$ real estate which he bought in S. Paulo about a year ago for 60,000\$.

—In Santos potatoes have been received by consignees within 48 hours after the arrival of the vessel, as they can not be stored in the custom-house.

—In Rio Grande do Norte the extraction of rubber from the manihoba is becoming an important industry. This rubber sells for 18200 per kilo.

—It is proposed to arm the police and national guard with the Chuchú rifles and revolvers. If criminals do not "shoo-shoo" then, some one will get hurt.

—At a rehearsal at the S. José theater in S. Paulo on the night of the 17th there was a row in which managers, composers, orchestra, singers and ballet girls all took part.

—The vice-governor of Santa Catharina has opened a credit of 5,000\$ to meet expenses incurred last year in the capital of the state in the treatment of poor people stricken with small-pox.

—In S. Paulo recently a woman was barbarously murdered by her husband. He first stabbed her while she was sleeping and continued to repeat his blows notwithstanding her screams, inflicting on her 32 wounds.

—Late Bahia advices mention a fight between six men, a father and two sons on each side. Four of the six were killed, which is a very good average, even for Boqueirão Grande, as the scene of the conflict is called.

—In Niteroiy a census-taker attempted to outrage a woman at one of the houses he visited, and then threatened to have her husband discharged from the arsenal, where he is employed, because she called to the neighbors for help.

—The municipal council of Juiz de Fora has appointed a committee to examine the electric light plant at that place for the purpose of deciding whether the accident which recently occurred was due to any defect in its construction.

—The receipts of India rubber at Pará for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1890, were 3,050,000 kilos, against 7,800,000 kilos for the corresponding period in 1889. It is thought that during the present half year the receipts will be comparatively light.

—In a circular to the municipal councils of São Paulo the governor of the state tells them that without orders from him they must not interrupt the electoral process, whatever may be the reports they hear in regard to the action of the national congress.

—An important demonstration was made at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 22nd in honor of Gen. Silva Tavares, recently removed from the command of the military district on the southern frontier. There appears to have been some political cause for the change.

—In S. Paulo, the corpse of a man, a horse saddled and bridled, 15 oxen and a covered wagon containing furniture were seen floating down the Rio Pardo. It is thought they fell in through the Tamandá bridge giving way, and it is feared that several persons have perished.

—A number of gentlemen in Juiz de Fora who had telegraphed to the Emperor congratulating him on his last birthday, have received from him a letter of thanks, in which he says that he will never cease to long for Brazil, nor to remember the faithful friends (!) he left here.

—An attempt to defraud the government savings bank at Pará of 1,500\$ was discovered on the 30th ult. A government clerk changed a deposit book that had been liquidated, altered its number, etc., and arranged an accomplice to present the forged document. He will be prosecuted—and acquitted, of course.

—With a persistence worthy of a better cause, people continue to suffer martyrdom through their devotion to the fatal kerosene-cup. One of the most recent victims is a São Paulo girl of 17, who a few days ago resorted to this convenient but dangerous method of kindling a fire. She was horribly burned and expired in the most intense agony the same day.

—The first state election occurred in Minas Geraes on the 25th, notwithstanding the resolution adopted by the Constituinte declaring such elections null and void. The election was promoted by the adherents of the provisional government and as the opposition and many republicans abstained from voting, the official ticket was carried triumphantly. A controversy is sure to arise eventually over this election.

—O Brazil on the 22nd publishes the following: "The Cidade de Araras says: 'On the 'Campo Alto' plantation in this municipality the result of the census was the following: Victoria Unalutba 120 years old, Maria Gorda, her daughter, 100 years old, Antonio Guatemolin, grandson of the first, 80 years old, Gaudencio Hermes, great-grandson, 24 years old, Ruffo Lima 150 years old, Thomasia Unalutba 90 years old, Ambrosio Prado 100 years old, João Rodrigues 90 years old and Musico da Silva 90 years old. These citizens were slaves on the plantation.'"

—According to the Estado de São Paulo the commission charged with the duty of providing a scheme for the agricultural school in São Paulo has reported in favor of a school at Piracaba modeled after the French school at Grignon, and similar institutions in North America. It is recommended to create a school for 120 pupils, with instruction in physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, agriculture, stock-raising, engineering, economics and rural legislation. A member of the commission will soon leave for "North America" in search of a competent man to establish and direct the school.

—The Serra Negra branch of the Mogyana railway will be opened in March.

—The freight clerks of the English line in São Paulo are asking for higher salaries.

—The cartmen in São Paulo have combined to neither receive nor deliver freight at the station of the English railway until the grounds surrounding that station are paved.

—Dr. Jesuino Cardoso and others have contracted with the municipal council of Coitá, São Paulo, to build a tramway between that place and Basury on the Sorocabana line.

—Among the passengers by the Vigilancia yesterday was Dr. Pedro Betim Paes Leme who goes to Washington to represent Brazil in the international railway congress.

