

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28TH, 1891.

NUMBER 17

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 affected at moderate rates.

COAL.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Conção 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. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras
Office hours 10 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. 20, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, 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, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humaytil.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. English services at 11.30 a. m. Sundays, and 7.30 p. m. on Fridays.—C. B. 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 No. 2.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Wednesdays.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 39, Rua da Misericordia. 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; just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Sanitary Inspector, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.—Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.
Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons from 7 to 11, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Arouca No. 57. Telephone 1138.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants
Rua Fresca No. 3.
Caixa 891. 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

CHARLES R. FLIN, Treasurer.
140 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. 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,
11, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.
RIO DE JANEIRO.
CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

S. LEVY LAWSON, Edite 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
11, 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 Cliveira, President.

Henry Robertson, Secretary. Joseph W. Mee, Manager.

Correspondence solicited.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.
158, RUA DO CATTETE.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.
Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attendance, etc. All information given by the Proprietor personally.
WILLIAM D. CARSON,
Proprietor.

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.
HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.
Telephone 4135

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 6 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6.30, 8.30, 10.30, 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 1001.

HAUPT & Co.
53, Rua da Alfandega
CAIXA 763. RIO DE JANEIRO.
Representatives in Brazil of
FRIED. KRUPP,
Essen, Rhineland.

HEIDSIECK & Co's.
DRY MONOPOLE.

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 goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

V. 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
BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PRELLER & Co., Bordeaux,
Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
E. Remy MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac
Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfandega, 87.

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.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1860.
Reorganized 1879.
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.
With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS to PREVENT FALSIFICATION.
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 STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON, }
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established, 1830)
BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Proprietors.
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.
Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1º 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 commends itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account some great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.
Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the
Agents for Brazil:
Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

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.

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, 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: 20\$000 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, APRIL 28th, 1891.

THE rumors current for some days last week about a revolution in Pará and Amazonas, which seem to have been readily believed, appear to have had only a very slight foundation. That cause exists for discontent no one will deny, for many of the states are full of complaints of national interference and arbitrary rule. Were the Brazilians less pacific in character, outbreaks would have occurred long before to-day. When the government interferes in their elections, however, they generally keep away from the polls, and when a military officer appears on the scene they are at once go home and keep quiet. Some day, perhaps, all this will be suddenly changed. One courageous leader will resist and an exasperated people will fall in line to defend him before they have time to think of the consequences, and then we shall have a struggle which will probably lead to a breaking up of the country. Threats of secession have again and again been heard from the north, and we see no reason for believing that the purpose has been altogether forgotten during the past eighteen months. An oppressive, meddling government under the republic will be just as irritating and distasteful as under the empire, and will be resented some day just as angrily. It will not be denied that the central government has been interfering altogether too much in the local elections, and its representatives have not always acted wisely and in good temper. The knowledge that this interference is resented led many to believe that an insurrection had really broken out, and the President should know that the willing credence given to the rumor is not altogether a good sign. Men generally believe on the spur of the moment just what their sympathies lead them to wish for.

THE Gazeta de Notícias of the 24th says that the minister of interior presented a project for the reorganization of the municipality of this capital to the government on the preceding day. It will certainly be a very interesting document, and the more so in view of the anomalous character of the relations between the government and the federal district. We can not find in the constitution any authority for this act of the minister, nor is there in it any special provision for the organization and government of the district. The presumption is that the federal district is invested with all the powers for self-organization. It is to be represented in the national congress by senators and deputies, which implies that it is independent and self-governing like any other state. And if it is a self-governing state, entitled to equal representation in congress with the other states of the republic, then the inference is clear that its citizens have just the same rights and privileges, including that of organizing and administering their own government. This being the case, the minister of interior has no more right to prepare a project for the government of the city than the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro. In our opinion, the constitution has placed this city in a very anomalous position; it has given it the rights of representation without confirming it to the attendant rights of self-government. If the national government continues to exercise absolute control as under the monarchy, then who and what are these senators and deputies to represent? The city certainly needs a better and more res-

ponsible government. It also needs a specific code of municipal laws which shall secure and confirm the rights, privileges and obligations of its citizens. Municipal government is a question which must soon demand study and legislation, and the government will do well not to complicate it by a false step just at this juncture.

WE have already urged the adoption by the municipality of some definite plan for street improvements and for certain much needed sanitary regulations. At present everything is in confusion, reconstruction is going on with feverish haste in every part of the city, and extensive improvements are projected in every direction. In our opinion the authorities ought not to delay another moment in the adoption of some intelligent measure to meet all these requirements. In the first place, no effort should be spared to secure the widening and straightening of the streets wherever possible, and a better opportunity than that of the present moment will perhaps never occur. The tearing down of so many old buildings will permit many of these improvements, to the permanent advantage of the city and its commerce. In the second place, some step should be at once taken to improve and protect what many be called unobstructed street ventilation, so that the sea breezes may be carried into the heart of the city. Two avenues can be opened or this purpose without any great delay and cost, through the Ajuda and Guarda Vella, and through the gap between Santa Theresa and Santo Antonio hills. Plans for these two avenues should be at once adopted before any costly new buildings are erected on these streets. And then, in the third place, something should be done to open up and improve the Saude district. It is a disgrace to leave this part of the city so neglected a state. The heavy traffic carried on in its one thoroughfare leads to constant blocks, delays and unnecessary expense. Not only should a new street be opened into this district, but a new water front should be projected, which will give another street and thus relieve the pressure on the Rua da Saude. Another advantage will be the filling in of a muddy and extremely unhealthy shore line, which is unquestionably one of the causes of the fever epidemics which give the city so bad a reputation. And then, if the improvement is intelligently carried out, it will give the city a system of wharves and *tráfiques* which will permit the loading and unloading of vessels alongside, to the inestimable advantage of commerce and without obstructing or disfiguring this beautiful harbor.

WHEN we called attention a few weeks ago to the abuses said to be practiced at the S. Sebastião yellow fever hospital, very few gave credence to the stories and many blamed us for giving them so much publicity. We were more than doubtful of their accuracy ourselves, but we hoped that in giving them publicity we might cause some investigation to be made into their truthfulness. The authorities, however, appear to have taken no notice whatever of the reports, and the public even did not show the slightest interest in the matter. In most civilized countries these charges would have aroused a storm of popular indignation and an investigation would have resulted immediately, but the Brazilian people are so accustomed to leave everything to the government and have so strong a disinclination to mix themselves up in such questions, that for a time no one thought of tracing out the origin of these horrible stories. We are glad to say, however, that the *Faiz* finally resolved to investigate their accuracy, and sent a reporter to the hospital for that purpose. The gist of the investigation may be found in another column, and it makes out a worse case than we even dared dream of. Were it not a plain, matter-of-fact investigation by a responsible and respectable journal, we could not compel ourselves to believe it. It will be remembered that we protested against the selection of the Retiro Saudoso site for a yellow fever hospital when it was first proposed, because we considered it too distant and the journey too fatiguing for men stricken with that disease. The record has since proved that our objections were well taken, for the journey has been terribly fatal to the patients sent there. We never imagined, however, that to this mistake would be added so much neglect and inhumanity! The *Faiz* report exposes a state of things which no people ought to permit for one single day.

It is a disgrace to the government, which is partly responsible, and to the whole country. No civilized man would treat his hogs as the unfortunate men and women appear to be treated at the S. Sebastião hospital. In view of the fact that all the seamen in this port and the strangers in this city are sent to this hospital when stricken with yellow fever, the treatment thus disclosed should be made the subject of a vigorous protest from the foreign representatives in this city. If the authorities of the country have no shame nor humanity, then steps should at once be taken to protect the unfortunate sailor and traveller from what the *Piaiz* very appropriately calls "The Ante-Chamber of Death."

