

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9TH, 1891.

NUMBER 23

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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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.

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; 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 2 to 4. Praça General Osorio No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.
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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.

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Rio de Janeiro.

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Manager of Section : CARLOS AMERICO DOS SANTOS.

Cable address : MATER. Postoffice address : Caixa No. 1,074. Telephone : No. 129.

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HAUPT & Co.

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1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorised by Decree No. 10,030)

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June 1891.

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NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION.

Mr Justice Chitty.

In the Matter of the Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil Limited and Reduced.

In the Matter of the Companies Act 1867 and of the Companies Act 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a petition presented to the High Court of Justice Chancery Division on the 26th day of February, 1891, for confirming a special Resolution reducing the capital of the above mentioned Company from £200,000 to £120,000, is directed to be heard before his Lordship Mr Justice Chitty on Saturday the 15th day of August, 1891. Any creditor or shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the reduction of the Capital of the said Company under the above Acts should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. And a copy of the petition may be seen by any creditor or shareholder at the Office of the Company and on payment of the regulated charges for the same a copy will be supplied by the Solicitors under mentioned.

Dated this 25th day of April 1891.
John Wm. Hawkins, *Chief Clerk*
Campbell Reeves & Hooper, 17 Warwick Street,
Regent Street, London, W
and
Solicitors.

No Tribunal Superior de Justiça, Repartição da Chancelaria, 13 Sem. Juiz Chitty.—No assumpto da Companhia The Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil Limited and Reduced.—No assumpto da Lei sobre Companhias de 1867 e da Lei sobre Companhias de 1877.—Por esta presente se dá aviso que uma petição apresentada ao Tribunal Superior de Justiça Repartição da Chancelaria, no dia 16 de Fevereiro de 1891, para confirmar uma deliberação especial reduzindo o capital da Companhia acima mencionada de £200,000 a £120,000, fica a petição apresentada ao Tribunal Superior de Justiça Repartição da Chancelaria, no dia 16 de Agosto de 1891. Qualquer credor ou accionista da Companhia que desejar oppor-se ao fazer-se uma Ordem para a redução do Capital da dita Companhia deobito das Leis acima mencionadas, deverá apresentar-se na occasião de ouvir-se a petição pessoalmente ou por intermédio do seu advogado para esse fim. E se pode ver uma cópia da petição por qualquer credor ou accionista no escriptorio da Companhia e pagando-se os gastos estabelecidos para a mesma, se fornecerá uma cópia pelos advogados aqui abaixo mencionados.

Datado neste dia 25 de Abril de 1891
John W. Hawkins, *Encarregado principal*
Campbell Reeves & Hooper—17 Warwick Street,
London, W
Advogados.

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: 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, JUNE 9th, 1891.

We are glad to state that the project for founding a strangers' non-sectarian hospital in this city has been taken up anew, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The undertaking was checked last year by the rapid increase in the valuation of land, and the committee was unable to obtain a site before the hot season set in. The sad experiences of the past summer have made the enterprise seem more necessary than ever, and it is now proposed to carry it out before the next hot season if it can possibly be done. If the foreign residents here will all unite in assisting the committee, we believe this can be done. The proposition now is not to undertake the erection of a costly edifice, but to construct two or three cheap and isolated buildings on the plan of the barrack hospitals so successfully employed elsewhere. With a good building site which will admit of pleasant surroundings in the way of ornamental gardens, etc., we feel certain that this idea can be made highly successful and may be made the means of propagating newer and better ideas of hospital administration in this country. It is now generally admitted that small and inexpensive hospitals are much better than the large unwieldy institutions which have thus far been constructed, particularly in tropical countries where the climate does

not require the costly heating and ventilating appliances of colder countries. If this idea is adopted the sum required for initiating the hospital will be less than was thought necessary last year. Preparations must also be made for the proposed training school for nurses, which is becoming more than ever necessary. The greatest difficulty was experienced during the past summer in finding nurses to care for the sick, and much of the labor unavoidably fell upon the friends of the patients. The usefulness of the proposed training school can not and will not be questioned, and if the foreign residents of Rio join hands in carrying it into effect we believe that another summer will find us better prepared to take care of our sick.

It would be interesting to know just what is to be done toward giving this city a decent, efficient municipal government. Bad as this government certainly was under the monarchy, it is now immeasurably worse. It has become almost impossible to transact any business there because of the confusion, ignorance and venality which fill its departments. The new men who now fill its offices have neither experience nor good will; they simply serve as obstructions to the performance of even the simplest routine work. In the licence department the work is from four to six weeks behind, and yet the offices close promptly at 2 p. m., and the men employed there dawdle away their four hours of nominal labor smoking and gossiping. There is hardly a man in the whole place who does a good, honest hour's work during the whole day. They can neither give information correctly, nor do they even take the trouble to confess their ignorance politely. And not only this, they have assumed dictatorial powers and are increasing taxes and imposing regulations which have no other source of authority than the arbitrary will of a body of men placed there by the provisional government. Although the national government is now governed by a constitutional president, this city is still governed by a dictatorial *intendencia*. Although this body has no legal status under the constitution, it is enforcing new taxes and increasing old ones in a manner which a spirited people would not submit to for one single moment. We do not know how widely their impositions have been carried, for the residents of this city are accustomed to submit and say nothing, but we do know that our own licence tax has been quadrupled, that an inspection service has been added to the department, and that it took nearly two months with an incredible waste of time in dancing attendance, to secure the desired paper. If this is the improved kind of government the republic proposes to supply, then we have very little to thank the revolution for. No man objects to paying his share of all necessary public expenditures, but there is certainly very little satisfaction in paying salaries to parasites and idlers for attending to the people's public business and then submitting to the delays and incivilities which are the rule in the municipal departments of this city.

Among the many questions which must claim the first attention of Congress is that of public instruction. The constitution has left the question in a very uncertain position. A cabinet position was created by the provisional government for a minister of public instruction, but as the primary control of public schools throughout the country belongs to the states, and to the general government only in regard to schools of the higher grade, there appears to be very little for such a department to do. It has control, however, of

public instruction in this capital, and of the higher grade schools, colleges and institutes throughout the whole country, and may through these instrumentalities do much to improve the school systems left to the control of the states. The alarming high percentage of illiteracy in Brazil, ranging from 80 to 90 per cent. in the various states, renders the question one of vital and urgent importance. A republic can not be created from such a mass of ignorance, and every effort in that direction can only be attended by disorder, class tyranny and failure. It is urgently necessary therefore that immediate steps should be taken to improve the educational facilities and methods of the country so that this large proportion of illiteracy may be reduced. In the first place the jurisdiction of the new ministry should be clearly defined, so that the state governments may understand exactly what is required of them in the matter of creating and maintaining schools. There is so much work to do and so great an expenditure will be required that no time and money should be wasted in duplicate undertakings. For instance, if the general government undertakes to create and maintain normal schools, then the states should not enter into competition with them; and if, on the contrary, the states consider such schools as belonging to their control, then the general government should let them alone. And in the second place, but no less important, the fullest powers and opportunities should be created by Congress for the founding and administration of private institutions of learning. A considerable amount of money has been given to hospitals and asylums in this country, and we have no doubt but that an equally large sum would be given to schools and colleges if the needed incentives were given. To provide for this a legal status must be given to every corporate body controlling such an institution, which must be empowered to administer the estate of the institution, to transfer the administration to a legally chosen successor, to employ and dismiss teachers, to enact by-laws for the government of students, and to grant the diplomas conferred by such institutions elsewhere. And all this should be permitted without the slightest interference from the state. Official examinations should not be imposed, nor should the slightest discrimination ever be shown between the graduates of such an institution and one maintained at public expense. The natural results of such a policy will be to stimulate bequests to educational institutions, and to largely increase their number and efficiency throughout the country.

The question of normal schools has already been discussed in these columns, but it is one of such vital importance that it can not be discussed too often nor too minutely. As a natural consequence of the scarcity of good schools, and of the overwhelming prevalence of illiteracy, there must be very few capable teachers, and very meagre facilities for professional study. Good schools are impossible without good and well-trained teachers, and such teachers are very rarely found where special facilities do not exist for training them. A certain degree of education may of course be provided for without the assistance of normal schools, but if the best results in the shortest period of time are required, then the teachers themselves must be properly trained by competent instructors before entering upon their work. We have already called attention to the wise policy adopted by President Sarmiento twenty years ago for the creation of normal schools in Argentina, and the success of those schools is to-day the noblest monument that he, or any other ruler,

could desire. There has not yet been time enough for them to exercise a controlling influence in Argentine life, for the instruction they give has flowed out among the people rather than among the ruling classes. These schools have already educated thousands of Argentine women who would otherwise have received only the scantiest instruction in the rudiments of an education. And they have educated hundreds, if not thousands, of ambitious young men, who have gone out into the provinces as teachers, or as business men, and whose influence must some day be felt for the regeneration of that country. In view of the fact that the direction of these schools has been almost wholly in the hands of experienced teachers procured in the United States, who have been authorized to employ their own ideas and methods, Brazil might just as easily secure the same results through the same medium. It will be better to create the schools here and send abroad for the teachers, than to send Brazilians elsewhere to study methods, or to await the slow and uncertain development of a national system through an unskillful copying of any foreign system. A well-equipped normal school in the hands of experienced foreign instructors, would be ready at once to train teachers for the primary schools, and would at the same time afford an invaluable opportunity for the education of children by means of the model schools attached. And not only would the country benefit in this way, but also in the improvement in other schools through the higher standards created by such models. More schools and better schools Brazil must have, and in our opinion these can be obtained only through the creation of at least ten fully-equipped normal schools on modern principles. If Congress will provide for these at once, leaving them free to organize their own courses of study and methods of government, and then authorize the employment of at least twenty experienced normal teachers, it will do more for the future development of public instruction in Brazil than can be done in any other way. Let us hope that not only will this be carried out on a liberal scale, but also that it will be enacted without a moment's unnecessary delay.