—The preliminary work for the selection of the route of the line from Limeiro to Mogy-mirim in S. Paulo has been commenced. Dr. Jesuino Cardoso protests against this on the ground of a prior claim.

—A decree—we mean an *aviso*—from Gen. Glycerio, dated on the 16th and published on the 22nd inst., authorizes the Tijuca railway to proceed to destroy the carriage road up the hill. Gen. Glycerio's destructive proclivities were active to the end.

—The metallic railway bridge over the Parahyba at S. Fidelis, has arrived at the port of Imbetuba, where it will be shipped to its destination over the Macaé and Campos line. The bridge has a total length of 450 metres, in eight spans, and was constructed at the celebrated bridge works at Phoenixville, Pa., U. S. A.

—On the 21st inst. the laborers employed in the warehouses of the English railway at Santos struck for higher wages. A force of 60 policemen was stationed at the warehouses to prevent acts of violence. The laborers attempted none, and contented themselves with hissing and other noisy demonstrations. Since then there has been some rioting, but only one person, it is said, has been hurt. The police has been reinforced with 15 men from S. Paulo.

—The GERAL railway company (ex-Leopoldina) publishes the receipts on all its lines during December, 1890, as follows:

Passengers	209,744,320
Luggage and parcels	20,330,350
Animals and waggons	4,368,420
Merchandise	511,082,552
Sundries	30,486,610
	776,012,252

—A disastrous accident occurred on the Paulo Afonso line (government property) on the 20th inst. on the occasion of the trial of a new locomotive, which resulted in the death of seven persons, and in grave injuries to several others. Among those killed was the director of the road, the treasurer, and other officials of the line. The accident was caused by a derailment on a sharp down grade. It seems probable that the train was in a very bad condition. The locomotive was in charge of the fitter and mechanical engineer employed by the Baldwin Works, who is under arrest, although the accident was due to no fault of himself. We hear that steps have been taken here to secure his release.

COFFEE NOTES

—"The receipts during the week," says the *Diario da Manhã*, of Santos, of the 18th, "were 50,053 bags and the sales 128,000. During the whole week the market has been firm. The first sales were effected on a basis of 78600 per 100 kilos; but, with the continued fall in exchange, prices kept going up and closed to-day at 88\$ to 88\$100."

—"The continued fall in exchange," says the *Diario de Santos* of the 18th, "and the favorable news from abroad have led to large transactions in our market during the week ending to-day. About 130,000 bags changed hands at an advance of 400 reis per 100 kilos, on our quotations of the 11th. To-day 20,000 bags were sold on a basis of 88\$, with a somewhat better price for choice lots on account of the scarcity of higher grades."

LOCAL NOTES

—Should the "mileage" question be ventilated in congress, how will the "Swan-necked Thunder-bolt" come out? He is entitled to mileage from Paris!

—"Well, well!" It required a decree for the minister of war to appoint an extra messenger at his department. There is nothing like going through the motions.

—Four steamers entered this port on the 22nd with an aggregate of 2,340 immigrants. What these poor people are to do under this blazing sun, no one knows.

—Hard-hearted Gen. Barbosa has declined to pay the Viscountess of St. Amaro 200\$ per month, which the kind-hearted Emperor formerly allowed her. "Dang these republicans, any way!"

—The Brazilian *esquadra*, composed of the *Aquidaban* and the *Guonabara*, sent to the United States "of North America" to return the call of Admiral Walker and his *esquadra* last year, arrived here on the 20th inst.

—Anthony Emmanuel of the Birth is a doctor and an engineer, but he lost his pocket-book with 1,500\$ in it on the 19th, just like a common individual. The thief did not know he was robbing so distinguished a citizen.

—Our colleague of the *Cidade do Rio*, Sr. José do Patrocínio, returned here on the 22nd, but it is said that monarchial Europe pleases him so much better that he will return there after a month's visit in Rio.

—The pay of the naval cadets has been advanced by kind Admiral Wandenkolk to 73500 per month. Twelve shillings a month is not an enticing income, but it is quite as much as the lads require to buy cigarettes.

—What we now want to know is whether we must continue to call Barbosa, Glycerio, *et al*, by those absurd military titles. We are getting just a little tired of the exercise, and would like to get back to plain Ruy, Chico, etc.

—A gentleman here has received a patent for a new process of manufacturing glue "from skins *autoferrugentes, imputrescíveis e secas*." The wonder is that Gen. Deodoro did not order Gen. Glycerio's decapitation for granting such a patent.

—It is dangerous to sleep in the dew in Rio. A man went to sleep in Black-horse Square a few nights ago, and when he awoke he had lost his silver watch—and his boots! He probably had no socks, or they would have disappeared also.

—All the Uruguayans that took part in the Paraguayan war are to be decorated by the Brazilian government. The expense to be incurred with the medals is not likely to be great, unless the Uruguayan "braves" left large families.

—According to the *Noticias*, of the 21st, a Sergipe journal states that a number of convicts had arrived at Pernambuco from Fernando de Noronha, where they had served out life sentences. There must be an Irishman somewhere in Sergipe.