ALTHOUGH the loss of the *Blanco Encalada* will be a severe blow to the Chilean revolutionists and may be the means of prolonging the civil war raging in Chili, there is no reason for believing that it will in any way affect the final result. The revolutionary forces on land have been steadily gaining in strength and territory since the battles at Iquique and now occupy a considerable part of the country. They have organized a provisional government and are apparently in a position to meet the dictator's forces on equal terms. Recent telegrams have reported many defections from Balmaiceda's army, and it had begun to look as though the struggle is approaching its end, but this unexpected success will unquestionably give renewed hope and credit to the dictator and will thus prolong the struggle.

FROM O PAIZ, April 27th.

ANTE-CHAMBER OF DEATH.

S. SEBASTIÃO HOSPITAL.

These lines contain the result of very mournful impressions. For a long time there have been complaints against the state of the S. Sebastião Hospital and its situation in Retiro Saudoso. The *Faiz* has frequently been the medium of these complaints, and a few days ago *Vademel*, one of our distinguished contributors, repeated them in these columns.

Hence it was that Dr. Maurillo de Abreu wrote to us inviting us to visit the establishment.

We have visited all its dependencies; we have examined its books and its statistics; ward by ward we have gone over it, questioning all the patients from the convalescent to the dying; we have seen the room where yellow and naked corpses are crowded, and we have witnessed the arrival of the unfortunates who are suffering from yellow fever and the departure of those who leave it never to return, in the hearses of the Misericórdia hospital.

Very well. From what our eyes have beheld we are more than ever confirmed in our unfavorable opinion of the S. Sebastião hospital.

The S. Sebastião hospital was built, almost on the beach, in the most insalubrious part of Retiro Saudoso, where paludinous fevers are perennial. The grounds in front of it are low and marshy. On one side there is a large tan-yard whose odor is intolerable. In the bay at a short distance is Sa-pucaia island, from which the smoke of burning garbage is daily wafted by the breeze to the hospital, and by the waves are borne to it old mattresses, dead animals, decaying fruit and other garbage deposited on the island.

Behind the wards are the public cemeteries and near these an immense marsh that extends all through Retiro Saudoso to Rua Bello de S. João. Everything in the situation of the hospital contributes to the increase of the epidemic and to the development of paludinous diseases.

The result has not delayed its appearance. A third of the employés are constantly ill. At the present time the director, Dr. Maurillo de Abreu, a nurse, four servants and the person in charge of the clothing, are all ill of paludinous fevers.

The greater part of the patients reach the hospital after 10 a. m., that is when the rays of the sun are most intense and the decomposition of the garbage on the beach is most rapid. The street cars employed in carrying the patients have room for only four persons; yet it frequently happens that they carry eight, ten, or twelve, one above the other, some dying, others in the first period of the disease, and not unfrequently among them the corpse of a patient who has died on the way.

In the beginning of March when the epidemic was at its worst, some one, approaching one of those vehicles, asked the driver if he had many corpses. "Yes," answered the driver, "there are many fish; there are eight." The car had made the trip with seventeen patients dangerously ill; eight of them, unable to survive so long a drive, had died on the way.

The patients, on their arrival, have to climb up the gravel walks leading to the wards on foot, exposed to the heat of the sun and, accompanied by two servants who come to the call of a bell, pass by the place where the corpses are deposited. The stretcher of the hospital is only used for carrying the dead and dying.

At the entrance, an employé makes a list of the patients and numbers them. The dead and dying are not counted, for they would undoubtedly increase the mortality statistics.

On March 1st there were 164 patients in the hospital; during the month there entered 1,230, total, 1,444. Of these 556 died and 637 left the hospital, making 1,193, so that there were 251

remaining. That is, in 31 days there entered the hospital 1,280 patients and 556 died, which, adding the dead and dying that are not counted, makes a death rate of 50 per cent. for the S. Sebastião hospital.

The following statement of patients received and number of deaths during the present month up to last Monday, is still more eloquent than the statistics given above:

Table with 6 columns: Day, Patients Received, Deaths, Day, Patients Received, Deaths. Rows 1-10 showing daily statistics.

So that now, when the epidemic is subsiding, of 666 patients that enter the S. Sebastião hospital no less than 326 die.

The two large wings occupied by common wards contain 60 beds each. But in one of these, in charge of the sixth-form student Castro Faria, there were 71 patients and in the 2nd, in charge of the sixth-form student Luiz Barbosa, there were no less than 88, the space between beds being used for accommodating the additional patients.

But *apropos*. We repeat here the names of the two directors of the wards, but we have said nothing of the physician in charge, Dr. Sá Earp, whom, however, we must not fail to mention.

Dr. Sá Earp does not reside in the hospital. He goes there twice a day, at 6:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Patients in large numbers arrive every hour, those that are there grow worse, they reach the dying state, and 18 or 20 of them die every day. Dr. Sá Earp arrives at 5:30 p. m. and returns on the following day at 6:30 a. m.

We regretted his absence, for we wished to ask him for some explanations concerning the treatment, but during the five hours of our stay he was not present.

We were accordingly obliged to have recourse to the apothecary and to the directors of the wards. On their arrival the patients are stripped of their clothing which is substituted by the hospital shirts. The clothing removed from them, soiled and stained with vomit, is thrown under the beds where it remains for hours before being taken away for the purpose of disinfection.

As there are no slippers for the patients in the hospital, the director allows the shoes and soiled stockings that the patients were wearing, to remain on the floor at the bedside. Near these, in most instances, are the iron cups from which the patients drink water, and the small cuspidors into which they vomit—on the floor the medicine bottles, with or without medicine, urinals, soiled and blood-stained cloths, all this exhaling an intolerable stench and endangering the lives of the unfortunates that are taken to the hospital.

From time to time patients in delirium rise from their beds. Sallow and cadaverous, nearly always entirely without clothing, they wave their skeleton arms in the air, allowing them to drop on the two nearest beds. With the excessive number of patients who arrive and are crowded into the wards, there is no longer sufficient space between the beds and the delirious patients, waving their arms, strike other patients lying in the beds.

Cries and groans and a stench that makes one's head ache, patients in delirium and patients in the death struggle—the sight is one that can not long be borne and we withdrew from that ante-chamber of death.

In the room where the dead bodies are deposited there were twelve corpses, some of them remaining from the previous day.

What has been said seems to us to give a clear idea of the hospital of S. Sebastião. It has none of the requisites for the purpose for which it was established. Of the patients sent to its wards, 10 per cent. die on the way and 50 per cent. survive only to die in the hospital.

Above all, the number of employés is not sufficient for the work, and they are insufficiently and irregularly paid. There are only 11 nurses and 30 servants, divided into two squads, one for night and the other for day service.

Still further, the hospital has no water for its most necessary requirements. Dr. Maurillo has made constant complaints in regard to this, but the department of public works has paid no attention to his demands.

Now, under these circumstances and in view of what we observed day before yesterday, there is only one thing to be done—to close at once the hospital of S. Sebastião.

A CORRECTION.

We should like to again call the attention of our foreign exchanges to the error so frequently made of using the sign "\$," in expressing Brazilian monetary values, just as it is used in other countries. In this country the sign is used between the integral and fractional figures, as 150\$240. Transferring the "\$" to a position in front of the number simply doubles the value indicated, as the Brazilian milreis (expressed in \$) is at par only one half the value of the American dollar. In reproducing some of our articles on the recent treaty, several of our American exchanges have made our statements incorrect by this transposition of the milreis sign into the dollar sign.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

Notice having been some time ago served on the British Library to quit the premises at present occupied by that institution, the Committee are anxious that this should be known as widely as possible among all supporters of the Library with the view of obtaining their assistance in the present contingency.