The report that the government has entered into contracts for the construction of three cruisers in Europe, raises two questions which the Brazilian people ought to take into serious consideration. The first of these is the manifest usurpation of power on the part of the present administration, which this act implies; the second is the policy of expending more money in the increase of the army or navy when the revenues of the country are so much needed in other directions. On the first point, we do not know that the slightest authority exists for the celebration of such contracts. Brazil is now, nominally, under a constitutional government, and the constitution does not authorize the exercise of any such power as this on the part of the executive. The voting of supplies, and the consequent authorization of such contracts, is vested in Congress, and without such a vote the executive has no power to act. If it is true that such contracts have been made, President Deodoro is guilty of an usurpation of power no less flagrant than those which precipitated revolution in Chili. In that case it should be the duty of Congress to demand an explanation at once, and to settle once for all the limitations which the constitution fixes for the exercise of executive power. On the second point, the question is one of sound policy and common sense. No one will dispute the premises that very little use is made of the Brazilian navy, that the credit of the country is not very good at

the present moment, that the revenues are insufficient to meet expenses and maturing obligations, and that no danger threatens the country from without. If the government desires to re-establish the credit of the nation and to secure an equilibrium in the budget, then economies must be enforced in every department, and every unnecessary expense must be cut off. As the country is not threatened with war, and the Argentines are too weak and impoverished to threaten trouble for many years to come, there is absolutely no necessity whatever for any new military and naval expenditures. The naval vessels already possessed by the nation rarely ever leave their anchorages in this port, and the officers render no useful service to the country. On the contrary, the military element is a constant source of disorder and political discord. As the chief element of strength of every nation is to be found in its wealth and sound credit, the Brazilian people should devote every energy in that direction, in the development of commerce and industry, in the reduction of their public debts, and in the recovery of their good credit abroad. New naval vessels can serve no other purpose than that of useless display, and the money can be used to much better purpose in other directions.

The situation in Argentina has now reached a point where complete bankruptcy seems to be almost unavoidable. During the past week the price of sovereigns went above \$22, a panic occurred and a "run" was made on the foreign banks, and five of these had to close their doors. Happily the suspension of at least three of these was only temporary, but the incident shows on how unstable a foundation the credit of the country now stands. To remedy these difficulties, all the politicians had to suggest was a general suspension of payments (*moratorium*) for six months and a suspension of interest on the foreign debt. According to the telegram the *comercio* recommended the last named step, but we can hardly credit the statement. As a rule the leading merchants in all countries are not in favor of repudiation; they know how to appreciate the value of good credit, and they would therefore be the very last to recommend a measure which could have no other result than the complete ruin of a country's credit in the financial centres of the world. In our opinion, the Argentines have at last reached a point where one of two courses must be chosen—either complete national bankruptcy and disgrace, or the immediate overthrow of the corrupt rings which have been misgoverning and robbing the country, and the confiscation of their ill-gotten wealth for the benefit of the public treasury. To do this, the honest men of the country must come to the front, whatever may be the cost and risk, and must divest themselves of all false sentiment in regard to the prosecution of the men who have brought so rich and promising a country to such sore straits. There is now no compromise possible. The corrupt elements have had their opportunities to evade the consequences of their extravagance and dishonesty and to save the situation by compromise and further credit operations, but have signally failed. The whole world knows what they have done and how they have done it, and it is idle to suppose that they can secure any further assistance. The Rocas and Celmans have had their day, and even the Pellegrinis no longer command confidence. If the Argentine people desire to rehabilitate themselves, they must now resort to heroic measures and turn the whole corrupt horde out of office. Rigid economy and strict honesty may yet save Argentina from ruin, but nothing else will!

From the *Chilian Times*, April 29th.

CHILIAN DICTATORSHIP.

The Senate met on Friday and after some formal business had been disposed of Don Cárlos Bombal was elected vice-secretary. Senator Ilanuez then obtained the floor, and, in a speech intended to be an exposition of the causes that have brought about the revolution, introduced a bill of indemnity, of which the following is a translation: "Honorable Chamber: The joint-committee of Senators and Deputies appointed to draft a bill to reform the constitution, in initiating its labors, has believed it to be its duty previously to present to Congress the bill I have the honor to lay on the table. One honorable Senator and one honorable Deputy has been appointed to state verbally in each house the antecedents of the bill. Taking into consideration the extraordinary circumstances created in the republic by the revolutionary movement which broke out on January 7th last, and considering that it has been the bounden duty of the President of the republic to preserve order and to cause the constitution to be observed, in conformity with the 72nd article of this charter, the following bill is agreed to:

"Art. 1.—All the acts executed by the government since the before-mentioned date until the present time, in so much as they may have been contrary, in a normal situation of the republic, to the constitution and laws, are hereby legalized.

"Art. 2.—Pending the complete pacification of the country, the President of the republic may arrest and transport persons from one part of the territory to another, determining their place of residence, or changing it if it should be necessary; augment the sea and land forces to the number that circumstances may require; expend the public revenue without being limited by estimates; to procure money by pledging the credit of the state, rendering account to congress; declare the territory of the republic in a state of siege in the parts that may be considered necessary; to appoint and dismiss public employes without restrictions, and suspend or limit the right of meeting and the liberty of the press."

The bill passed a first reading and the minister of the interior thanked the Senate in the name of the President of the republic, and on behalf of himself and colleagues, for the promptitude with which the bill had been passed on the first reading. The second reading was then proceeded with, and the first article was amended to read "from January 1st" in lieu of "January 7th," and to the second article there was added the following section: "The President of the republic shall render opportunity in the customary form, an account of the expenditure caused by the war." A third article was passed to the effect that the bill shall become law from the date of its publication in the *Diario Oficial*.

THE ARGENTINE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Argentine school system is embedded in the national constitution, which provides that Congress shall have power to decree plans for general and university education, and requires that the constitution of each province shall provide for primary education. In harmony with this organic law the several provinces have made some provision for common or primary schools. Congress has found some legislation necessary, and also makes some appropriations where the provincial fund is insufficient for the primary schools. Some municipalities are charged with the maintenance and supervision of primary schools. The grade of these public schools depends upon their locality, those in which the most branches are taught and which are supplied with the most efficient teachers being in the most advanced provinces, and generally in the cities. The presence of normal schools and colleges in the provincial capitals stimulates the interest of the citizens in their common schools. The number of pupils in attendance throughout the republic in 1864 has been placed at 39,000; the number reported for 1888 was 175,239.

The number of these public schools, called fiscal where supported by public funds, increased from 1515 in 1884 to 2263 in 1888. Of the latter, 34 were schools of application, in which the pupils must pass in the common branches, and, in addition, study French, geometry, civil government, and some of the natural sciences; and the girls are also taught sewing, embroidery, and domestic economy. 12,915 pupils were in these schools in 1888. Under the general classification of public schools in 1884, there were reported the 1515 fiscal schools, 41 connected with charitable institutions, 32 maintained by religious orders, and 364 private schools—in all 2094—with an attendance of 104,139 in the fiscal schools, and 41,521 in the others—total number, 145,660. Of these, 70,187 were males, and 68,473 females. The increase of attendance in the fiscal schools from 1884 to 1888 was 71,100. There are private schools more or less closely connected with the Protestant churches, and the Methodist mission maintains a school at a mission station. The school age for the fiscal

schools is from six to fourteen, inclusive. Basing an estimate on the enumeration of 1884, the present school population approximates 600,000, and the attendance less than 40 per cent. of this population.

In 1871, after Dr. Sarmiento's return from the United States, he secured the establishment of a system of normal schools, the declared purpose of which is to give practical instruction in teaching. The first normal school was opened at Paraná, the capital of Entre Rios, in 1871. There are now two—one for boys and one for girls—in each of the fourteen provincial capitals, except Cordova, which has three; and in addition to these there are five in Buenos Aires, the national capital—in all thirty-four. Dr. Sarmiento was also instrumental in introducing into these schools teachers from the United States. At the present time about forty American ladies are employed in them, receiving a liberal compensation, and commanding high respect. The schools of application are so few that much of the work prescribed for them is really done in the normal schools. This course must be studied before passing to the normal department, in which there are three years' training with specific reference to teaching—professional training. Those who receive public aid must teach three years.

The normal schools, in support and administration, are national institutions, but they are entirely distinct from the national colleges. Of these there are fifteen; one in each of the provinces, in most instances at the capital, and one at Buenos Aires. As the name imports, these also belong to and are maintained by the general government. Such students as desire it may be accommodated with rooms and boarding in the college buildings. These buildings are fine structures, in harmony with the public pride in the educational enterprises of the nation. In the provision for classes the fifteen buildings will accommodate about twelve thousand scholars. There is a six years' course of study, embracing history, geography, elementary and higher mathematics, chemistry, physics, natural history, political economy, ancient and modern languages, literature, music, drawing, book-keeping, etc. The aggregate attendance is about two thousand, and one-fifth of these attend in Buenos Aires. Only a few, comparatively, have completed the course of study; the large proportion study two or three years, and then engage in other pursuits.—*Bishop Walden in Harper's Magazine for May.*

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

SECRETARY'S ELEVEN VS. CAPTAIN'S ELEVEN

The above match was played on Sunday, May 31st, and resulted in a win for the former by 15 runs, Messrs. Barber and Caley playing well for their 48 and 23, respectively.

"SECRETARY'S ELEVEN."