—Gen. Cesario Alvim has explained in the press that the mining concession he obtained was merely to legalize his exploring mineral deposits on his own land. We do not believe anyone suspected the general of the intention of organizing a "wild-cat" mine.

—On the 10th the minister of agriculture acknowledged his mistake in giving Morris the Passeio Publico for a *café chantante*. Now let Morris demand an indemnity sufficient to give Gen. Glycerio bad dreams for a year; it would serve him right.

—On the 22nd the *Gazeta de Noticias* tells a ridiculous story of a railway director who delayed the Petropolis train some 35 minutes because his special car must go first up the mountain! Why the *Gazeta* did not publish the idiot's name is the mystery.

—On the 21st the first inoculations with Dr. Koch's famous remedy were made here at the Mochimordia hospital by Dr. Valeriano Ramos. Five patients were inoculated, but we are really afraid to mention the diseases they were suffering from without medical advice.

—An indiscreet colleague on the 22nd says Gen. Barbosa will re-assume the chieftainship of the *Diario de Noticias*. Every one will applaud this change, for the general will be able to give us some interesting information as to how the "oracle was worked" when he was consul.

—Visconde de Taunay—above his own signature, and not as the Sociedade de Imigração—says hundreds of thousands of people should visit Sr. Meirelles' panorama. This is ridiculous; how can a man visit panoramas when shares are jumping upwards every minute?

—The *Jornal do Commercio*, on the 21st, mentions a case of perspicacity that it is rare to see. A Paraná gentleman moved to S. Paulo when the revolution struck Brazil, and bought a piece of ground at his new home for 60,000\$; he has just sold it for 660,000\$!

—The director of the Central of Brazil railway, a government line, has ordered that a morgue be built for the reception of the bodies of victims on the railway. It is a curious fact that such a necessity is only now discovered. Perhaps the accident insurance company can explain?

—We are the first to appreciate Gen. Deodoro's annoyance at his secretary, Gen. Glycerio, refusing an interest guarantee for the provisional chief's pet scheme, the "Porto das Torres." The bluff old soldier has signed interest guarantees innumerable for his secretaries, and now they refuse him one little one! It is not surprising that Gen. Deodoro lost his patience.

—The wicked Brazil has been insisting upon a list of the legislators who have received "mileage" (*ajudas de custo*) when they have never been out of Rio. If our memory serves us, we can recall a Pará deputy—under the empire—who made the disagreeable voyage from Rio to Pará and back again, and he collected his mileage like the man he was—and is.

—It is said to be "an ill wind that blows no good." We are inclined to endorse this proverb, for it is a well-recognized fact that some of the government departments have transferred many of their officials to the swarming companies. There is only one doubt for us: Will the coming ministers have back-bone enough to refuse re-entry to these gentlemen to government employ when the crash comes? We doubt it?

—We regret to note the suspension of *Voigt's Shipping Intelligence*, which has been published here since 1860, and has enjoyed a very large measure of confidence among business men. Owing to the serious illness of an assistant, who has had special charge of the work, and also to its greatly diminished circulation, Mr. Voigt considers that a continuation of the publication will hardly be worth the time and expense required.

—Gen. Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães, ex-minister of public instruction, died in this city on the morning of the 22nd inst. The late general had occupied a pre-eminent position as the virtual leader and organizer of the revolution that overthrew the empire and established the republic in Brazil. An earnest man, but deeply imbued with materialistic theories, he was unquestionably disappointed at finding his countrymen no better than the generality of human kind, and had virtually withdrawn from politics for some time before his death. His record as a minister was very that of a disappointment, but it was in no sense tarnished by the practices and scandals which have cast so much discredit on some of his colleagues.

—How about that *Tribuna* inquiry?

—Are the new ministers to also be all generals?

—It is stated that counterfeit silver coins of 2\$ are in circulation.

—A bright, active boy can find a good situation by applying at this office.

—The number of carriages that followed the hearse of Gen. Benjamin Constant is estimated at over a thousand.

—What has become of Gen. Ruy's statue? Will it now be converted into Arraípe's? Perhaps Ouro Preto may get it after all.

—It is estimated that the mourning wreaths at the funeral of Gen. Benjamin Constant cost 4,000\$. The hearse was literally covered with them.

—It is reported that the appointment of Deputy Seabra to the directorship of the Pernambuco law school will be annulled by the new ministry.

—The Argentine ironclad, *Almirante Brown*, arrived here on the 23rd from Europe. Gen. Bocayuda did not go aboard so far as we know.

—A decree was published on the 24th granting a pension of 6,000\$ per annum to the widow and three daughters of Gen. Benjamin Constant.

—On the 24th the *Correio da Povo* says a society of thieves had been discovered in Berlin. Large number composed of "fiscal employés." We hope no *double entendre* is hinted at by our colleague.

—We take much pleasure in noting the arrival here of Mr. Charles S. Rand, of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, who visits Brazil in connection with the business of that company.