If the Library is to be maintained, new premises will have to be found before the time for removal becomes compulsory. Otherwise it is to be feared that the Library will for a time be broken up and its 6,000 volumes stored, to the great loss of its funds, and its future and of all who avail themselves of its usefulness.

The Committee therefore earnestly desire the assistance of all interested in its maintenance towards finding suitable premises in which the objects of the Library may continue to be carried out as heretofore.

Rio, April 24th.

H. MOSLEY, Hon. Secretary.

THE OCEAN POSTAL SERVICE.

The ocean postoffice between this country and Germany will be put in operation April 1. The clerks who are to do their share of this service have been selected by the Postmaster-General from among the most efficient men on the force. Ocean post-offices are to be established on the German steamers plying between New York, Bremen and Hamburg. These offices comprise a clerk representing this government and a clerk representing the German government. After the system has been established, all mail matter from this country to Germany and from Germany to this country sent on German steamers will be handled during the voyage, so that upon the arrival of the steamers the letters for delivery in New York city, for instance, will be ready to be given to carriers for immediate delivery to the parties addressed. Mail matter for points beyond New York will be placed in separate pouches, and can be taken at once to the cars and started on their land journey, without delay. When a steamer arrives in New York city early in the day, it is expected that under this new system letters will be delivered so that if necessary a response can be prepared and mailed in the next outgoing steamer, which perhaps sails on the same day.—Washington correspondence of *N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, March 31st.

SOCIÉDADE FRANZINI.

The work accomplished by this philanthropic society during the half year ending March 31st has been as economical as it has been useful. It is very doubtful whether so charitable a work could have been carried out through any other agency on so economical a scale.

According to the statistics given us by Gen. Franzini, the total number of families assisted during the half year was 667, or about 4,000 individuals. Of these 16 families were German, 9 American, 82 Belgian, 25 Brazilian, 169 French, 45 Spanish, 8 English, 302 Italian, and 11 Portuguese. All the members of the society have been enabled to obtain work, among whom are many who left the plantations through dissatisfaction with their treatment. The total number of members received during the half year was 1,422.

The receipts of the society from donations during the half year were 3,350,000, and the expenses 3,234,350, leaving a small balance of 115,650. The members will soon begin to pay something toward its support, and it is hoped that further contributions will be received. It is also hoped that the various foreign beneficent societies of the city will give their assistance in order to maintain an agency through which employment can be obtained. We regret to note, however, that many who benefit most from the society's work are doing little or nothing for its support.

CONSULAR INVOICES.

The following decree was published on the 26th inst.:

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil:

In view of the convenience resulting not only for public service, but also for commerce, from the adoption of consular invoices recommended to the governments by the "International American Conference," and adopted by the United States of America; and

Considering that in such documents the consul, on presentation of the receipt of the purser on board, or of the wharf clerk when the vessel receives cargo, will certify that the articles referred to in the invoice—containing names, marks, numbers, weight, quantity and value—organized by the exporter established or residing in his consular district, proceed in the vessel to which they were destined;

Considering that in this manner the consular invoices will serve as a check (*contra prova*) to the declarations on the manifest, should this be closed before all the cargo destined to the vessel is on board, as frequently occurs, principally at ports of call;

Considering that besides assisting the consular labor, the consular invoices dispense with duplicate invoices, in which not infrequently there appears diversity of prices; and that in the case of non-payment, they constitute the only incontestable document as to the value of the merchandise which can be accepted by the tribunals of the importing country;

Resolves, that among the documents mentioned in § 1 of Art. 91 of the consolidated laws of the custom-houses and *meas de vendas*, for the clearance of goods or merchandise subject to duties, there will be included the consular invoice already contemplated in the list of fees which the Brazilian consulates must collect for account of the state, to commence on January 1st, 1892, and thenceforward, in the terms of Decree No. 1,327 D of January 31st of the current year.

The minister for financial affairs will thus have it executed.

Federal Capital, April — 1891.

MANOEL DEODORO DA FONSECA

T. de Alencar Araujo.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Sovereigns were quoted at \$17.95 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The Argentine sanitary authorities have declared infected the ports of Bahia and Pernambuco.

—The Argentine government has authorized the Banco Nacional to pay all fiscal and judiciary deposits.

—The Brazilian minister to the Argentine government, Dr. Cyro de Azevedo, will present his credentials next Thursday.

—As we anticipated the friends of Gen. Roca have advised him not to resign. What a convenience one's friends are, sometimes!

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 23rd says that the Chilean revolutionists have organized a provisional government under the presidency of Jorge Montt.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th says that the Chilean senate has conferred full dictatorial powers on President Balmaceda. It was quite expected; that is what the senate was elected for.

—The *Argentine News* of Rosario calls attention to the alarming increase in the prices charged for fresh meat by the butchers of that city. It is a curious state of affairs to see meat at famine prices in a meat exporting country.

—The Montevideo port statistics for the first quarter of the current year show 2,954 passenger and immigrant arrivals, against 6,123 departures. The arrivals from Brazil numbered 1,110, while the departures for Brazil were 1,378.

—The Argentine government granted permission to the Antofagasta division of the Chilean army to pass through Argentine territory, unarmed. Their guns were probably transported in carts. This is a very singular way to maintain neutrality.

—It is rather a laughable affair to see the *Rosario vigilantes* paraded on the street corners with clay pipes in their mouths. But they are hardly to blame as much as Minister Lopez, who has now made cigarettes an impossible luxury for the majority.—*Argentine News*.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st announces the opening of the Chilean congress. President Balmaceda addressed the representatives in person, defending his course in the controversy with the preceding congress and throwing all the blame for the revolution on its members and the fleet. He asks for a reform of the constitution.

—The *Destero* brought from Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday a large consignment of fire arms of various kinds, intended for transhipment to Chili, having been purchased by the agents of Dictator Balmaceda. Further consignments have arrived from Buenos Aires for the same destination. It is horrible to think of the bloodshed this man is causing in his native country. It is a pity some superior power can not force him to submit to arbitration and thus put an end to the terrors of civil war.—*Montevideo Times*, April 16th.

—Yet another military scandal. Enquiry is now being made into the case of a sergeant of the 4th infantry, who, it is asserted, has been barbarously tortured on an extemporized rack for having stolen some money from his captain. We would like to know what the army is coming to, and when these denunciations are to cease? It is certainly most disgraceful that in a country pretending to be civilized, military men should be allowed to inflict punishments not justified by the civil law, without trial of the accused, and without responsibility for their acts.—*Montevideo Times*, April 10th.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 25th confirm the reported loss of the Chilean ironclads *Blanco Encalada* and *Huascar*. The two vessels were stationed off Caldera, where they were surprised by the torpedo boats *Candell* and *Lynch*, and were sunk by torpedoes discharged by the latter. This was made easy as their fires were low and they could neither escape nor maneuver so as to bring their heavy guns to bear on the enemy. The *Lynch* escaped, pursued by the other vessels of the revolutionary fleet. The loss of life was very heavy on the two ironclads. Later news state that the *Huascar* was not lost, that the *Lynch* has arrived at Valparaiso in a damaged condition, and that the torpedo boat *Aldes* which assisted in the attack on the *Blanco Encalada*, was sunk.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The pay of the members of the Minas legislature is 40\$ per diem.

—Reports have been circulated in S. Paulo that a revolution is imminent here.

—In Cambucy, S. Paulo, there is a woman 102 years old, who still sews and makes lace.

—In the city of S. Paulo there are seven daily papers, in Santos three, and in Campinas two.

—On the 20th inst. Pedro Antonio de Camargo was arrested in S. Paulo for attempting to kill his mother.

—The yellow-fever epidemic in Cantagallo continues, and has recently broken out at Cordeiro, a neighboring village.

—A Santos telegram of yesterday says that 13 deaths from yellow fever have occurred in that city and that 75 cases are reported.