First Innings.	Second Innings.
C. W. Young, b. Elworthy 3	ct. Lloyd, b. Fussell 17
A. C. E. Skeby, hit wicket 1	ct. Ashton, b. Fussell 12
H. Ashton 1	b. Fussell 12
P. S. Barber, b. Ashton 4	ct. & b. Fussell 11
F. H. Gepp, b. Elworthy 1	b. Elworthy 11
E. Wyard, b. Ashton 5	b. Elworthy 11
H. F. Caley, b. Fussell 23	b. Elworthy 11
F. J. Colbourne, b. Ashton 0	b. Fussell 11
W. T. Orler, b. Ashton 6	b. Elworthy 11
A. C. E. Skeby, b. Ashton 2	b. Elworthy 11
R. A. Sandell, b. Elworthy 3	not out 11
J. O'Doherty, not out 0	b. Fussell 11
Bess 1	1
Wide Balls 3	3
No Balls 1	1
Total 97	Total 54

"CAPTAIN'S ELEVEN."

A. G. Tweedie, b. Orler 38
J. W. Elworthy, b. Orler 5
E. M. Sanderson, b. Barber 6
H. Fussell, b. Barber 6
A. E. Dewar, b. Barber 6
J. Ashton, b. Barber 6
C. Lloyd, b. Orler 2
A. Self, ct. Young, b. Orler 10
H. Barn, run out 3
H. Barton, ct. Young, b. Orler 8
P. Barclay, not out 4
Bess 5
Leg Bess 1
Total 82

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th says that the Chilian revolutionists will deliver up the *Itata* and her cargo to the American authorities.

—Bolivia is certainly a model state. According to a Buenos Aires telegram, President Arce recently called a student in the street who neglected to salute him, whereupon the university protested. The next telegram will probably advise us of the shooting of every professor and student in the institution. The dignity of the President must be protected, no matter what it costs!

—The great hydropathic hotel built by the National company in Montevideo, but which was never completed and opened, is to be sold at judicial auction this month. We believe the furniture was in the Montevideo custom-house not long ago, under an embargo.

—President Pellegrini is reported to have recently made the following statement to a representative of the *Nacional*: "I declare for the thousandth time, and I am tired of repeating it, that the executive power will not decree either *caro foroso* or any new issue of notes. With the care and zeal which duty imposes upon me, I have studied and am studying these vital questions, seeking the best solution, with no other interest than that of the country, but I require the assistance of sound opinion, not carried away by hallucinations, in order to attain the results which the whole country desires."

—The municipal bakery has been suppressed by the Intendente, in view of a petition addressed to him by the leading bakers of the city, in which they undertake to study the interests of the public as well as their own and to supply good bread by weight at reasonable prices. Dr. Carrasco has doubtless been guided by a sense of justice in listening to this petition and in acting upon it and he is none the less deserving of public thanks for the intelligent zeal he has displayed in securing the desirable results to which we refer.—*Argentine News* [Rosario].

DEBT COLLECTIONS IN PARÁ.

The official documents on which our comments of May 19th were based, are as follows, the plaintiffs thinking it advisable to give them the widest possible publicity.

PARÁ, 17 de Janeiro de 1891.

Amigo e Sr. Rudolph Zietz.

Presente.

Tendo sido encarregado por V. S., como procurador dos Srs. Bieher & Co, de Londres, da defesa das duas causas abaixo mencionadas, e desobediendo V. S. dar aos seus committentes uma noticia minuciosa do andamento das ditas causas, venho por meio desta carta expor-lhe o seguinte: Sobre a causa da liquidação forçada com a *Companhia União Commercial*, ha o seguinte: Esta companhia ou sociedade anonima foi fundada em Janeiro de 1884 com o capital de *dos mil contos de réis*, tendo por fim o commercio de compra e venda no mercado, de generos do paz, e a exportação por conta de terceiros ou propria, quando não tiver ordens de conta alheia.

As chamadas foram feitas até 35 % do capital. D'estes 35 % parte não foi paga ainda, ficando por tanto a parte dos 35 % a arrecadar, e mais ainda 65 % do capital, 1,300 contos do capital responsavel pelas dividas da sociedade.

As dividas pótem no total sommar em 4 a 5 mil libras, incluindo o credito de £ 2,700 dos Srs. Bieher & Co.

Em Fevereiro de 1889 fui encarregado de promover a questão da liquidação forçada. Depois de ter procurado debalde, conciliar este negocio sem demanda, requeri a liquidação forçada da sociedade perante o Juiz do Commercio, e este depois de ter procedido ás diligencias legais, decretou por sentença a liquidação forçada, e sendo as partes insatisfeitas da sentença, não foi interposto recurso algum, e passou em julgado, como consta do documento n. 1.

Decorrido bastante tempo e feita a arrecadação dos livros e mais papeis da sociedade, aconteceu darem-se mudanças de Juizes, o que occasionou a demora da conclusão da causa, dando-se tambem neste tempo a morte do escrivão Bandeira que era do feito, o processo ficou paralyzado devido a estes acontecimentos imprevistos.

Removidos os obstaculos expostos, foram os autos preparados e subtrio a conclusão do Juiz do Commercio, para conforme manda a lei, o Juiz nomear os syndicos, para promoverem a liquidação final da massa; porém o Juiz em lugar de fazer a nomeação dos syndicos, como era de esperar, revogou ex-officio o despacho ou sentença que decretou a liquidação forçada da companhia, que tinha passado em julgado, e ordenou que se proseguisse na liquidação amigavel; como do documento n. 2.

No despacho que mandou sustar o andamento da causa, encontra-se um considerando que não tem precedencia e não é regular ou legal, no qual diz o Juiz, que tendo os Srs. Bieher & Co. recebido durante o tempo da liquidação amigavel pagamentos por conta, haviam assim reconhecido a legalidade da dita liquidação.

Esta razão não é de valor; porque tendo cessado esses pagamentos por conta inteiramente e por muito tempo, os credores Bieher & Co., sentindo-se prejudicados com semelhante demora, requererão a liquidação judicial e forçada como lhes permitia a lei, para serem pagos, visto que se assim não fizessem ficariam talvez na contingencia de nunca mais serem embolsados. Entendo que o despacho ou sentença que mandou sustar o andamento da causa não é juridico, e pelo contrario foi proferido contra lei expressa e os principios da

sciencia do direito; entretanto para garantir o direito dos Srs. Bieber & Co., não me conformei com a sentença do Juiz do Commercio, e requeri appellação para o Tribunal da Relação, a qual foi deferida e os autos subirão para o dito Tribunal, onde vão ter andamento.

A causa contra Frederico Pond: Elle reconheceu ser devedor aos Srs. Bieber & Co., da quantia de £5,000 por conta da qual pagou £600, o que tudo está provado com as cartas escriptas pelo proprio Fred. Pond e recibos passados por conta e minutas d'estes fornecidas por elle.

Em Maio de 1889, tomei conta d'esta questão. Em Junho chamei Pond a conciliação perante o Juiz de Paz, onde não appareceu, e em seguida intentei acção perante o Juiz do Commercio. O advogado de Pond, allegou que a causa não era commercial e sim civil, e sendo decidido que a causa era civil, a despeito de estar provado com documentos que a divida era proveniente de transações commerciaes, e que os credores eram commerciantes; fiz remetter os autos para o Juiz do Civil em obediencia á decisão dos tribunales e ali correu a causa seus termos (Documento n. 3). Conclusos os autos o Juiz do Civil proferiu sentença absolvendo Pond, (Documento n. 4.) sobre fundamento de que sendo o pedido excedente a quantia de lei (um conto e duzentos mil réis) fundada na Ordenação Livro 3.º Título 59, do anno de 1793 que semelhante divida só podia ser provada por escriptura publica.

Entretanto o réo não negou a divida, pois serviu-se de subterfugios deixando visivelmente ver a confissão da verdade.

Da sentença appellei para o Tribunal da Relação onde vou dar andamento á questão.

Seu intento de offender aos Juizes, vejo n'estes dois casos uma prova da maneira frouxa porque é administrada a justiça entre nós. As leis são boas, porém a sua execução é sofanizada, para serem applicadas conforme a posição das partes contendoras. E' este o resumo do estado dos negocios de que estou encarregado, e pôde V. S. fazer uso d'esta minha carta como lhe convier.

Sou com estima De Vme. Am.º, Cr.º e Obr.º. { Estamp. } ANTO R. DE SZA UCHOA. { p. lha }

Reconheço a assignatura supra digo, retro. Pará, 21 de Janeiro de 1891. Em testemunho de verdade.

O tabelião JAYME AUGUSTO OLIVEIRA DA GAMA.

I, Septimus Brocklehurst Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul in Pará hereby certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of Sr. Jayme Augusto Oliveira da Gama, Notary Public, and as such is entitled to full faith and credence in testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal of office at Pará this twenty-second day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

{ Stamp } SEPTIMUS BROCKLEHURST, { and Seal } Acting Consul.

DOCUMENTO I.

Cópia tirada do jornal A Provincia do Pará (No. 3,861), com data de 2 de Abril de 1889

EDITAES.

LIQUIDAÇÃO FORÇADA DA COMPANHIA UNÃO.

O doutor José de Araujo Roso Danin, official da imperial ordem da Rosa, juiz de direito do commercio da comarca da capital de Belém do Pará, por S. M. a quem Deus guarda, etc.