—Senator Ramiro Barcellos, of Rio Grande do Sul, assailed the editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde* on the afternoon of the 22nd. The transcription of an article caused the row.

—The Rio correspondent of the *Monitor Camêfila* (Gov. Portella's organ) thinks the appointment of Councillor Arraípe to the portfolio of finance was not favorably received here.

—Ex-Minister Wandenkolk, in giving up his portfolio, tells the navy that when he was placed in the position he occupies in the navy and in the country, seed was not sown on barren soil.

—A young man connected with the police brigade attempted suicide in the Passeio Morris Kohn on the 24th by taking a dose of Paris green. He had somehow discovered that his doll is stuffed with sawdust.

—It is stated that the manuscripts left by the late Senator Octaviano have been collected, and will shortly be published in book form. Among them are translations from Eschylus, Byron and Uhland.

—Mr. Augusto Vaz Mourão says he is going to be naturalized a citizen of the United States, so that he may have the pleasure of dying a citizen of an honest republic, such as he pictured to himself in the dreams of his youth.

—It appears that the Torrens company does not restrict its energies to land improvement. It has secured the "city improvements" for Victoria Espirito Santo. In all probability it will also run a laundry.

—A decree, dated on the 17th inst., and published in the *Diario Official* on the 23rd, prescribes for the employment of children in factories, etc., and appoints an inspector at 400\$ per month to keep an eye on employers.

—Now that the ministry is out, how about renaming the streets and "villas" which bear their names? When the next congress begins to investigate the acts of this ministry, perhaps these names may not be held in so high esteem.

—On the 24th the *Diario de Noticias*, in acknowledging the visit of the new minister of finance, advises the secretary to exercise prudence and ability in choosing his assistants. This from Gen. Barbosa's organ gave us a "stitch in the side."

—We are indebted to Sr. Samuel Guilherme da Silva for several samples of blue-black and other dyes manufactured by him under the designation of "Tinta Mayrink." We have no doubt of the excellence of the article, even in spite of the name it bears.

—The organization of so many construction companies during this period of general destruction reminds us of Ferreira Vianna's story of the drinking-place called *Paz entre amigos* (Peace among friends) where there were never less than a dozen fights every day.

—On the 22nd the *Diario de Noticias*, in acknowledging Sr. Barbosa's letter to Gen. Deodoro in explanation of his position on the Porto das Torres question. The letter is in such contradiction to the action of Sr. Barbosa that we really see no reason for making it public.

—With our "usual sincerity and frankness" we desire to state that the pressure on our time and attention has prevented our completing the retrospect of the past year, which was begun in our first issue of the month. We hope to be able to complete the record in our next.

—The Barão do Rosario, so many years connected with the Treasury, and now placed on the retired list, leaves for London to-day on the *Thames*, where he will reside as the representative of the Banco do Brazil. Both parties are to be congratulated on this connection.

—The *Jornal* hears that the final adoption of the Constitution will occur on the 28th, to be followed by its official promulgation on the 29th. The election of President will immediately follow, and then we presume the worthy representatives will hurry away from this diabolical heat.

—The *Jornal* says that the government has some idea of asking congress, after the election of President, to assemble in an extraordinary session to vote a budget. But how can this provisional government have any such idea, unless it expects the present chief to be elected President?

—Our old friend Christopher Columbus is all right. No less than 907 Roman Catholic bishops have petitioned the Pope to make Christopher a saint!

—Capt. Ulpiano Fuentes e Carqueja has offered his residence to the police as a species of "pound" for children. New-born babes and children up to 10 years of age will be received. What is the captain going to do with them?

—On the 22nd it was reported that Paschoal's confectionery and "loafing" shop would be taken over by a company. Why not take over the "refreshment room" near the Exchange and give "solemn Emmanuel" 12,000\$ per annum to manage it?

—The foreign banker who advises the *Journal* on the 23rd that the way to stop speculation is to tax the capital of companies and oblige speculators to employ sworn brokers, should "take a walk." If the real banks in Rio would refuse to lend money to wild-cat institutions there would soon be a change.

—We are great admirers of everything that belongs to the Misericordia hospital, but our admiration passes expression when a man dies there of *démuntremens*, who was sent in on July 4th last with a police certificate that he had been wounded by a Jardim Botânico tram-car! What sort of rumour does the Misericordia serve out to wounded men?

—We have not heard so much about "morality" from the present chief of police, and for that reason he may perhaps better appreciate the inconsistency of those who talk so much about it. We shall venture to call his attention, as we have done before, to that little shop next door to the *Cidade do Rio*, where pictures are openly exposed for sale which are a scandal to any community.

—By a decree of the 24th it is resolved to erect a statue to Gen. Benjamin Constant in the Jardim d'Acclamação (now called the Praca da Republica); to change the name of the Instituto dos Meninos Cegos to that of Instituto Benjamin Constant; to coin a medal commemorative of his distinguished services, and to erect a mausoleum over his last resting place.