—It is stated that a syndicate is buying lands at Bello Horizonte, where it is proposed to establish the new capital of Minas Geraes.

—In Araraquara, S. Paulo, a subscription for building a hospital has been opened, and up to the 20th 18,000\$ had been subscribed.

—The plantation of Cruz Alta in the municipal district of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, has been sold to the Companhia Ceres for 580,000\$.

—Recent rains in Pernambuco have reanimated the planters who had begun to fear that the winter would be a bad one on account of drought.

—The elections in Maranhão for the state legislature are to take place on the 11th prox.

—The preparatory sessions of the Sergipe state legislature were opened on the 26th inst.

—The Italian steamer *Napoli* arrived at Victoria, Espirito Santo, on the 25th with immigrants.

—The preparatory sessions of the constituent assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro are to open on the 1st prox.

—The governor of São Paulo has granted a credit of 10,000\$ to meet the expenses of preventing an outbreak of fever in Santos and Campinas.

—In a collision between two street cars in São Paulo on the 19th inst. several persons were slightly injured and the back-bone of one of the mules was broken.

—The country is certainly strike-stricken. The strike of the public carriage drivers in S. Paulo ended on the 21st and on the same day that of the Bahia printers began.

—It seems that Gen. Glycerio, in his mania for disposing of lands, gave away some belonging to private persons in S. Paulo, and the owners are protesting against the grant.

—The Bahia constituent assembly was reopened yesterday, when the special commission presented a report on the project of a constitution drawn up by the provisional government.

—The committee appointed by the legislature of Minas Geraes to report on the constitution is said to be favorable to limiting to one year the term of office of the first president of the state.

—A printers' strike has been in progress in Bahia during the past week. Many printing-offices were closed and a majority of the daily papers suspended publication for a short time.

—The overland telegraph line has arrived at a point about 55 kilometers from the left bank of the Araguaya, or about 475 kilometers from Cuyabá, Mato Grosso, its objective point. The progress of the line is said to be very satisfactory.

—An important planter of Serra Azul, S. Paulo, tried to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol on the 23rd inst. at the station of Franca on the Mogyana railway. Two shots failed to do the business, but his state is serious enough to anticipate fatal results.

—Among the candidates of the "national union" party for the state legislature of Rio. Grade do Sul are ex-Senators Silveira Martins and Avila and ex-Deputies Maciel and Silva Tavares. Capt. Pedro Correa do Camara, son of Visconde de Pelotas, is also one of the candidates.

—In Rio Grande do Sul the "republican union" party under the lead of ex-Minister Demetrio and Deputy Antão de Faria, has united with the "national union" party, under the lead of Visconde de Pelotas and others, to oppose the government candidates in the election to be held on the 5th prox.

—The governor of S. Paulo has decided that in the election to be held in that state on the 30th, besides the supervisors mentioned in the decree of Aug. 14th, 1890, any other citizen designated by a group of 25 voters will be permitted to sit with the electoral board for the purpose of supervising the electoral process.

—Reports have been circulated in regard to a revolutionary movement in the northern states. The troops stationed in the state of Amazonas are said to be taking part in this movement which is also said to have many adherents in Pará, including the commander of the naval forces in that state. An additional impulse has been given to the movement by the arrival of Col. Moreira Cesar who had been sent from here to Manaus on account of having incurred the displeasure of the government. According to the reports circulated, the governor of Amazonas recently dismissed had been reinstated by the revolutionists and that an attempt would be made to proclaim Dr. Vicente de Miranda governor of Pará. On the 24th the *Diario Oficial* published the following:—"The alarming reports tranquility circulated in this city in regard to public tranquillity in the north are, we can assure the public, without foundation. In none of the states has there been the slightest disturbance." The government also caused to be published reassuring telegrams from the governors of Pará and Maranhão. The cruiser *Guanabara* sailed for Pará on the 23rd, and other war vessels are held in readiness. Telegrams from all the states concerned, except Amazonas, deny that any such movement has occurred.

RAILROAD NOTES

—An order for material for the Central of Brazil line of the value of 1,300,000\$ has been recently sent to Europe.

—The receipts of the Paraná railway in July, 1890, were 75,643,840 and the expenses 47,165,763. We are now waiting to hear what happened in August.

—The minister of interior has authorized the municipal *intendencia* to celebrate a contract with Francisco Antonio da Gama for the construction of a tramway line from Cascadura to Bangá.

—Decree No. 159, of April 25th, approves the surveys for the extension of the Minas and Rio line to São Grande da Motuca on the navigable part of the Rio Verde. The length of the proposed extension is 21½ kilometers.

—The Empresa Industrial e Construtora do Rio Grande do Sul has bought the Porto Alegre tram company for 630,000\$. The capital paid up of the company was 600,000\$ and a 6\$ per share dividend (6 per cent. per annum) was paid in January last.

—After a good deal of delay the government has decided to make the tariff of the Central of Brazil railway effective on the S. Paulo branch. Some very serious anomalies were pointed out, and it is surprising that they should have hesitated a moment.

—A decree of the 23rd inst. approves the final surveys and estimates of the "Caxias a S. José das Cajazeiras" line. The length of the road is given as 77.3 kilometers, the capital for which is fixed at 2,319,000\$, of which the government guarantees 6 per cent. per annum.

—On the 25th inst. the minister of agriculture refused to less than 70 applications from proposed railway builders, the "600 lines" being almost pretty well all over the republic. It must be confessed that 70 applications settled in one day is good work on the minister's part.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered that the Industria, Lavora e Viacao de Macaê be fined 5,000\$ for disobeying his instructions to place its rolling stock at the orders of the Macaê and Campos railway. The minister threatens to cancel the interest guarantee of the unruly company upon a repetition of its offense.

—The Santa Theresa tramway company has resolved to operate that part of its line between the inclined plane and the Hotel Vista Alegre by a central rail system like that of the Corcovado line. This change will be made to avoid the fatal disasters occurring on that part of its line.

—According to the annual report presented to the shareholders in London, the total receipts of the Alagoas railway last year amounted to 220,339, while the expenses, including losses on exchange, amounted to 219,317. This small surplus and the interest guarantee received from the government of Brazil after deducting the interest and redemption charges on the debenture debt of the company, left a balance sufficient to pay the stockholders a dividend of 6%.

—According to the surveys which have just been completed, the length of the projected Sul-Paulista railway will be 266,937m. The steepest grade will not exceed 2½% and the cost of construction is estimated at less than 20,000\$ per kilometer. The highest point on the road, Serra Negra, is 990 metres above sea level. No tunnels will be constructed. Across the river Ribeira will be built a swing bridge—the first in Brazil. The Sul-Paulista is to connect Itú and Itaguae.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Santa Theresa central coffee factory, which belonged to Gen. Cesario Alvim and brother, has been sold to the Companhia de Commissoes e Ensaque de Café for 85,000\$.

—Many persons are emigrating from Minas Geraes to S. Paulo for the purpose of obtaining employment in gathering coffee. From one district with a population of 1,000 it is estimated that 400 persons have emigrated.

—"Owing to favorable news in the first two days of the week," says the *Diario de Santos*, of the 19th, "business has been brisk, with an active demand for coffee at the rate of 98500 and 98600. In view, however, of the improvement of exchange and the demand for higher prices by sellers on the following days, purchasers withdrew from the market, which has since been quiet. Sales during the week amounted to 53,000 bags, including 5,000 on the 18th. The market closes quiet but firm, with buyers at 98700."

LOCAL NOTES

—No enthusiasm was displayed in the commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Tira dentes.

—Dr. Tarquinio de Souza has resigned the professorship of which he was appointed in the Polytechnic School.

—The new British vice consul at this port, Mr. John Edward Proker, arrived here on the *Galileo* on the 23rd.