Faço saber aos que o presente edital virem, que por parte de Bieber & Companhia, representados por seu advogado, me foi apresentada a petição de theor seguinte: Illustrissimo senhor doutor juiz de direito do commercio.— Dizeem Bieber & Companhia, negociantes estabelecidos em Londres, que são credores da companhia em sociedade anonyma, estabelecida n'esta cidade sob a denominação de Companhia União Commercial, da importancia de £2,673,172, como mostram pela conta corrente junta, e cartas da directoria da Companhia que receberam este credito, e do encarregado da liquidação amigavel capitão Joaquim Rodrigues Roxo, e não tendo os supplicantes podido receber esta importancia, e tendo a dita companhia cessado os seus pagamentos, não só para com os supplicantes, como para com outros credores, querem os supplicantes justificar perante V. S., de conformidade com a lei das sociedades anonymas, o allegado n'esta petição affirm de que provado quanto basta, se dignar V. S. decretar por sentença a liquidação forçada ou judicial da dita companhia. Os supplicantes offercem como testemunhas, os negociantes Ernest Schramm, William Brambeer e Alberto Augusto da Costa, e requerem a. v. s., se dignar mandar, que distribuída esta, sejam citados os directores da dita companhia José Ayres Watrin, Barão de Gondoriz e Joaquim Rodrigues Roxo, para assistirem á justificação, no dia, lugar e hora que V. S. for servido designar com pena de revelia; pelo que espero receber mercê. Com 7 documentos e uma procuração. Pará, 18 de Março de 1889. Por procuração junta Antonio Raulino de Souza Uchoa. Estava uma estampilha de duzentos réis devidamente inutilizada. Na mesma petição dei o

seguinte despacho: Distribuída autoda, como requer, designando o escriptivo dia e hora, Belém, 18 de Março de 1889.—R. Danin. E sendo distribuída ao escriptivo que este subscreeve, foi procedida a justificação, sendo-me depois os autos conclusos, n'elles proferi a sentença do theor seguinte: Proceedi á justificação a vista dos documentos de fls. 3 a 15, e depoimentos de fls. 28 v. a 30, e visto estar provada a hypothese 2ª do artigo 97 do decreto n. 8821 de 30 de Dezembro de 1882, hei por declarada a liquidação forçada da sociedade anonyma — Companhia União Commercial — de conformidade com o n. 2 do artigo 98 do decreto citado. Publique-se esta sentença como determina o artigo 101 do mesmo decreto. Custas pela justificação. Belém, 30 de Março de 1889.—José de Araujo Roso Danin. E portanto hei por declarada a liquidação forçada da sociedade anonyma — Companhia União Commercial. E para que chegue ao conhecimento de todos mandei fazer tres de igual theor, que serão afixados, um em cada das portas da sala das audiencias, na praça do commercio, outro na junta commercial e publicado pela imprensa. Dado e passado em Belém do Pará, 10 de Abril de 1889. Eu Raimundo Bandeira escriptivo o subscreevi.—(Assignado) José de Araujo Roso Danin.— Está conforme. O escriptivo Raimundo Bandeira.

Declaro que esta é uma copia exacta do edital da liquidação forçada da Companhia União.

{ Estamp. } Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891. { p. lha. } ANTO R. DE S. UCHOA.

Reconheço a assignatura do Dr. Antonio Raulino de Souza Uchoa. Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.

Em testemunho de verdade. O tabelião

JAYME AUGUSTO OLIVEIRA DA GAMA.

I, Septimus Brocklehurst Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul in Pará hereby certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of Jayme Augusto Oliveira da Gama Notary Public and as such is entitled to full faith and credence in testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal of office at Pará this thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

{ Stamp } SEPTIMUS BROCKLEHURST, { and Seal } H. B. M. Acting Consul.

DOCUMENTO II.

Tendo o Dr. Juiz do Commercio (Roso Danin) declarado a liquidação forçada da Companhia União Commercial, a requerimento dos credores Bieber & Co., e tendo a sentença passada em julgado sem opposição dos liquidantes que não interporão recurso algum no prazo legal, e tendo os requerentes Bieber & Co., pedido a continuação dos termos da liquidação, mandou o Juiz que lhe fossem conclusos os autos e n'elles proferio a sentença seguinte, muitos mezes depois revogando a sentença da liquidação forçada (ex-officio) porque nada requererão os liquidantes no sentido da dita sentença que é a seguinte.

SENTENÇA:

Vistos estes autos, &c. Considerando que as sociedades anonymas podem ser dissolvidas amigavelmente, art. 77 do Decreto n. 8821 de 30 de Dezembro de 1882, por deliberação d'Assembléa Geral; Considerando que pela acta de fl. 33 a 34 se vê que foi por deliberação da Assembléa Geral que a sociedade União Commercial se liquidou amigavelmente, tendo sido por ella em virtude do art. 86 do citado Decreto, nomeado liquidante o capitão Joaquim Rodrigues Roxo, que procedeu de conformidade com os numeros 1 e 2 do art. 88 como consta dos livros apresentados em juizo; Considerando que os credores Bieber & Co., que hoje requerem a liquidação forçada se conformarão com a liquidação amigavel, decretada pela Assembléa Geral.

Considerando que desde o anno de 1885 em que teve lugar a deliberação da Assembléa continuará os requerentes a receber do liquidante nomeado pela dita Assembléa quantias por conta do seu credito, (documentos de fl. 3) reconhecendo assim a legalidade da nomeação do mesmo com o qual sempre se corresponderão; documento de fl. 14 e 15.

Considerando por tanto em tudo isto, e mais que dos autos consta, julgo improcedente o requerimento dos credores Bieber & Co., e mando que se entreguem os livros e mais papéis que existem em Juizo ao liquidante nomeado pela Assembléa Geral Capitão Joaquim Rodrigues Roxo, ficando salvos aos requerentes o seu direito contra o liquidante. Custas pelos requerentes.

Pará, 7 de Abril de 1890. (Assignado) José d'ARAÚJO ROSO DANIN.

Declaro que esta é uma copia fiel por mim tirada da sentença do Juiz do Commercio constante dos autos.

{ Estamp. } Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891. { p. lha. } ANTO R. DE S. UCHOA.

Reconheço a assignatura supra. Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.

Em testemunho de verdade. O tabelião,

JOAQUIM AUGUSTO OLIVEIRA DA GAMA.

I, Septimus Brocklehurst Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul in Pará hereby certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of Jayme Augusto Oliveira da Gama Notary Public and as such is entitled to full faith and credence in testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal of office at Pará this thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

{ Stamp } SEPTIMUS BROCKLEHURST, { and Seal } H. B. M. Acting Consul.

DOCUMENTO III

Cópia do Depoimento do Réo

As tres dias do mez de Junho de mil oitocentos e noventa, n'esta cidade do Pará, na sala das audiencias do Juiz do Civil, Dr. José d'Araujo Roso Danin, comigo escriptivo do seu cargo, presente o réo Frederico Pond, que disse ter de idade quarenta annos, casado, empregado no commercio, brasileiro, residente á rua do Conselheiro João Alfredo e que é o proprio de que se trata n'esta causa, o dito Juiz lhe deleriu o juramento dos Santos Evangelhos, em um livro dos mesmos, e lhe encarregou que sem dolo nem malicia depozesse sobre o libello de fl. tres. E recebido por elle o juramento assim prometteo cumprir e sendo perguntado respondeu: no 1º artigo do libello, que não. Ao 2º respondeu que pagou indevidamente a Rud. Zietz seiscentas libras sterlingas por conta de uma importancia que dizem os autores Bieber & Co. serem credores d'elle réo. Que não pôde diser se tem em seu poder um recibo igual á copia que se acha a fl. dezesseis destes autos. Ao 3º respondeu, que não deve as quatro mil e quatrocentas libras sterlingas de que trata este artigo, e que não se lembra se escreveu as cartas de fl. 13 a fl. 19. Ao 4º respondeu: que depois de ter dado as seiscentas libras de que falla acima, indevidamente, não deo mais importancia alguma. Disse mais que a respeito d'esta divida nada tratou com Franck da Costa, que era procurador dos autores segundo estes dizem. Disse mais que elle respondente nunca teve transacções commerciaes com os autores, e nem nunca se constituiu devedor a estes autores Bieber & Co. E nada mais disse nem lhe foi perguntado dando-se por fado este depoimento que sendo lido e achado conforme assignou com o Juiz e parte. Eu Benjamin Ferreira Valle, escriptivo que escrevi.

Declaro que esta é uma copia fiel por mim tirada dos autos d'acção entre partes Bieber & Co. e Fred. Pond.

{ Estamp. } Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891. { p. lha. } ANTO R. DE S. UCHOA.

Reconheço a assignatura supra. Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.

Em testemunho de verdade. O tabelião,

JAYME AUGUSTO OLIVEIRA DA GAMA.

I, Septimus Brocklehurst Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul in Pará hereby certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of Jayme Augusto Oliveira da Gama, Notary Public, and as such is entitled to full faith and credence in testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal of office at Pará this thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

{ Stamp } SEPTIMUS BROCKLEHURST, { and Seal } H. B. M. Acting Consul.

DOCUMENTO IV

Cópia da sentença proferida na causa de Bieber & Co. com Frederico Pond.

Vistos estes autos de acção ordinaria civil em que são autores Bieber & Co., negociantes estabelecidos em Londres e réo Frederico Pond, tendo sido julgada em ultima instancia a excepção de incompetencia do Juizo Commercial para n'elle ser proposta a presente acção, vierão os autores com o libello de fl. 4 allegando que das transacções commerciaes que teve com o réo resultou ficar esse a dever-lhes a quantia de 5,000 libras sterlingas e que por conta do seu debito deu 600 libras ficando devendo 4,400 libras sterlingas, como consta dos autos, nada mais tendo dado por conta pelo que pedem a condemnação do réo nessa importancia, juros da mora e custas, protestando pelo depoimento do mesmo réo. Veio este com a contrariação de fl. 62, allegando que a divida é superior á taxa da lei e como tal só pôde ser provada por escriptura publica; que os autores não junião esta escriptura e por este motivo deve ser absolvido e condemnados os autores nas custas.

Replicando os autores por negação a fl. 62 v. correu a causa seus termos até final.