—Now that the public is called upon to subscribe for another monument, would it not be well to press for some information as to the use made of the money subscribed for monuments to Cavias and Osorio several years ago. Each of these sums exceeded a hundred contos, and as the monuments are not forthcoming it might be politic to reserve further subscriptions until it is learned where the money goes.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco do Bolsa has been formally installed in S. Paulo.

—The Manufactora Sul Paulista Company has been formally installed in S. Paulo.

—The capital of 2,000,000\$ of the S. Paulo and Paraná company was subscribed privately in S. Paulo.

—The receipts of the Pará custom-house last year were 9,433,089\$599, against 7,367,400\$979 in 1889.

—The capital of 1,000,000\$ of the Pastoral Meridional company in S. Paulo was more than covered.

—The Cooperativa Mineira company is organizing with a capital of 1,000,000\$ in S. José d'Alc. Parahyba, Minas Geraes.

—The Fornecedora de Combustível company in S. Paulo is paying its first dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the capital.

—The Companhia Constructora e de Materiais is to be organized in S. Paulo under the presidency of Dr. Jorge Miranda, brother of Gen. Glycerio.

—It is reported that the Companhia Cortume in S. Paulo has sold its lands at Boa Vista at an advance of 600,000\$ on the price it paid for them.

—A syndicate has bought for 250,000\$ the Vogel confectionery in S. Paulo, and will use it as a basis for organizing a company with a capital of 1,000,000\$.

—The deposits in the government savings' bank amounted last year in S. Paulo to 2,553,898\$, and the sums withdrawn from that establishment to 1,584,580\$800.

—The Paulista de Alvenaria company is organizing in S. Paulo. It is to have a capital of 2,000,000\$, and will manufacture, buy and sell crockery and building materials.

—In S. Paulo the Distillação e Aguas Mineraes company is organizing with a capital of 1,200,000\$, and will purchase and operate the factories of Messrs. Christoffel, Stupakoff & Co., and Villela & Co.

—The state of Pará paid last year 1,392,416\$596 of its floating debt and redeemed 8% bonds to the amount of 2,498,000\$, and of others to the amount of 125,600\$, and reduced the rate of interest from 8 to 5 per cent. This was done through national aid.

—The Louvre Paulista company, with a capital of 1,000,000\$, is announced in S. Paulo. It will deal in dress goods and millinery, and for this purpose will purchase the shops of Messrs. Charles Spitz and Raphael Weil & Co.

—The expenditures of the municipal government of the city of Pará for the year 1890 are estimated at 1,116,899\$600, and its receipts at 1,749,591\$849, including 620,000\$, net product of a loan of 1,000,000\$ obtained from the state government.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro was decided to increase the capital to 25,000,000\$, but we can not discover why the original capital was not called up previously, if the business of the bank needed more cash.

—In S. Paulo the Companhia Paulista de Credito has been formally installed.

—The Companhia Constructora was formally installed in Jundiaby, S. Paulo, on the 23d.

—In S. Bernardo, S. Paulo, has been installed the Companhia Industrial de S. Bernardo.

—The Alpestre Paulista company is organizing in S. Paulo with a capital of 2,000,000\$.

—The McHardy company has been formally installed in Campinas, and then sold for 1,300,000\$.

—On the 20th the "Carros Sul Americana e Tattersall Moreaux" company, capital

was formally organized. Livery stables and horse-dealing are its objects.

—In S. Paulo a company is organizing for the purpose of buying and operating the Continental Hotel, Café de Java and other similar establishments in that city.

—On the 4th inst. the minister of finance fixed the period of 22 years for the re-payment by the Banco Agricola of the funds advanced to it by the Treasury free of interest, to "aid agriculture."

—"Payão, Bricola e Borges" is the name of a company that is organizing in S. Paulo with a capital of 3,000,000\$. It will buy the houses of Payão & Co., Bricola Rodrigues & Co. and Pedro Borges & Co.

—It is semi-officially stated that Sr. Araripe, the new minister of finance, will not interfere with contracts, concessions, etc., made by his predecessor. The old, old story of rigid economy is promised—and that is all.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 24th says that Sr. Araripe telegraphed Messrs. Rothschild assuring them that the government had "the same confidence" in them as ever. Let us hope the confidence will be reciprocal.

—On the 24th it was announced that the *Gazeta de Noticias* had been taken over by a company, with Dr. Ferreira de Araujo at its head, and with a capital of 2,000,000\$. The *Cidade do Rio* has also been turned into a company, capital 300,000\$.

—The minister of finance has advised the president of the Banco de Credito Popular that the notes to be issued by this bank must be signed by the directory, by the fiscal, and by the chief of emission. The notes ought to be pretty well covered by signatures.

—The capital of 500,000\$ has been privately subscribed for the Progridor company in S. Paulo. This company will buy the Timotheu palace for 320,000\$, and establish in it a café, restaurant and baths. The first and second floors of the building will be taken by the Jockey Club.