—The new French minister at this capital, M. Gerard, arrived here on the 23rd per the French steamer *Brasil*.

—On the 22nd Admiral Wandenkolk tendered his resignation of the command of the navy, but was induced to withdraw it.

—It is stated that Lopes Trovão has at last decided to go into opposition and will shortly commence agitating against the government.

—In consequence of the election of Gen. Deodoro as honorary president of the Historical and Geographical Society, Visconde de Tauay has withdrawn from that society.

—We hear that a new English paper will soon make its appearance here under the editorial direction of Mr. Jasper L. Harben. It will probably make friends with the government at once.

—It is announced that the Argentine sanitary inspectors will henceforth embark at Bahia on the southward bound steamers, leaving the service to Brazilian inspectors for the steamers not touching at that port.

—It is stated that the command of the police in this city was offered to Col. Piragibe, the officer implicated in the attack on the *Tribuna* office, but that he declined to accept it. Both the offer and the refusal are matters for profound surprise.

—The *Republica* of Campos publishes a report that there is to be established in this city a monarchist paper of the form of the *Jornal do Brazil*. Bãão do Ladrão is said to be at the head of this enterprise, which is to have a capital of 2,000,000\$000.

—The director of the Polytechnic School has been dismissed for refusing to recognize the two professors who, in his opinion, were illegally appointed by the government. Ex-Senator Viriato de Melchioris has been appointed in his stead. The whole faculty agrees with the ex-director.

—The *Jornal* of the 24th says that the government has resolved to construct the new customs store houses on the Praia D. Manoel, and that the work will be completed in the shortest space of time possible. It is more than probable that the contract will be given to some private party.

After May 1st the clocks at the Central railway station are to be regulated by observatory time. Let us hope that it will not be a repetition of the electric clock fiasco.

Dr. Pinto Netto has resolved to cut short his vacation and resume charge of the S. Sebastião hospital on the 1st prox. Some one should take charge of that death trap, surely!

In view of the circumstance that this city is full of thieves and that burglaries are of nightly occurrence, it is certainly very strange that nothing can be done to improve the police service!

The rains of the past week have considerably lowered the temperature of this city, and have sensibly diminished the death rate. It is to be hoped that the epidemic will soon be at an end.

A prominent New York commission merchant is said to have declared that in the first two weeks of March more orders from Brazil were received there than for any preceding period of six months.

An "honest" person with 50,000\$ can make 50,000\$ by paying in his money to meet the incorporation expenses of a company with an interest guarantee, and a part of the capital subscribed.—*Vide Journal of the 27th.*

Mr. Charles Arlucke, senior member of the firm of Arlucke Brothers, coffee importers and roasters, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 27th ult. of pneumonia at the age of 58 years. He began life as a grocer, established his Brooklyn coffee business in 1875, and died a millionaire.

The total number of deaths last week was 510, or an average of 73.7 a day. This is equivalent to an annual death rate of about 70 per thousand. The deaths from yellow fever numbered 200, pernicious fever, typhoid fever 8, other fevers 26, small-pox 7, beri-beri 5 and consumption 32.

It certainly is an innovation, but perhaps a good one, that the *Diario Official* has lately devoted a part of its space to defending the government. Before long we will have the news boys crying the *Diario Official*, for the public dearly loves an exchange of journalistic compliments.

Shortly after the revolution Gen. Ray Barbosa established bureaus of commercial statistics. He afterwards became so much interested in Quintas de Caju, "Beus" and Bancos da Republica that he forgot all about his bureaus and never gave them anything to do, and now the government is going to abolish them.

Furtive inquiries are being made as to the size of the Melchior family, to which the President seems to be much attached. The first recipient was Trajano, who got that valuable little plum called the Porto das Torres, which he at once sold for a good, solid consideration, and now Viriato comes in for the Polytechnic.

It is said that the government has resolved to assist some 400 Russian immigrants to return to Europe. It is certainly a very curious business, this seeking immigrants in Europe, paying agents to look after them, paying their passages here and to their destination, supporting them for a time, and then paying their passages home again!

The editor of *O Brazil* has discovered a pamphlet written by Deputy José Avelino on the silver wedding of the Princess Isabel. It seems that this pamphlet, in which the princess and her consort are warmly eulogized, was never issued. Just the day after it was printed the revolution changed matters somewhat, and the author—well, he is now one of the brave republicans in Brazil.

An attempted murder and successful suicide occurred at No. 134 Rua de S. Joaquim on the 23rd inst. The suicide, Hellarmino de Araujo, attempted to shoot himself 16 years, a ward of the gentleman residing in the house, and succeeded in wounding her with three revolver shots. He then shot himself, to escape arrest and as a fitting finale to the tragedy.

In New York recently female collectors were "set upon" by resistant debtors, but the scheme was a failure. In the first week three "collectresses" married debtors, and all the rest that are at all well favored are engaged to marry other debtors. As the journal, from which we take the notes, says: "The lady collectors did not collect a red cent."

Dr. Agostinho José de Souza Lima retired from the position of inspector-general of hygiene on the 23rd on account of the law prohibiting a public officer from holding two offices. He preferred to retain his place in the faculty of the medical school. The assistant inspector, Dr. Bento Gonçalves Cruz, takes charge of sanitary affairs until a new inspector is appointed.

The following is from a local journal: "For sale: Marble mines, limestone quarries, lands in Parapanama, plantations in S. Paulo, with interest guarantees, patents, privileges, plantations in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Paraíba, bonded central factories, all suitable for the incorporation of companies." Of course it is a *meftin*, but it appears as a serious advertisement.

The malicious *Jornal* says "We learn that Baão de Bocaina has asked to have cancelled in his favor his contract for establishing agricultural colonies in the municipalities of Lorena and Itajuá viçosa for the lands which he acquired are available for more favorable purposes than a sale to colonists at 25,000 per hectare." The government should take Lord Bocaina's contract away entirely, favors, land and all.

The Cologne *Gazette* seems to feel considerably hurt over the reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States and the Hamburg board of trade wants the German government to make a serious representation to Brazil in the sense that it is an open act of hostility. Such a representation from Germany would cover the earth with one broad smile. Let us have it, by all means. Diplomacy will please us much better with a dash of humor in it like this.

Lieut. Annibal Cardoso, who is confined in the fortress of Santa Cruz, found means on the 21st to publish in the *Democracia* an article on the question of the Quinta do Caju. Alluding to Gen. Desodorio's letter to Gen. Rui, he says—"Can anyone believe the signer of such a letter to be a competent ruler of a country?" And yet the Associação Commercial thinks there is no foundation for the want of confidence displayed in foreign countries.

It may be noted that the manager of the Botanical Garden tramway lines still continues to insist on the collar and cravat as an essential outward sign of respectability. No matter how clean and well behaved a man may be, without these articles of dress he can not ride on any first-class tram-car of that company. On the other hand, a man may be ever so drunk, abusive, dirty and foul-smelling—and some of them are enough to make a bronze man sneeze—he is permitted to ride anywhere he pleases, providing he has the required collar and tie. It is an exercise of discrimination which ought to entitle Manuel Cintra to a leather medal.

The week has been disappointingly small as regards new companies. We have only observed the following:

capital	
Brazilia Extração de Ouro.....	6,000,000\$
Rio de Janeiro e Santa Catharina.....	5,000,000
Americana de Publicidade e Reclame.....	500,000
11,500,000\$	

At the general meeting of shareholders of the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co., held in London on the 31st ult., a dividend of 7% was declared for the past year and £12,400 were carried to account of reserve fund. During the past year 771 houses were added to the company's drainage service, making a total of 33,433. When the suburbs are included, for which the drainage works have just been inaugurated, it is expected that the total number of houses drained will be increased to 39,000.