O que tudo visto e examinado. Considerando que decidido como foi pelo accordado de fl. 58 que esta acção não é commercial deve ella ser julgada pela competência do Juizo civil;

Considerando que sendo o pedido dos autores de 4,400 libras sterlingas é superior á taxa da Ordenação, Livro terceiro, titulo 59 e Alvará de 30 de Outubro de 1793;

Considerando que a citada ordenação exige que a prova de tal pedido seja feita exclusivamente por escriptura publica e essa disposição comprehendem

todos os tratos, composição, compras, promessas, etc.

Considerando que o réo em seu depoimento nega a divida, e além de não lhe terem sido apresentadas, quando depoz, as cartas originaes de fl. 71 e 78, não está elle comprehendido na excepção estabelecida pelo paragrapho 15 da citada ordenação.

Considerando portanto que os autores não apresentão prova juridica de seu pedido, julgo os mesmos autores careceados de acção intentada e os condemnos nas custas.

Belém, 22 de Outubro de 1890. (Assignado) JOSÉ D'ARAÚJO ROSO DANIN.

Declaro que esta copia foi tirada por mim dos autos.

{ Estamp. } Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891. { p. lha. } ANTO R. DE S. UCHOA.

Reconheço a assignatura supra. Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.

Em testemunho de verdade. O tabelião,

JAYME AUGUSTO OLIVEIRA DA GAMA.

I, Septimus Brocklehurst Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul at Pará do hereby certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of Jayme Augusto Oliveira da Gama Notary Public and as such is entitled to full faith and credence in testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and seal of office at Pará this thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

{ Stamp } SEPTIMUS BROCKLEHURST, { and Seal } H. B. M. Acting Consul.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the city of Pelotas there is a woman 103 years old.

—Work on the Quixadá reservoir has been suspended for want of cement.

—The president of Paraná was inaugurated on the 3rd inst.

—In Santos the police is investigating an alleged forgery to the amount of 12,000\$.

—Within three or four months 50,000 immigrants are expected to arrive in S. Paulo.

—In the Pernambuco legislature the 2nd discussion of the constitution began on the 2nd inst.

—In Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, there died on the 28th ult. a woman said to be 117 years old.

—There were 17 votes in favor of a single legislative chamber in the legislature of Minas Geraes.

—It is thought that the state constitution of Minas Geraes will be adopted before the 20th of this month.

—In the parish of S. Sebastião, municipal district of Campos, there were three murders on the 31st ult.

—The Paraná legislature has adopted Gen. Aguiar Lima as a citizen of the state. An "honorary citizen" of a state is good!

—The election in Bahia on the 5th excited little interest. There is said to be no doubt of the election of Dr. Galvão Queiroz.

—The governor of Pará gave a breakfast on the 3rd inst. to Lieut. Sawyer, U. S. commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition.

—In the Espirito Santo legislature the contestants were deterred from discussing the elections, and the government candidates were all seated.

—The legislature of Minas Geraes has adopted a constitutional provision requiring a competitive examination for the appointment of Judges.

—Dr. Mesquita Barros, son-in-law of Visconde de Ouro Preto, was robbed of a valuable gold watch at Juiz de Fora on the 1st inst.

—The Mercantile of S. Paulo, says that it is probable that Dr. Americo Braziliense will not take charge of the portfolio of finance.

—A Ceará telegram of the 2nd inst. says that there have been many deaths from yellow fever at Caio Prado, a little town on the extension of the Baturité railway.

—The rainfall in the capital of Ceará from January to May inclusive was 688 millimeters, or 673 millimeters less than in the corresponding period of 1890.

—The *Intelligencer* of the 27th ult. says that it was reported in Bagé, where that paper is published, that a detachment of sixty soldiers had been sent from Jaquarião to arrest Gen. Astrogilho.

—The majority of the S. Paulo congressional delegation (*oppositonistas*) gave a dinner to Admiral Wandenkolk at the Hotel de França, São Paulo, on the 4th inst. The principal speakers were very outspoken in their denunciations of the present national government.

—The long continued *secca* in the interior districts of Bahia has led to the organization of several small enterprises for the supply of potable water to various towns and villages of the interior. The prices charged are low and the enterprises are worthy of every encouragement.

—Among the members of the Rio de Janeiro legislature there is circulating a paper requesting Dr. Fonseca Hermes to withdraw his resignation of the seat of deputy in the federal congress. We had forgotten that he had resigned and had almost forgotten that he had ever been a deputy.

The editor of the *Republica* of Curitiba has been challenged by a member of the Paraná legislature.

On the 3rd inst. the Ceará constitution was approved in 5th discussion and sent to the engraving committee.

Gov. Portella has granted an exclusive privilege to Visconde da Cruz Alta for establishing a Casino in Petropolis.

One workman was killed and several wounded in blasting rock on the 4th inst. at a quarry belonging to the Companhia Industrial in Santos.

In the Rio Grande do Norte legislature the friends of the government are quarrelling over the election of governor and lieutenant-governor.

A violent wind and hail storm in the vicinity of Jaboticatubas, Minas Geraes, caused considerable damage to the crops and killed chickens, hogs and even a calf.

A proposal has been submitted to the S. Paulo *intendencia* for the construction of swimming tanks, hotel, restaurant, public garden, etc., in the neighborhood of the Ponte Grande in that city.

The Espirito Santo constituent assembly was formally opened and organized on the 6th inst. Its first act was to elect a governor, the lucky man being the Barão de Monjardim.

A Pará telegram of the 4th inst. says that the manager of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro in that city had been wounded with a revolver shot by the book-keeper of the Companhia Industrial.

The Minas Geraes assembly has voted to refer the question of moving the capital to the next legislature, which is to select a special commission to study the proposed removal and report to the second legislature.

Those who have been a little backward in coming forward to bid for the Ypanema iron works, will be allowed just one more chance. The opening of the tenders—if there are any—has been postponed to the 14th inst.

There were 99 deaths from yellow fever in Santos during the month of May. It is stated that, notwithstanding the cool weather, the number of cases has increased. On the 5th inst. there were 138 patients in the hospital.

At the election held in S. Paulo on the 4th inst. Drs. Jesuino Cardoso and Rodolpho de Miranda were chosen deputies to the federal Congress. The only opposition candidate, Dr. Carmo Cintra, received very few votes.

Among the rules adopted by the S. Paulo legislature are the following: Members will not receive pay for the days on which they are absent; no debate will be closed as long as there is any member who wishes to speak; the vote will be nominal whenever any member shall demand it.

The people of Santa Catharina are complaining of the quarantine service at Desterro, which is described as vexatious and productive of excessive delays in the delivery of goods. The treatment at the *lazeretto* is said to be very bad. Scandalous thefts of goods in the quarantine station are also the subject of bitter complaint.

On the 2nd inst. the Paraná legislature, following the example of those of Rio de Janeiro and Ceará, elected the governor of the state before adopting a constitution. The governor elected is Senator Generoso Marques dos Santos. It is a very singular idea of constitutional government, to say the least.

Better late than never. Dr. Jesuino Marcondes, the last monarchial president of Paraná, has at last discovered what a good administrator he was, for the legislature of that state has just congratulated him on his administration. Perhaps, when congress meets, it will pass a vote of thanks to the Emperor. "Sebastianism" seems to be coming fashionable.

On the 22nd ult., at a political meeting at the house of Visconde de Pelotas, Porto Alegre, it was resolved to issue a protest against the manner in which the election on the 5th was conducted in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. This document will recite at length the acts of fraud and violence that vitiated that election. This should have been done in all the states, as without some display of public spirit, there is little hope for any improvement in the political condition of the country.

The vice-governor of Alagoas seems to be just a little tricky. He first adjourned the constituent assembly to June 10th against the wishes of a majority of the deputies, and now, when these same deputies are absent, he suddenly revokes his former decree and calls the assembly to meet on the 8th, giving only a day's notice. The vice-governor wants to be elected governor, and is not at all particular what means are employed to secure that result. It is even charged that soldiers have been stationed so as to prevent the entrance of any opposition deputies during the election.

On the arrival of the steamer *Iberia* at Bahia on the 3rd inst., the Visconde de Ouro Preto had a very cordial reception. A small steamer decorated with flags and containing friends of the Visconde, among whom were the most prominent leaders of the former liberal party in Bahia, went out to meet him and took him ashore. He then went to mass in a special tram-car, proceeding afterwards to the house of Councillor Carneiro da Rocha, where he remained a short time, and taking luncheon at that of Dr. Ferreira de Barros. As is natural under the circumstances, he displayed much reserve, declining to be interviewed. It is stated, however, that in conversation he expressed his intention of devoting himself to the practice of law in order to pay his debts, for, although he was at one time supposed to be worth several hundred contos, he is now said to be poor. Maintaining his monarchial convictions, he says that he does not come to conspire or to oppose in any way the present form of government. When the restoration of the monarchy is demanded by a majority of the people, it will be accomplished by means of a natural and peaceful evolution.

The governor of Espirito Santo has granted to Dr. João Teixeira Maia and others an exclusive privilege for establishing in Victoria an academy to be called Instituto Polytechnico do Estado do Espirito Santo. This academy is to have an annual subsidy of 50,000\$ (about one-eighth of the present revenue of the state) for 25 years. To its graduates he guarantees places as public school teachers or in the bureaus of public works, colonization and public lands. They are also to have preference for employment in all companies receiving state aid. If the governor supposes that the people of Espirito Santo are going to tolerate this, he must think that they are *grandissimas beatas*.

RAILROAD NOTES

The laborers on the Baturité railway, Ceará, struck for higher wages on the 2nd inst.

The station of Junco, 169 kilometres from Fortaleza, on the Baturité railway, was opened on the 31st ult.

The *Carrico de Campinas* is informed that the Paulista company has finally succeeded in effecting the purchase of the English railway from Santos to Jundiáhy.

It is stated that if the government decides to sell or lease its railways, it will call for tenders which will be received not only here but also in Europe and the United States.