—A decree dated on the 17th organizes an "inspectorate-general of rail and river ways" which will relieve the department of agriculture of a part of its labors in fiscalizing these enterprises. The expense will be very considerable; let us hope the results of the new sub-department will compensate for them.

—At the meeting of the share-holders of the Nacional de Chapcos para Senhora company held on the 22nd it was decided to increase the capital to 600,000\$. Making head-gear for ladies is profitable, for the company declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, besides distributing a handsome bonus.

—The Banco de Credito Popular has been authorized by the minister of finance to issue "shin-plasters" of the value of 500 rs. Gen. Barbosa has been substituting the government 500 rs. notes by silver, but to show how magnanimous he can be, he now permits the Popular Credit bank to substitute the silver by its notes.

—The *junta* of stock brokers has very properly declared in the press that the brokers have nothing whatever to do with the so-called "Brokers bank." It is a pity that the brokers did not protest against a similar institution assuming the name of the Banco da Bolsa, when "book-making" forms a department of its operations.

—A very disquieting rumor is current. It is reported that the Treasury will fix a rate at which gold duties may be paid in currency; in something like the same manner as is now the practice with export duties on coffee. An arbitrary value for Brazilian currency will so complicate our already sufficiently complicated currency, that we trust the rumor is baseless.

—There must be money in it. No sooner had the Banco Rio and Mato Grosso been authorized than Gen. Barbosa found himself obliged to grant concessions to the Banco Rio e Ceará and the Banco Rio e Piahy. As there are 20 states in the Brazilian federation, it would seem that a "Banco Rio" and each of the other 17 states is imminent. After all we can not well have too many banks.

—In Campinas the following new companies are announced: Campineira de Panificação, with a capital of 100,000\$; Pharmacia e Drogaria, with a capital of 500,000\$; Ferragistas, which is to absorb the principal hardware houses; another company, not yet christened, which proposes, it is stated, to explore several industries, and for which purpose it will issue shares to the amount of 200,000\$.

—On the 26th the *Diario Official* publishes a dispatch, dated on the 16th, of the minister of finance authorizing the Caixa de Amortizaçao to deliver to the Banco Popular do Brazil (sic) 1,000,000\$ in notes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos of Brazil for issue, as the former had deposited government bonds to secure this issue. We presume these notes thus have a double guarantee: that of the bank of issue—the B. E. U.—and also the deposit of bonds? It is a complicated transaction at the best.

—The Brazilian 4% loan of 1889 was quoted at 75½ in London yesterday.

—On the 22nd inst. the *Diario Official* publishes a demand, dated on December 30th, by the Treasury that the Banco Nacional should return the sum of 222,222\$220, one-half the commission charged for opening a credit for 5,000,000\$ in London. As this credit was never used—the London parties declining to ratify it after the revolution—the demand of the Treasury seems reasonable.

—During the past year the Mint turned out 6,728,508 coins, of the following descriptions: gold—3,024 of 10\$ and 6,372 of 20\$; silver—2,597,000 of 500 rs. and 206,988 of 1\$, nickel—1,605,500 of 200 rs. and 495,514 of 200 rs; bronze—986,453 of 100 rs. and 826,557 of 40 rs. In value these coins represent: gold 157,680\$; silver 1,505,488\$; nickel 259,872\$800; bronze 52,791\$340.

—On the 23rd the *Journal do Commercio* says: "The rapid reaction that occurred in London as to our securities was due in a great part to the many purchases made from here by telegraph. Beyond some £100,000 bought by individuals, the well-deserving (sic) Banco do Brazil, alone, ordered the purchase of £200,000." If the bank "got in" at 70 per cent. the purchase must be considered a very fair speculation.

—On the 24th inst. the custom house returns for November were published; we give them with those of the same month in 1889:

Table with 2 columns: 1889 and 1890. Rows include Importation, Exportation, Sundries, and Stamps.

Table with 2 columns: 1889 and 1890. Rows include Deposits, Restitutions, and Internal revenue receipts.

—On the 31st ulto. the Treasury had to its credit with the:

Table with 2 columns: 1889 and 1890. Rows include Banco do Brazil, Banco dos Estados Unidos, and Banco Nacional.

and owed:

Table with 2 columns: 1889 and 1890. Rows include Banco Nacional, acct. current, and Banco do Brazil, old issue.

—On December 31st the banks of issue had in circulation:

Table with 2 columns: 1889 and 1890. Rows include Banco do Brazil, Banco dos Estados Unidos, and Banco Nacional.

—On December 31st the following amounts appeared on the balance sheets of the banks as "aid to agriculture":

Table with 2 columns: 1889 and 1890. Rows include Banco Agricola, Banco do Brazil, Banco Credito Real do Brazil, Banco Industrial e Mercantil, and Banco Territorial de Minas.

Against these advances the Treasury had furnished the banks with following amounts:

Table with 2 columns: 1889 and 1890. Rows include Banco Agricola, Banco do Brazil, Banco Credito Real do Brazil, Banco Industrial e Mercantil, and Banco Territorial de Minas.