In Juiz de Fora there is a company organized with a capital of 200,000\$ for the purpose of establishing a new daily paper in that city.

The "Broker Bank" has become the "Union Bank," and the prospects of the shareholders are doubtless greatly improved thereby.

The capital of the Banco de Credito Real in Juiz de Fora is to be increased to 3,000,000\$. For this purpose 12,500 additional shares of 200\$ each will be issued.

The directors of the Banco de Credito Commercial are not ashamed to show in their report that they made 327,000\$ in shares during the latter half of 1890.

A debenture loan for 3,000,000\$, interest 7 per cent, and price of issue 98 per cent, has been raised for the Progresso Industrial do Brazil, spinning and weaving, company.

On the 22nd 5,000 shares in the Promotora de Industrias e Melhoramentos company were offered the public at 25% premium. The public in return offered to take 40,000 shares.

In S. Paulo on the 20th inst, the Companhia Industrial Pyragibú opened its subscription books. The object of this company, whose capital is to be 1,500,000\$, is to deal in building materials.

A startling change of name is that of the Artistica Franco-Hespanhola, a dramatic joint-stock company, which becomes the Industrial e Edificadora Fluminense company, with a capital increased to 500,000\$.

In S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes, a company called Companhia Agricola e Commercial has been organized for the purpose of buying and operating plantations near the station of Rochedo and for establishing a foundry and wood-working shops.

Forged scrip certificates of shares in the Estreito e San Francisco and Chopim railway appeared when these were called in for substitution. The names on the certificates were not on the books of the company and the police have the matter in charge.

New companies are scarce this week, but the old ones are prepared to meet the demands on the market by increasing their capitals. On the 23rd of the Cantareira e Viação Fluminense company decided to increase its capital to 10,000,000\$, and the Industrial de Serrarias a Vapor to 4,000,000\$.

The Banco de Credito Real has also been authorized to sell gold for account of the treasury. Instead of selling its gold to the highest bidder on specified days, which would not only be fair but also the best test of the market price, the minister prefers to make the business more expensive and to give it the character of a favor granted.

On the 24th (although we saw a cartload of it on the afternoon of the 23rd) according to the *Jornal do Commercio* the Treasury sent in gold 2,300,000 to the Banco do Brazil, 200,000 to the Banco da Republica and 1,800,000 to the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil. The first was probably for exchange taken, the second for sale, and the third—

During the first fortnight in April the following companies registered their statutes at the *Junta Commercial* here:

capital	
Docas e Melhoramentos da Bahia.....	50,000,000\$
Bank Metropolitano do Brazil.....	30,000,000
Seguros Brazil Federal.....	10,000,000
Banco Brazil e Londres.....	10,000,000
Melhoramentos da Lagoa e Botafogo.....	10,000,000
Melhoramentos em Sergipe.....	5,000,000
Commercial.....	3,000,000
Empreza União das Industrias Brasileiras.....	2,500,000
Banco dos Funcionarios Publicos.....	2,000,000
Jornalista.....	2,000,000
Progresso Industrial do Espirito Santo.....	1,500,000
Industrial de Tintas Sardinha.....	1,500,000
Banco Incorporador.....	1,000,000
Agriícola e Pastoral Sul e Oeste de Minas.....	500,000
Sauatorio de Barbacena.....	300,000
Cooperativa Fluminense.....	200,000
159,000,000\$	

Yesterday's quotation of Brazilian 4% bonds of 1890 in the London market was 68.

Why should a bank, or company, with only a fraction of its capital paid up, be permitted to make a loan? Is it unreasonable to expect that the stockholders shall first use their own legitimate resources before incurring interest-bearing obligations?

In the prospectus of the "Brazilian Gold Extraction" company was a clause that provided for giving all the gold extracted. We suppose in view of this determination the Mint officials will have at once ordered additional machinery to provide for the great increase of work sure to result.

We hear that one of the prominent speculators who is largely responsible for the critical situation in which we now find ourselves, has quite lost his mental balance and is under the care of a physician. Rumors of this have been in circulation for many days, but they have been suppressed as far as possible.

The week has been disappointingly small as regards new companies. We have only observed the following:

capital	
Brazilia Extração de Ouro.....	6,000,000\$
Rio de Janeiro e Santa Catharina.....	5,000,000
Americana de Publicidade e Reclame.....	500,000
11,500,000\$	

At the general meeting of shareholders of the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co., held in London on the 31st ult., a dividend of 7% was declared for the past year and £12,400 were carried to account of reserve fund. During the past year 771 houses were added to the company's drainage service, making a total of 33,433. When the suburbs are included, for which the drainage works have just been inaugurated, it is expected that the total number of houses drained will be increased to 39,000.

In Juiz de Fora there is a company organized with a capital of 200,000\$ for the purpose of establishing a new daily paper in that city.

The "Broker Bank" has become the "Union Bank," and the prospects of the shareholders are doubtless greatly improved thereby.

The capital of the Banco de Credito Real in Juiz de Fora is to be increased to 3,000,000\$. For this purpose 12,500 additional shares of 200\$ each will be issued.

The directors of the Banco de Credito Commercial are not ashamed to show in their report that they made 327,000\$ in shares during the latter half of 1890.

A debenture loan for 3,000,000\$, interest 7 per cent, and price of issue 98 per cent, has been raised for the Progresso Industrial do Brazil, spinning and weaving, company.

On the 22nd 5,000 shares in the Promotora de Industrias e Melhoramentos company were offered the public at 25% premium. The public in return offered to take 40,000 shares.

In S. Paulo on the 20th inst, the Companhia Industrial Pyragibú opened its subscription books. The object of this company, whose capital is to be 1,500,000\$, is to deal in building materials.

A startling change of name is that of the Artistica Franco-Hespanhola, a dramatic joint-stock company, which becomes the Industrial e Edificadora Fluminense company, with a capital increased to 500,000\$.

In S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes, a company called Companhia Agricola e Commercial has been organized for the purpose of buying and operating plantations near the station of Rochedo and for establishing a foundry and wood-working shops.

Forged scrip certificates of shares in the Estreito e San Francisco and Chopim railway appeared when these were called in for substitution. The names on the certificates were not on the books of the company and the police have the matter in charge.

New companies are scarce this week, but the old ones are prepared to meet the demands on the market by increasing their capitals. On the 23rd of the Cantareira e Viação Fluminense company decided to increase its capital to 10,000,000\$, and the Industrial de Serrarias a Vapor to 4,000,000\$.

The Banco de Credito Real has also been authorized to sell gold for account of the treasury. Instead of selling its gold to the highest bidder on specified days, which would not only be fair but also the best test of the market price, the minister prefers to make the business more expensive and to give it the character of a favor granted.