On the 4th inst. in a derailment of a train near Itajahy, on the Baturité railway, 11 employés of the road were injured, six of them severely, and the tender and five cars were badly damaged.

It is announced that the Jardim Botânico company is making arrangements to use electric motors of the Thompson-Houston system on its lines, the first experiments to be made on the new Praia do Flamengo line.

The *Jornal de Minas* of the 22nd ult. notices the departure of a party of engineers to survey a line to connect Bello Horizonte with the railway system of the state. Bello Horizonte is the proposed site of the new capital of Minas Geraes.

On the 2nd inst. there was a collision of trains at the station of Sapopemba on the Central railway. One of the engine-drivers was severely wounded and several other persons were injured. One of the two engines, called General Deodoro, was severely damaged. The damage to the other, called D. Pedro II, was very slight. Evidently the rolling stock on the Central railway is "Sebastianist."

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 2nd inst. says that the government has received at least four proposals for the lease of the Central railway. One of these proposals, it says, offers to advance 60,000,000\$, to extend the road to Pirapora, thus connecting it with 1,500 leagues (6,000 miles) of navigable water way, and to widen the gauge between Cachoeira and S. Paulo, so as to make the gauge uniform between the latter city and Rio de Janeiro.

The *Jornal* of the 7th is informed that a 30 years concession has been granted to the Banco da Republica and Dr. Caminhada for a circular railway in this city and suburbs, starting from the Largo da Carioca and following the range of hills from Santa Theresia to Tijuca, and thence around to the Ilha do Governador and the Largo da Carioca. A part of the scheme is good, but the greater part appears to be just a little visionary at the present moment.

On the 7th the *Jornal* mentions the following railway concessions—without guarantee of interest: a metre gauge line from Ponta Grossa in Paraná to Curitiba; Mato Grosso, with branches from Nioce Bahús and navigable water on the Apa river, and also branches to connect Jatahy, Guarapava and Tibagy; another metre gauge line from Ouro Preto to Pecnha and a circular line to serve the suburbs of Rio, with a connection to the Governador island, and a central station in the Largo da Carioca. There must be a tremendous fund of hope in the future still existent in the Brazilian heart, when a concession, without an interest guarantee, is accepted.

COFFEE NOTES

An interior tax of 200 francs per 100 kilos on raw coffee has been imposed in Servia. Roasted and ground coffee will pay 300 francs.

The imports of coffee into Germany during the two months ending February 28th amounted to 57,260 bags, against 426,035 bags in the same period of last year.

The French consul-general of Guatemala directs attention to the great advance which coffee cultivation has made in that country during the last few years. Statistical reports make it appear that in ten years production has more than doubled, and the prices realized by the product has more than quadrupled. It was calculated at the time the consul-general wrote (11th February) that the harvest of 1890 would reach about 700,000 quintals, representing the sum of \$16,100,000. The extraordinary high price of coffee has led to a transformation of the country; small landowners, who drew from their harvest resources merely sufficient for working purposes, find themselves now with considerable capital, with which they can improve their property. These good results have led to unbridled speculation, and large companies, principally German, have been formed for creating vast plantations; they have bought for 7 to 8 hundred thousand piastres, or 3 million francs, properties that three years since were estimated to be worth 2 to 3 hundred thousand dollars. The impulse has become general, and every small artisan who has been able to save a little has abandoned his first work and turned agriculturist. This will last as long as the price of coffee rules so high, but a reaction may be produced shortly, and complete ruin will be the consequence of a large number of producers. The harvest of Brazil, which was last year only 4,900,000 bags, is 9 millions this year; the European markets will therefore be largely supplied, and the Guatemala coffee will have to bear a fall in price, of which the reflex will make itself felt on the economic condition of the whole country." (*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, No 407, 1891.)

LOCAL NOTES

Councillor Salanhá Marinho visited President Deodoro on the 5th.

The municipal council has decided to remove Ruas Direita, Quitanda, Ourives and Ovidor.

The new minister of justice arrived from Bahia on the 2nd and took charge of his portfolio on the following day.

On the morning of the 2nd inst. the building No. 64 Rua do Visconde da Inhauma was completely destroyed by fire.

At a cabinet meeting held on the 2nd inst., Gen. Quintino Bocayuva, ex-minister of foreign affairs, was present and read a long statement in regard to the Missions boundary question.

The *Diario Official* of the 3rd contains no less than sixty decrees relating to the organization of the national guard. If this sort of thing continues the new minister of justice will earn his salary.

Dr. Aureliano Portugal recommends the removal of the immigrants station to Ilha Grande. The idea is worthy of consideration. The immigrant should never be landed in this city during the hot season.

According to our latest exchanges from the United States the provisions of the reciprocity treaty under negotiation with Venezuela had been agreed upon, and it was expected that the treaty would soon be signed.

The *Jornal* is still seeking to "prove" that the reciprocity design is general in character, and not confined exclusively to Brazil. The *Jornal's* hallucination in this respect will soon be creating a continental smile.

Some of the friends of the minister of justice went on board the *Malango* to meet him before the steamer had received the custom-house visit. Consequently the captain was fined, but the penalty was at once remitted by the minister of finance.

The poor immigrant is now being held responsible for the expiring epidemic of yellow fever in this city. There is no doubt but what the immigrant suffered most severely and helped to increase the death rate, but it can hardly be shown that he was the cause of it.

We are promised shortly the first volume of the "Pantheon do Commercio e da Industria do Brazil," to contain the biographies of the financiers, and others, of Rio, and it will be distributed gratuitously by the admirers of the gentlemen whose places are placed before an admiring public.

Subscriptions have been opened here for a season of 20 representations by Ferrari's Italian opera company, now in Buenos Aires. Subscriptions are also opened for 30 representations by Ducchi's Italian opera company. It looks very much like a melancholous season for Rio.

On the 3rd inst. a forged note for 3,000\$ was presented at the office of Antonio Leite Ribeiro, Rua do Rozario No. 29, in this city, by Domingos Pinto de Vilhena Sampaio, who, in being questioned by the police, at first denied and afterwards acknowledged having committed the forgery.

On the 3rd inst. a man was knocked down on the tramway track in Rua do Catete by a carriage and was run over and killed by a tram-car. It is to be noticed that the carriage driving in this city is becoming most dangerous because of the young "choclos" who have taken to this pastime.

A local colleague says that Sr. Medeiros, the editor of the *ex-Vizinha*, is growing coffee in the state of S. Paulo on a plantation that cost 130,000\$. This is probably the first time in the history of journalism that "printing" a lot of type, and accumulating the staff of a newspaper, produced so much fruit—coffee fruit.

It is said that a *bolso* building is at last projected, which will contain the necessary "bear garden," and a large number of offices for the sporting fraternity. The location designated is the place occupied by the old Ucharia (Euchre-ia) of the Imperial Palace. Perhaps the old name might be retained and appropriately applied to the new edifice.

The laying of a branch line of the Botanical Garden tramway along the Praias do Russell and Flamengo is not only causing great inconvenience to the residents, but is completely ruining the streets for pleasure seekers. It is an abomination to have every street in this city spoiled by tramway tracks, but if the people have not spirit enough to resist these impositions then we see very little use in complaining.

It is proposed to remove the capital of Brazil to the city of Formosa in Goyaz, and it is said that there is an offer to erect the necessary buildings in exchange for an exclusive privilege for lighting, water supply, sewerage works, etc. It is also stated that the investigation of the meteorological conditions and climate of the locality will be entrusted to Dr. Cruls, director of the astronomical observatory. If the removal will deliver us from the political parasites who afflict us, then let it be done at once!

According to a letter read before the academy of medicine on the 3rd inst., Dr. Aureliano Portugal gives the following significant proportion of deaths from yellow fever this season between natives and foreigners. He calculates that in every 1000 death 52.2 are Brazilians, 918.2 are foreigners and 29.5 are of unknown nationality. He shows by comparison that the proportion of foreigners has been larger this year than in 1886. These figures ought not to be overlooked in Europe where the Brazilian immigration agent is so busily employed in enticing poor people to emigrate to this country.

The public will breathe a sigh of relief on learning that there is no truth in the report that Jarbas Tupinambá de Mattos Guaranyans is to be private secretary to the minister of finance. Indeed it is high time to put an end to this new invasion of barbarians, this influx of barbarous names into places of honor and profit. If this thing were to continue, we should soon hear of the revival of the celebrated Clemente Piedoso O'Doce da Visagem Maria and perhaps of his transformation into chief of that very police to which he formerly seemed so omniscious and whose activity he certainly did stimulate to a degree that was really excessive.

The United States minister at this capital, Hon. E. H. Conger, is making a visit to São Paulo.

The *European Mail* of May 7th announces the completion of four gunboats at East Cowes for the Amazonas flotilla.

The preparatory sessions of the first republican congress of Brazil began on the 5th inst. The formal opening of Congress occurs on the 15th.

The "Banco Fiscal" exhibited a new Fiechet lottery machine at the offices of the *Cidade do Rio* on Saturday last. The machine is to be used in the business operations of this so-called bank.

Visconde de Ouro Preto, with his family, arrived here by the Pacific steamer *Iberia* on the 7th. A number of personal friends and admirers met Sr. Ouro Preto and accompanied him to his residence. A gold card was inflicted on the returned exile, but otherwise the reception was quiet and in good taste.

The national guard may be a very good thing, but it seems to us that Barão de Lucena has been displaying a little too much zeal in its organization. Not long ago he gave a lieutenant-colonelcy to a man who has been dead ever since last December. It is to be hoped that the new minister of justice will be somewhat more moderate in his ideas.

The director-general of military works has been directed to prepare a plan of the top of Nova Cintra hill, where the projected new observatory is to be located. He is also directed to find out the easiest approach to the place. If a layman's suggestion is acceptable, we would specify a captive balloon, anchored near the Gloria stone quarry.