The Banco Colonizador e Agricola has been absorbed by the Banco de Credito Universal and no balance sheet has been published.

—The following are some of the new companies that have appeared during the past week, either by prospectus, or rumor:

Table listing various companies and their capital amounts, such as Banco Cosmopolita, Banco Paris e Rio, Banco dos Corretores, Banco Maritimo dos Estados Unidos, Banco Penhobes e Descontos, Banco de Credito Garantido, Territorial e Constructora, Melhoramentos do Engenho Novo a Praia Pequena, Industria e Construções, Salitras, Terras e Construções, Nacional de Carraugens, Melhoramentos e Viagem do Rio Grande do Sul, Internacional de Comercio e Industria, Mineira Industrial e Commissaria, Confeiteira Nacional, Empresa Federal de Comercio e Industria, Industrial e Mercantil de Ferragens, Diversimentos Publicos, Comercio de Conta Propria e Comissões, Petropolis Industrial e Agricola, Industrial Rio de Janeiro, Anunciadora, Cooperativa Fluminense, Industrial de Accessorios Prediaes, and Empresa Jornalistica Cidade do Rio.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: 1889 and 1890. Rows include Par value of the Brazilian milreis, Bank rate of exchange, and Value of £1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

January 20.—The value of the sterling decline in Brazilian banks in London was sensibly felt in our exchange market. The banks opened at 19½ in London, but the market was weak and the rate was reduced first to 19½ and again to 19¼, which was the rate when the banks closed at 4 p. m. The day was a church holiday and there was very little doing. Sovereigns closed at the Exchange with buyers at 128½, sellers at 128½ for cash; buyers at 128½, sellers at 128½ for Feb. 15th.

January 21.—The market was still distributed. At opening there was business doing at 19½, afterwards 19½ then 19½ and finally the following were posted: 19 on London, 19½ on Paris and 62½ on Hamburg at 9 o'clock. 2860—2860 on New York at sight. At the close of business the market was rather firmer and 19½—19½ were reported for bank sterling. Commercial sterling was done at 19½—19½, closing with 19½ the quotation. Sovereigns sold at 128½—650—660, and closed with buyers at 128½, sellers at 128½.

January 22.—Official rates were unchanged, but business in a small way was done at higher rates, viz: 19½ bank sterling direct and 19½ for repassed paper. Some trifling amounts of commercial sterling were reported at 19½—19½. At the close the market was considered flat. Sovereigns sold at 12860—650, closing with buyers at the former, sellers at the latter price for cash; buyers at 128½, sellers at 128½ for the 30th.

January 23.—No changes were made in official rates at the banks, but at the close 19½ was the rate on London for business. There was something doing during the day at 19½ for bank sterling and 19½—19½ for repassed paper, with commercial sterling quoted at 19½—19½, but there appeared to be no market. Sovereigns sold at 12870—720 for cash and at 12850 b. o. Feb. 15th, closing with buyers at 12870, sellers at 12850 for cash.

January 24.—Official rates were reduced to 19½ on London, 19½ on Paris and 62½ on Hamburg at 9 o'clock. 2870—2870 on New York at sight. The business doing was small; bank sterling direct 18½—18½ and repassed paper at 19½. Commercial reichsmarks were quoted at 19½—19½. Sovereigns sold at 12850, closing with sellers at this price, buyers at 12850 for the 30th, and sellers at 12860 for Feb. 15th.

January 26.—Official rates were unchanged, but money found banking direct at 18½—18½. Repassed sterling was reported at 19 and some business was done in commercial at 19½—19½. The market was considered flat for business. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128½, sellers at 128½ for cash; sellers at 128½ for the 31st.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Large table listing various stocks and shares, including 1000 Sovereigns, 5000 do 15 Feb., 1000 do 23 Feb., 1000 do 28 Feb., 1000 do 1st Mar., 1000 do 15 Mar., 1000 do 28 Mar., 1000 do 1st Apr., 1000 do 15 Apr., 1000 do 28 Apr., 1000 do 1st May, 1000 do 15 May, 1000 do 28 May, 1000 do 1st Jun, 1000 do 15 Jun, 1000 do 28 Jun, 1000 do 1st Jul, 1000 do 15 Jul, 1000 do 28 Jul, 1000 do 1st Aug, 1000 do 15 Aug, 1000 do 28 Aug, 1000 do 1st Sep, 1000 do 15 Sep, 1000 do 28 Sep, 1000 do 1st Oct, 1000 do 15 Oct, 1000 do 28 Oct, 1000 do 1st Nov, 1000 do 15 Nov, 1000 do 28 Nov, 1000 do 1st Dec, 1000 do 15 Dec, 1000 do 28 Dec.

SUMMARY OF THE CITY BANKS' STATEMENTS.

DECEMBER 31st, 1890, (IN CONTOS DE REIS OR 1000\$000.) We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table with multiple columns for bank categories (Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, etc.) and various financial metrics like assets, liabilities, and capital.

Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows, viz:

Table showing market rates for various commodities like wheat, sugar, and coffee, with columns for 'per 10 kilos' and 'per arroba'.

The custom house valuation (pauta) for the current week is 818 rs. per kilo or an advance of 58 rs.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 136,484 bags.

Table titled 'Vessels loading and to load' listing ship names, destinations, and agents.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily coffee receipts and shipments from Jan 19 to Jan 26, with columns for 'Receipts', 'Shipments', and 'Total'.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing coffee market reports with columns for 'Receipts for 3 days', 'Stock this morning', and 'Market'.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly coffee market data for January 26th, including receipts, shipments, and stock levels.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th January, 1891. Exports.

Coffee.—Exchange has steadily declined, and if the scale of the receipts of coffee be considered, this market has again been active, for over 80,000 bags have been dispatched at the custom house during the week.

The shipments during the week have been: 37,353 bags for the United States, 20,913 for Europe, 191 for Cape of Good Hope, and 58,880 for Elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 70,773 bags for the United States, 14,230 for Europe, 330 for Cape of Good Hope, and 85,799 for Elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: Jan. 23 New York Br str Sirius, 19,827 bags; Jan. 23 Hamburg Ger str Citra, 7,883 bags; Jan. 21 Havre Fr str Santa Fe, 5,000 bags; Jan. 20 River Plate Fr str Orignal, 110 bags; Jan. 20 Br str Zamora, 379 bags.

Receipts for the past week were 38,467 bags, against 41,500 bags for the preceding week and 35,745 bags for the week before.

Imports.

There appears to have been a satisfactory business doing the past week, except in flour. The steady depreciation in the value of the Brazilian currency has caused a sharp advance in foreign flour, and the local mills have advanced their prices in accordance with the higher prices of importers.

A cargo of Pitch pine has arrived at a dealer, and also a cargo of Swedish on order. The markets on the spot appear to be fairly well maintained. Kerosene is rather higher again and firm, and Lard also has smartly advanced. Rice is 500 rs. per bag dearer, and tends upwards.

The decline in exchange has produced the increased prices for all articles of necessary consumption that we import. Importers can not ignore that the value of the Brazilian currency may become still further depreciated, and the consumer must prepare to pay higher prices for every article imported, and part-passu for those of domestic production.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been— White Wings, from Baltimore..... 6,450 lbs. Salerno, from the United States..... 460 „

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been small, and stocks in first hands are estimated to be— 13,500 lbs. American 1,500 „ Trieste 15,000 lbs.

Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows, viz.— Trieste..... 18\$500—18\$750 Richmond 1st..... 18 500—18 750 do 2nd..... nominal

White Pine.—Receipts nil, and the market unchanged and steady at 115 rs. per foot. Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 960 doz. per foot both from Westwick to a dealer. Quotations are nominal.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 597 bags per beam from the River Plate. We may quote River Plate at \$200—\$250 per bag, and report the market firm. Hay.—Receipts are 7,012 bales per John Swan, 650 bales per Estrella del Este, and 50 bales from Hamburg.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes arrivals from Ortelgal Fr, V. de Metz Fr, Salerno Gr, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes departures to Bahia, Pernambuco, Halifax, etc.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table with columns: NAME, WHERE TO. Includes Wilmington-Swed bk, Barrados-Br lug, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 25th, 1891.

Table with columns: NAME, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Includes American, Argentinian, British.

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: NAME, LOADING, DATE. Includes Alor, Alice, America, Ana, Annie, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 25th, 1891.

Table with columns: NAME, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Includes American, Argentinian, British.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's. Market Report, dated December 31st. Since our last report a few saladero establishments have commenced working and up to date about 6,000 head of cattle have been killed, against 3,000 from the interior in 1889.

Wool.—Supplies have increased and the factory established here having supplied its immediate wants, prices have declined to \$8.00 for combed, or \$7.00 for unwashed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's. Monthly Despatch, dated London, December 2nd. COFFEE.—Stocks in Europe on the 1st inst. showed an increase of about 4,500 tons, the actual increase, however, being considerably above this.

Imports, for eleven months: 1889 1890 Holland..... tons 37,088 55,309 50,695

Stocks, November 30th: Holland..... tons 17,645 17,673 9,139

Deliveries for consumption, for eleven months: France, consumption, tons 60,978 57,281 61,546

Cocoa.—Board of Trade Returns: Imports for eleven months: 1889 1890 Consumption do..... tons 10,022 10,066 11,860

Stocks, November 30th: Holland..... tons 16,924 30,130 26,094

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 24th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, gold, Gold Loan 1868, Leopoldina, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like RAILWAYS, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like RIO DE JANEIRO, Aliança do Brazil, Auxiliador, etc.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Amazon Steam Navigation, Lloyd Brazileira, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Geral do Brazil, Leopoldina, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Aliança, Bom Fim, etc.

INSURANCE.

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

TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like Agre. Coloniz. de Vassouras, Carruagens Fluminense, etc.