On the 24th (although we saw a cartload of it on the afternoon of the 23rd) according to the *Jornal do Commercio* the Treasury sent in gold 2,300,000 to the Banco do Brazil, 200,000 to the Banco da Republica and 1,800,000 to the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil. The first was probably for exchange taken, the second for sale, and the third—

During the first fortnight in April the following companies registered their statutes at the *Junta Commercial* here:

capital	
Docas e Melhoramentos da Bahia.....	50,000,000\$
Bank Metropolitano do Brazil.....	30,000,000
Seguros Brazil Federal.....	10,000,000
Banco Brazil e Londres.....	10,000,000
Melhoramentos da Lagoa e Botafogo.....	10,000,000
Melhoramentos em Sergipe.....	5,000,000
Commercial.....	3,000,000
Empreza União das Industrias Brasileiras.....	2,500,000
Banco dos Funcionarios Publicos.....	2,000,000
Jornalista.....	2,000,000
Progresso Industrial do Espirito Santo.....	1,500,000
Industrial de Tintas Sardinha.....	1,500,000
Banco Incorporador.....	1,000,000
Agriícola e Pastoral Sul e Oeste de Minas.....	500,000
Sauatorio de Barbacena.....	300,000
Cooperativa Fluminense.....	200,000
159,000,000\$	

Banks.	
91 Brazil.....	390
200 do.....	48
1310 do.....	43
200 Br. N. Am.....	400
200 Balsa.....	51
200 do May.....	75
100 Commercial.....	200
16 Commercial.....	67
100 Cr. Movei.....	50
350 do with cons.....	55

Railways and Tramways.	
17 Gerai.....	250
115 do.....	36
Miscellaneous.	
6 Fidei juse.....	210
40 Aliança mil.....	360
75 U. S. Selast.....	205
266 Braz. Territ.....	28
150 Mil. do Maranhão.....	150
100 Tit. e Moag.....	45

April 23.	
1000 Sovereigns.....	13 900
2 Apolices, old.....	972
17 do.....	26
4 do.....	48

Banks.	
1061 Brazil.....	200
100 Balsa.....	51
22 Commercial.....	220
100 Constructor.....	180
100 Cr. Universal.....	150
100 do.....	100
100 Lavaura e Com.....	170
100 do.....	171
1000 Paniz e Rio.....	117
500 Gerai.....	35

Miscellaneous.	
4 Fidei juse.....	210
100 Melh. no Braz.....	140
100 do.....	110
100 do.....	120
100 do.....	121
100 do.....	122
100 do.....	123
100 do.....	124

At the general meeting of shareholders of the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co., held in London on the 31st ult., a dividend of 7% was declared for the past year and £12,400 were carried to account of reserve fund. During the past year 771 houses were added to the company's drainage service, making a total of 33,433. When the suburbs are included, for which the drainage works have just been inaugurated, it is expected that the total number of houses drained will be increased to 39,000.

In Juiz de Fora there is a company organized with a capital of 200,000\$ for the purpose of establishing a new daily paper in that city.

The "Broker Bank" has become the "Union Bank," and the prospects of the shareholders are doubtless greatly improved thereby.

The capital of the Banco de Credito Real in Juiz de Fora is to be increased to 3,000,000\$. For this purpose 12,500 additional shares of 200\$ each will be issued.

The directors of the Banco de Credito Commercial are not ashamed to show in their report that they made 327,000\$ in shares during the latter half of 1890.

A debenture loan for 3,000,000\$, interest 7 per cent, and price of issue 98 per cent, has been raised for the Progresso Industrial do Brazil, spinning and weaving, company.

On the 22nd 5,000 shares in the Promotora de Industrias e Melhoramentos company were offered the public at 25% premium. The public in return offered to take 40,000 shares.

In S. Paulo on the 20th inst, the Companhia Industrial Pyragibú opened its subscription books. The object of this company, whose capital is to be 1,500,000\$, is to deal in building materials.

A startling change of name is that of the Artistica Franco-Hespanhola, a dramatic joint-stock company, which becomes the Industrial e Edificadora Fluminense company, with a capital increased to 500,000\$.

In S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes, a company called Companhia Agricola e Commercial has been organized for the purpose of buying and operating plantations near the station of Rochedo and for establishing a foundry and wood-working shops.

Forged scrip certificates of shares in the Estreito e San Francisco and Chopim railway appeared when these were called in for substitution. The names on the certificates were not on the books of the company and the police have the matter in charge.

New companies are scarce this week, but the old ones are prepared to meet the demands on the market by increasing their capitals. On the 23rd of the Cantareira e Viação Fluminense company decided to increase its capital to 10,000,000\$, and the Industrial de Serrarias a Vapor to 4,000,000\$.

The Banco de Credito Real has also been authorized to sell gold for account of the treasury. Instead of selling its gold to the highest bidder on specified days, which would not only be fair but also the best test of the market price, the minister prefers to make the business more expensive and to give it the character of a favor granted.

On the 24th (although we saw a cartload of it on the afternoon of the 23rd) according to the *Jornal do Commercio* the Treasury sent in gold 2,300,000 to the Banco do Brazil, 200,000 to the Banco da Republica and 1,800,000 to the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil. The first was probably for exchange taken, the second for sale, and the third—

During the first fortnight in April the following companies registered their statutes at the *Junta Commercial* here:

capital	
Docas e Melhoramentos da Bahia.....	50,000,000\$
Bank Metropolitano do Brazil.....	30,000,000
Seguros Brazil Federal.....	10,000,000
Banco Brazil e Londres.....	10,000,000
Melhoramentos da Lagoa e Botafogo.....	10,000,000
Melhoramentos em Sergipe.....	5,000,000
Commercial.....	3,000,000
Empreza União das Industrias Brasileiras.....	2,500,000
Banco dos Funcionarios Publicos.....	2,000,000
Jornalista.....	2,000,000
Progresso Industrial do Espirito Santo.....	1,500,000
Industrial de Tintas Sardinha.....	1,500,000
Banco Incorporador.....	1,000,000
Agriícola e Pastoral Sul e Oeste de Minas.....	500,000
Sauatorio de Barbacena.....	300,000
Cooperativa Fluminense.....	200,000
159,000,000\$	

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 27th, 1891.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (18000) gold.	27 d.
do do do in U. S.	do
do do do in U. S.	do
do do do in U. S.	do
do do do in U. S.	do
do do do in U. S.	do

Bank rate of exchange, official on London today.	17 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).	18 5/8 d.
do do do do (paper).	6 3/4 rs. gold
do do do do in U. S.	do
do do do do in U. S.	do
do do do do in U. S.	do

Value of \$1.00 (24 80) in U. S. in Brazil.	23 1/2 d.
Value of \$1.00 (24 80) in U. S. in Brazil.	23 1/2 d.
Value of \$1.00 (24 80) in U. S. in Brazil.	23 1/2 d.
Value of \$1.00 (24 80) in U. S. in Brazil.	23 1/2 d.
Value of \$1.00 (24 80) in U. S. in Brazil.	23 1/2 d.

EXCHANGE.

April 21—Holidays.

April 22—The banks opened at 17 1/2 in London, but this rate was reduced in the forenoon to 17 1/2, at which the market closed flat. There was not much doing. Bank sterling was reported at 17 1/2. The gold market was reported at 17 1/2 from second hands, and commercial at 17 1/2—17 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 17 1/2—17 1/2 closing with buyers at 17 1/2—17 1/2, sellers at 17 1/2—17 1/2 for cash, buyers at 17 1/2—17 1/2.

April 23—The banks opened at 17 1/2 in London, but without this rate in the afternoon, when 17 1/2 as official, with no rates posted as of the banks. There was very little doing, with bank sterling reported at 17 1/2—17 1/2 and commercial at 17 1/2—17 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 17 1/2—17 1/2 closing with buyers at 17 1/2—17 1/2, sellers at 17 1/2—17 1/2 for cash, buyers at 17 1/2—17 1/2.

April 24—Official rates at the banks were 17 1/2 in London, 248—540 on Paris and 677—680 on Hamburg at 90 days. 2750—2840 on New York at sight. The market was firmer, under the influence of a remittance of nearly £2,000,000 to the Treasury to various banks, a part of which is reported to be against exchange taken. The business done was small in bank sterling at 17 1/2—17 1/2 and repeated paper at 17 1/2, with commercial sterling quoted at 17 1/2—17 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 17 1/2—17 1/2, and closed with buyers at 17 1/2—17 1/2, sellers at 17 1/2—17 1/2 for cash, buyers at 17 1/2—17 1/2.

April 25—Official rates were unchanged at the banks but the market was higher and firmer, with quotations irregular. There was business done to some extent at the extreme of 17 1/2—17 1/2 for bank sterling direct, at 17 1/2—17 1/2 for commercial sterling, and at 17 1/2—17 1/2 for paper, and at 17 1/2—17 1/2 for cash. Sovereigns sold at 17 1/2—17 1/2, and closed with buyers at 17 1/2—17 1/2, sellers at 17 1/2—17 1/2 for cash, buyers at 17 1/2—17 1/2.