The minister of interior has again refused to sanction the project for a by-law proposed by the aldermen for the regulation of domestic service. It is to be hoped that the minister will continue to withhold his assent to so iniquitous a measure. In view of the disorder, inefficiency and venality shown in the public administration of this city, it can hardly be deemed advisable to grant an authorization to municipal officials to meddle with the private affairs of the people.

The complaints of delays in the custom-house, not only in dispatching goods, but particularly in the paying of duties, where the facilities for receiving money are utterly inadequate for the volume of business now transacted, are becoming louder every day. It frequently takes a clerk from two to four hours to pay a dispatch, which ought not to require more than ten or fifteen minutes. It is simply inexplicable that the officials can not see how much better for themselves as well as for the business community it would be to facilitate the quick dispatch of business.

In view of the inability of the Botanical Garden tramway to handle the increased traffic comfortably and expeditiously in its district, why can not some one start a shore-line ferry service between Praia das Marinhãs and the Botafogo landing place at the head of Rua dos Voluntarios da Patria? During the morning and evening hours at present, from 10 to 15 per cent. of the passengers ride on the foot-boards and platforms for lack of seats. As far as the Voluntarios da Patria business men are compelled to wait frequently 10 to 15 minutes for a seat. As the manager of the tramway is either indifferent to all this, or unable to provide for it, some other means for transporting passengers should be provided without delay. A good boat could easily make the trip within half an hour, and would accommodate the public much better than the tramway is now doing.

Some time ago the government, without consulting the rector of the boarding-school of the Gymnasio Nacional (ex-Collegio de Pedro II) appointed Dr. Epiphânio dos Reis vice-rector of that establishment. This led to bad feeling, which finally resulted in the dismissal of the rector, Dr. Paranhos de Macedo. The students, taking part in the affair, declared themselves in favor of the dismissed rector, and on the 5th inst., when the vice-rector entered the college building, they received him with hisses and then, after doing considerable damage to the school furniture, broke into the clothes-room, changed their clothing and left the college. Complaints of the students called on the President of the republic and the minister of public instruction, both of whom, after hearing the complaints of the students, promised to investigate the matter and see that justice is done. The vice-rector has expelled six of the students and the government has decided to close the college until the matter is investigated.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. ARMSTRONG.

R. M. S. Elbe.
After a very happy voyage, favored all the way by very fine weather, the following testimonial was presented to the Captain of this steamer on the 25th of April, 1891.

OFF USHANT.
We the undersigned passengers of the R. M. S. *Elbe*, feel especial gratification in uniting to express our cordial appreciation of the excellent seamanship, impartial courtesy, and happy geniality, on the part of Captain Armstrong and his officers, which have given so pleasant a character to the voyage.

(signed) PHILIPPE COMTE DE PARIS, G. King Mears, Chas. Lehman, John S. Watson, J. P. T. Allen, Walter Douglas, H. H. Woodgate, C. S. Douglas, P. A. C. Mackenzie, C. J. Ritchie, Dr. H. Armbruster, Jacob Levy, C. G. de Azopa, Fred. P. Pountney, J. de Leon y Castillo, Alfred Robinson, R. Berens, W. J. Garrett, A. G. Douglas, H. H. Cobb, J. P. Hopwood, Alfredo Pinto Leite, Manoel Pinto Leite, Francis A. Gwynne, N. M. Fenebue, Wm. Barnett, L. C. Irvine, W. Ellis, John Davy, Alberto Verqueiro, Jorge Muir, Roland H. Atcherley, W. Officer, W. A. Rose, M. Turner, Mrs. W. Barnett, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Mee, Mrs. J. Lovegood Watson, Mrs. Mansfield Turner, Mrs. P. A. C. Mackenzie, Mrs. Alfred Robinson, Geo. H. Dyson, Mrs. Dyson, Jas. Ashton, Mrs. Miss Lutzell, Mrs. Fanny Woodgate, Mrs. Spottiswoode, Miss L. Cobb, Mrs. P. J. Ritchie, Mrs. Mary Scott.

ENGLISH OPERA.

We hear good accounts from Pernambuco of the reception accorded there to Mr. Edwin Cleary's English opera company...

It will be seen from the advertisement in another place that London prices only are asked, which is considered particularly advantageous at the present time...

We are informed that the house will be almost, if not entirely, sold by subscription, the applications for boxes and stalls being already largely in excess of all anticipation.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The city of Tatyhy has been authorized to contract a loan of 150,000\$.

The municipal receipts of this city in May amounted to 268,708\$124 and the expenditure to 151,114\$566.

The Bahia custom-house receipts amounted in the month of May to 887,164\$196, against 749,511\$120 in May, 1890.

Gov. Portella has given Banco de Mesquita two months more for organizing the Banco do Estado do Rio de Janeiro.

The receipts at the custom-house of Rio Grande do Sul in February were 365,053\$111, against 277,130\$879 in the corresponding month of 1890.

In the month of May the revenue derived from the stamp tax in this city amounted to 418,140\$100 and that derived from the tax on transfers of real estate to 444,109\$185.

The United States Bank has decided that neither private persons, nor banks without issue, are obliged to receive the notes of banks of issue.

On the 8th the Banco Regional do Para e Amazonas was organized. The new bank should succeed, for it has eleven directors and seven fiscal councillors.

Although the present minister of agriculture has declared a lot of guaranteed central issue concessions lapsed, the Journal says that the Treasury is still responsible for interest guarantees on an aggregate capital of 39,350,000\$.

The Companhia Criadora e Fornecedor de Aves Domesticas, Gado e Carvao de Matto Viergen has the very laudable desire to reduce the number of its shares and increase their value...

The following new companies were advertised during the week:

Table listing new companies: Petropolis Industrial e Agricola (1,000,000\$), Melhoramentos na Remocao de Lixo (1,000,000\$), Banco Mercantil e Territorial Brazeiro (5,000,000\$).

Up to the present nothing certain, official, transpires as to the loan for the General Railway. The reports are numerous, and appear to tend towards some settlement...

The Banco Rio e New York commenced business on the 4th inst. at Rua do Rosario No. 97, 2nd floor.

The May receipts at the Rio custom-house were:

Table of May receipts: Importation, gold (4,649,859\$219), currency (203,439 468), Port dues (4,913,298\$687), Exportation (24,137 408), Sundries (14,462 574), Stamps (2,528 600), Premium on 287-519 sold from 12th to 30th (1,386,072 428), Deposits (48,521 830), Restitutions (6,635,246\$378), Internal revenue receipts (1,113,567 042).

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 8th, 1891.

Table of Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000, gold) in U.S. coins at various rates.

Table of Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day (17 1/2 d) and present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).

Table of Value of 1\$ 000 (84 80 per £1 stig) in Brazilian currency (paper) and Value of £1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

June 7.—Official rates at the banks were advanced to 17 on London, 60-62 on Paris and 62-64 on Hamburg at 90 days, 2500 on New York at sight.

June 1.—The official rates were unchanged and the market was steady during the day. The business doing was small, with bank sterling direct reported at 17-17 1/2.

June 4.—The market was higher again and firm. No changes were made in the official rates at the banks, and the business doing was small at 17-17 1/2.

June 5.—The London and Brazilian Bank and the Banco Sul Americano advanced the sterling rate to 17 1/2.

June 6.—The English Bank and the Sul Americano advanced the sterling rate to 17 1/2, the others were at 17 1/2.

June 8.—Official rates at the banks were 17 1/2-17 1/2 on London, 56-58 on Paris and 57-63 on Hamburg at 90 days, 2500 on New York at sight.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table of June 1 sales: 1420 deb. Geral, 30 cons. Cr. Movel, 40 do do, 30 250 do do, 15 1470 do do.

Table of June 4 sales: 40 Brazil, 195 320 Constructor, 190 160 do, 194 550 Republica, 180 240 do, 194 500 Sportivo, 100 140 do, 195 70 U. B. Amer.

Table of June 5 sales: 400 Est. a Chopim, 20 1100 Geral.

Table of June 6 sales: 100 Brazil Territ., 27 100 Obras Publicas, 60 150 Melh. no Braz., 94 100 do, 408 360 Territ. e Const., 50 250 do, 400 do, 59 40 Melh. do Norte, 40 200 do, 59 100 Obras Hydr., 25 400 do, 50 300 do, 27 300 do, 170 1750 U. B. do S. 200\$ 170.

Table of June 7 sales: 1000 Sovereigns, 13 950 450 deb. Geral, 50 1000 do, 13 180 1750 do, 300 500 do, 11 1000 6150 do, 300 6 Apolices, 48-998 600 do, 30th, 53 5000\$ 1000 600 do, 40 10 Gold 48, 89-992 200 cons. Cr. Movel, 41 500 200 do.

Table of June 8 sales: 7 Brazil, 393 1850 Paris Cr. 31 Dec, 158 500 Est. a Chopim, 22 500 Constructor, 190 1320 do, 194 100 Econ. Popular, 9 300 do, 195 30 do, 11 200 Uniao de Cr., 220 150 do, 28, 63.

Table of June 9 sales: 50 Geral, 31 100 do, 37 140 Jar Bot. tram., 24 200 S. Christ. tram.

Table of June 10 sales: 35 Conf. Ind. mill., 200 600 Melh. no Braz., 95 50 Cent. do Braz., 60 50 Melh. do Norte, 40 50 Emp. Hypho, 250 1050 Obras Hydr., 27 150 Inc. de Melh., 38 50 do, 27 500 do, 27 500 do, 27 150 Obras Publicas, 360 100 do, 40 1000 Territ. e Const., 58 300 Melh. no Braz., 40 1000 do, 58 500 300 do, 94 500 do, 153.