April 27—Official rates were unchanged, viz: 17 1/2 in London, 248—540 on Paris and 677—680 on Hamburg at 90 days. 2750—2840 on New York at sight. The market was firmer, under the influence of a remittance of nearly £2,000,000 to the Treasury to various banks, a part of which is reported to be against exchange taken. The business done was small in bank sterling at 17 1/2—17 1/2 and repeated paper at 17 1/2, with commercial sterling quoted at 17 1/2—17 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 17 1/2—17 1/2, and closed with buyers at 17 1/2—17 1/2, sellers at 17 1/2—17 1/2 for cash, buyers at 17 1/2—17 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 20.	34 Apolices, old.....	972
	5 do.....	48
	520 h.C. RL Brazil 90	375
	1050 do.....	36
Banks.		
450 Brazil.....	385	500 Paniz e Rio, pr. 28
1		

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) with corresponding weights and values.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates for vessels leaving Rio de Janeiro.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

—Brazil str. Assi from Newcastle and Teronymo Nebella from Hamburg, arrived here on the 26th and 27th inst.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported for the week: Get lug Helwig, coffee, Port Elizabeth, £400 and Nor lug Fry, coffee, Cape Town, p. t. Nor lugs Maritzburg, Expedit.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 27th, 1891.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, including ship names, origins, arrival dates, and agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing foreign steamers, their destinations, and departure dates.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's. Monthly Dispatch, dated London, March 23rd: COFFEE.—According to the official returns there was an increase last month of over 2,000 tons to the French stocks.

IMPORTS.

The markets have again been quiet. Receipts of flour are considerable, but prices have advanced and the market is reported firm.

Flour.—Receipts have been:

Table showing flour receipts from various sources like Stadfast, Pharos, and Prior.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 4,000 bbls.

Table showing sales and withdrawals for flour.

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

Table listing market prices for various commodities like rice, sugar, and oil.

White Pine.—The market is firm at 115—120 rs. per foot.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. Quotations are unchanged at 6800—7800 per case.

Lard.—Receipts have been 300 kegs per Pharos, 3,150 kegs, 600 cases per Stadfast and 1,400 kegs, 100 cases per Prior.

Codfish.—Receipts nil. Stocks are now estimated at 2,000 packages and the market is steady.

Rice.—The market is firm at 11800—12800 per bag. There have been no receipts.

Bran.—Receipts of foreign nil, and brokers quote city mills bran at 3800—3850 per bag.

Indian Corn.—The No. 1 W. Dresser brings 1,630 bags from San Nicolas. Brokers quote at 6800—6850 per bag, and report the market firm.

Hay.—Receipts are 4,050 bales per Assi and 4,279 bales per W. Dresser, from the River Plate and 200 bales from England. The market is lower again and we may quote, for lots, at 83—85 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations show a slight advance at 580—600 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts are 725 bbls. since our last report and quotations are unchanged at 9800—12800 per bbl. according to marks.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing coal receipts from Ryerson, Haus Thill, and Assi.

Cement.—Receipts have been insignificant and quotations are unchanged viz: British 7800—8800, German 7850—7850 and French 8850—9700 per bbl.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, origins, arrival dates, and agents.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, origins, arrival dates, and agents.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, origins, arrival dates, and agents.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, origins, arrival dates, and agents.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 25th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Agricola do Brazil, Aliança do Brazil, etc.

DEBENTURES.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

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, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mills and industrial companies.

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1891

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Apr 28 Clyde to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, May 6 Tagus to Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, Rotterdam and London, May 18 Clyde to Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.

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

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

The fine Steamer

SEGURANÇA,

Captain BEERS

will sail for

NEW YORK

Tuesday, 19th May

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, MARANHÃO, BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

Passage Rates

Table with columns: Destination, Cabin, Steerage. To Liverpool: \$220 gold, To New York: \$145 gold, & back: \$275 gold.

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Humboldt..... 2nd May

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 1^a de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MCGAW & Co.

82 Rua 1^a de Março.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines SINGER Celebrated Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

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

BRANCH AGENCIES:

List of branch agencies: Nictheroy (38, Rua do Imperador), São Paulo (34 B, Rua da Imperatriz), Bahia (In front of the Elevator), Campos (69, Rua 13 de Maio), Porto Alegre (329, Rua dos Andradas), Buenos Aires (137, Calle Maijô), Rosario (193 1/2, Calle Mend-za), and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.

THE ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY.

Nos. 11 to 19 Cliff Street,

NEW YORK.

Mrs. Canfield & Thompson,

General Agents

of these Celebrated Clocks.

No. 347 Calle Defensa,

BUENOS AIRES.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date. Rimutaka (May 8th), Ruapehu (June 5th).

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TENRIFFER and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro:

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date. Ionic (May 23rd), Tainui (June 20th).

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENRIFFER and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro:

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co. Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date. Sorata (May 3rd), Britannia (May 7th), Potosi (May 31st).

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro:

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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

Table with columns: Destination, 1st-cl., 3rd-cl. Rio-Antwerp, Bremen (500 Marks, 1025000); New York via Bremen (1000, 1508000); Lisbon (500, 708500).

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60.

Rio de Janeiro.

Situations Wanted.

Civil Engineer.

An Engineer, English, A. M. I. C. E., 15 years experience in South America.

Surveying, Designing and Constructing Railway and Hydraulic works.

Apply at 62 Rua de São Pedro, 1st floor.

A German gentleman, who has 15 months city experience since holding position in a highly respectable house, desires a re-engagement anywhere in the Brazil, if possible as correspondent. Thoroughly acquainted with office-work. He speaks and writes English, German, French, Spanish and sufficiently well Portuguese. Highest references. Address Charles Laufer, c/o Laemmets & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

Tired Brain

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A brain food. It increases the capacity for mental labor and acts as a general tonic. It rests the tired brain and imparts thereto new life and vigor.

Dr. Ed. T. JOHNSON, M.R.C.S., 121 Rice-lane, Walton, Liverpool, says: "I have used it with very good results in cases of overtaxed and over-worked brains, one in particular, a schoolmaster, where it acted like a charm."

Dr. JNO. LAMBE, M.R.C.S., West Villa, Shurdington, No. Cheltenham, says: "It produced good results in sick headache and brain prostration, tranquilizing the irritation, giving comfortable sleep."

Descriptive pamphlet post-free on application to

Barnford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Sole Agents

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

8 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Remington Standard Typewriter.



These most perfect writing machines are fitted with the latest improvements and are also adapted for Portuguese writing.

Sole Agents:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, Rua do General Camara.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

ST. JACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.



CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Centa bottle. Directions in 12 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO. Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

New Half-year commencing January.

Large assortment of English Works of Fiction, standard and other, to which recent works of favourite living authors are from time to time added. Also standard works of Travel, Biography, History, Literature, etc.

Leading English Newspapers and Periodicals, pictorial and other, received by earliest mails from Europe also principal Reviews and Magazines, English and American.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Paid in Advance:

30s per annum, with right to four works and two magazines. 18s " " with right to two works and one magazine.

Employers of subscribing firms, banks, etc., admitted for payment of 12s annually, with right to two works and one magazine.

Subscriptions may be paid half-yearly.

Temporary Residents in Rio are entitled to use the Reading Room, without the right of taking out books, for a monthly subscription, paid in advance, of 3s.

All information may be obtained from the Librarian.

Rooms open from 12 noon to 6 p.m., Sundays and Holidays excepted.

53, RUA DOS OURIVES — First Floor.

Typ. ALUNA, 79, Sete de Setembro.