Table of June 11 sales: 41 Apolices, old, 990 1600 deb. Geral, 50 7000\$ do, 48, 100 1050 do, 50 20,000\$ Gold 475 8, 79 119 17 do, 51.

Table of June 12 sales: 245 Constructor, 64 40 Republica, 194 500 1000 Constructor, 190 600 do, 194 50 do, 191 50 60 do, 194 100 Cr. Univ. 60\$ 30 500 U. B. Amer., 92 300 Viacao do Br., 35 500 do, 92.

Table of June 13 sales: 200 Est. a Chopim, 22 500 Viacao Ferren, 1100 Geral, 31 500 Sapucahy, 70\$ 35.

Table of June 14 sales: 40 Conf. Ind. mill., 200 100 Obras Hydr., 27 50 Inc. de Melh., 40 1000 do, 5 Aug., 48 500 Melh. no Braz., 94 1000 U. Publicas, 28, 60 650 do, 92 250 do, 59 64 100 do, 30th, 53 200 Uniao Ind. Cr., 220 160 do, 30th, 98 S. Sebastiao, 160 50 Melh. do Norte, 41 270 do, 180 125 Territ. e Const., 57 40 do, 188 25 do, 59 30 do, 190.

Table of June 4 and 5 sales: 2000 Sovereigns, 14 480 12 Apolices, 48-1000 1000 do, 14 500 40,000\$ Gold 474, 79 119 8 1000 do, 14 580 340 deb. Geral, 31 1000 do, 14 600 500 cons. Banco C. 334 h. n. Republica, 96 100 do, 44.

Table of June 5 sales: 837 Brazil, 400 100 Paris e Rio, 137 500 5 do, 395 6000 do, 25 Aug. 140 100 do, 305 100 Republica, 194 100 Paris e Rio, 137 200 U. B. Cr., 59.

Table of June 6 sales: 700 Servico, Marit 110 400 Melh. no Braz, 96 100 Emp. Hypho, 245 750 do, 97 250 Forjas e Estal, 28 50 do, 97 250 300 Inc. de Melh., 38 500 1200 do, 97 250 230 do, 39 1400 Obras Hydr., 26 200 do, 40 100 do, 26 500 100 Territ. e Const, 57 500 100 do, 27 350 30th, 65.

Table of June 7 sales: 27 Apolices, old, 990 290 deb. Geral, 31 500 do, first trans, 50 750 3 Gold 475, 79 119 8 920 do, 53 30 deb. Geral, 51 70 deb. Sorocabana, 87 1200 do, 52 12 do, 88.

Table of June 8 sales: 123 Brazil, 400 50 Republica, 190 50 do, 28, 195 30 do, 192 100 do, 197 100 Uniao de Cred, 250 20 Comercio, 270 220 do, 28, 58 50 Paris e Rio, 127 250 do, 69 500 do, 127 500 1500 Viacao do Brazil, 50 127 500 500 Reg. Minas, 40\$ 17 100 Sul Americano, 104.

Table of June 9 sales: 150 Geral, 30 6000 Viac. F. Sap'hy, 35 1000 do, 31 1000 do, 39 250 1000 do, 31 600 do, 35 500.

Table of June 10 sales: 100 Uraldo Br 80\$ 50 40 Melh. no Braz, 95 100 Inc. de Melh., 38 100 do, 96 200 do, 37 250 Obras Hydr., 26 200 do, 38 50 Obras Publicas, 290.

Table of June 11 sales: 100 Sovereigns, 14 210 6000 deb. Geral, 31 54 200 deb. Braziliana, 190 250 do, 54 500 500 do, 11 5000 250 do, S. Socabana, 87 50 do, 52 75-330 do, 27 50.

Table of June 12 sales: 20 Brazil, 293 100 P. e Rio, 31 Dec 157 100 Consol. Br, 125 200 do, 30 Sept, 232 500 100 C. Movel 40\$ 48 500 Reg. Minas, 40\$ 16 100 Paris e Rio, 127.

Table of June 13 sales: 200 Geral, 30 1200 Viacao Ferr, 35 300 Theropis, 10th 55 Sapucahy, 70\$ 35.

Table of June 14 sales: 100 Emp. Hypho, 250 550 Melh. no Braz., 94 500 do, Form. C. upena, 193 250 do, 95 200 do, 194 150 do, 95 500 80 Inc. de Melh., 38 35 15 Metro-paul, 20 200 do, 35 350 50 Obras Hydr., 26 670 U. B. news, 50 200 do, 27.

COMPANHIA UNIAO INDUSTRIAL S. SEBASTIAO.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1890.

Table of Balance Sheet: Shareholders call to be made, 5,351,560\$000; Buildings and machinery of the S. Joao, S. Christovao, Tecidos de Meia, Passamantaria, Ferro Galvanizado, Fabela Brasileira, 8,175,960 468; Real estate, 115,474 530; Dwellings houses and S. Joao Hotel, 79,397 000; Lands, 668,454 411; Office and stores of S. Joao factory, 28,000 000; Ships of S. Joao factory, 14,379 800; Warehouse, 30,117 166; Furniture, 53,742 450; Cost of bricks, 1,897 000; Wages due, 80,149 000; Fire service, 3,849 000; Tools and implements for iron factory, 45,204 000; Material at S. Christovao factory, 4,295 200; Insurance, 10,123 339; Raw material, 243,590 415; Starching material, 1,055 330; Lubricants, 1,001 316; Cash at iron factory, 28,280; Cash at S. Christovao, 100 000; Cash at Tecidos de Meias, 1,195 120; Cash at Passamantaria, 1,603 579; Cash at head office, 4,344 270; Cash at S. Joao factory, 536 240.

Table of Liabilities: Capital, value of 50,000 shares at 200\$, 10,000,000\$000; Bills payable, 268,201 854; Interest payable on shares and debentures, 143,180 880; Accounts payable, 14,189 870; Medical service, 271 400; Beneficent fund, 6,000,000 000; Current accounts, balance of sundry accounts, 1,061,952 186; Directors guarantee, 140,000 000; Shares to be paid: of the S. Joao factory company, 516,000 000; do of the S. Christovao company, 516,000 000; do of the Nacional de Tecidos de Meia do, 100,000 000; do of the Tecelagem Fluminense do, 71,800 000; do of the Fabril Brasileira do, 80,000 000; do of the Ferra Galvanizado do, 127,000 000; do of the Manufatura de Rendas do, 519 900; Profit and loss, carried to next half-year, 19,383,917\$150.

E. & O. E. — Office of the Uniao Industrial S. Sebastiao Company, December 31st, 1890.

John H. Lowndes, President. Othon Machado, Chief Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th June, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been comparatively active during the past week with sales amounting to some 35,000 bags, at prices showing daily reductions, which for the week amount to \$800 per arroba.

The market is about steady this morning at the following quotations, on the basis of New York types:

Table of market quotations: Type No. 4, 12\$00; Type No. 8, 12\$00; Type No. 11, 11\$00; Type No. 13, 11\$00; Type No. 15, 11\$00.

On Saturday last the pinto was reduced to 877 rs. per kilogram, equal to about 500 rs. per arroba only.

Receipts for the past week were 45,743 bags, against 24,270 bags for the preceding week and 19,150 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 82,513 bags, in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load:

Table of vessels: New York Br Str Amalio, 509; Antwerp do, 556; Trieste Aust Str Zachy, 2130; Hamburg Ger Str Campinas, 2008; Antwerp Ger Str Baltimore, 1710.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table of daily receipts and shipments of coffee from June 1 to June 7, showing receipts in bags and shipments in arrobas.

Totals since 1st July: Receipts 2,928,257; Shipments 2,928,257.

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

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1890-91, 1889-90, 1888-89. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSEWHERE.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months:

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1891, 1890, 1889. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSEWHERE.

Imports.

There has been a moderate business done during the past week. Flour remains quiet and the stock is comparatively small...

Flour.—Receipts are 3,445 brls. per Vigilancia from the United States. Sales and withdrawals are about 8,000 brls...

White Pine.—The market continues flat, and we may expect at 110—115 per foot. There are no receipts since our last report...

Rice.—Receipts have been 29,150 bags per Vigilancia from Rangoon. Brokers quote at 128.00—128.50 per bag...

Indian Corn.—No receipts and quotations are nominal.

Receipts in May were nil, against 24,654 bags in May last year.

Turpentine.—Quotations are 800—840 per kilogramme. Receipts since our last report are 258 cases, and in May 745 cases...

Cement.—The Kinghorn brought 1,000 brls. from Marselles. Quotations are smartly advanced and the market is firm...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns: VESSEL, FROM, DATE, AGENT.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns: VESSEL, TO, DATE, AGENT.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table listing vessels cleared and ready for sea with columns: VESSEL, TO, DATE.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CARGO.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio with columns: VESSEL, TO, DATE, AGENT.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, June 8th, 1891.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port with columns: NAME, WHERE FROM, TO, AGENT.

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, Mann & Co's Market Report, dated May 25th. There has been a moderate business done during the past week...

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 6th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, G.O. Loan, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies and their debentures, including B.R. de Ferro, B.R. de Minas, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Rio de Janeiro, Alameda, etc.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 10	Elbe.	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres for Santos.
" 11	La Plata.	Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 15	Magdalena	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 22	La Plata.	Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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 do 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

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE..... 27 June
FINANCE..... 11 July

The fine Steamer

VIGILANCIA,

Captain BAKER

will sail for

NEW YORK

Saturday, 13th June

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,

BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$320	— gold
New York.....	\$148	\$75 "
" & back..	\$278	— "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

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No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

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:

Archimedes..... 11th June

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 1º de Março.

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

Agents — NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

82 Rua 1º de Março.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealer and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ELECTRICITY.

Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery, Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.

City lighting a speciality.

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