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Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund.. „ 1,328,751 „ Uncalled capital. „ 2,400,751 „

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg. Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks. BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A (Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

- Germany..... (Direction der Disconto) Gesellschaft, Berlin, (and correspondents: Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg; N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; International Bank of London, Limited, London; Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. France..... Crédit Lyonnais and branches. Spain..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. Belgium..... H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Italy..... Banca Generale, branches and correspondents. Mericoffre & Co., Naples. Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents. United States..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. Argentine..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Deutsche Uelerssee Bank, B. Ayres. and any other countries. Opens accounts current: Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boettger—Krah, Directors.

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GEORGE ARMSTRONG, President. J. F. MARQUES, Secretary. JOHN REID, Treasurer. Caixa do Correio 841. Telephone 353. Cable Address: "MARQUES" Rio.

By Order of the Liquidators.

For sale by public auction, within the Faculty Hall, Glasgow (unless previously disposed of privately in whole or in part) on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following properties of the La Platenese Flotilla Company, Limited, in Liquidation, trading or situated in the Republics of Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay, South America.

The Fleet of the Company consists of: 14 Passenger Steamers, 10 Cargo Steamers, 2 Seagoing Steamers, 5 Tugs, 3 Steam Launches, 27 Sailing Lighters, and 3 Pontoons. Also, the Engine and Repairing Shops, Ground and Slips at Salto, on the River Uruguay, with all Tools and Effects thereon, except Consumable Articles or Stores, which can be had at a Valuation, if desired. The Whole at the Upset Price of £450,000, a Desirable Purchase for any Person, Company, or Syndicate. The Company, after consolidating their business, began working with the United Fleets acquired by them at the beginning of 1888. The results obtained during that and the following year, and until the business of the Company began to be affected by the financial troubles in South America, were very satisfactory. During the two years referred to, the average clear Revenue, after deducting all Charges and Delinquency Interest, left a sum available for Depreciation and Dividend abundantly sufficient to justify a purchase at the above price, even in the present disorganised State of the Republics. The Fleet and Works, and the various branches of the River and Coasting Services are being maintained at present in full working, and in good order. The Vessels and Shipbuilding Yard can be inspected, and all further information learned on application to the Subscribers, or to the Manager of the Company in Buenos Ayres. THOS JACKSON, C.A., Liquidators. M. P. M'KERRROW, Liquidators. 15 St Vincent Place, Glasgow. 15 Sep 51

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, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1891.

The vigorous campaign carried on by the Patz against the S. Sebastião hospital, has at last led to at least one good result—a general discussion of the subject and a formal condemnation of the place by a committee of physicians sent there by the school of medicine. This committee found the place fearfully overcrowded, carrying more than double the number provided for in the regular wards, and having its dining-room, chapel and various small rooms also filled to their utmost capacity. In the children's ward the crowding was something fearful, two being frequently found in one bed. For a small-pox hospital this crowding means nothing less than a wanton sacrifice of life. According to a patient recently treated there, the dead are left in their beds for hours until the physician makes his round of visits. From all accounts, the locality of this hospital is not only bad, but it is criminally overcrowded and badly managed. It is just what the Patz so graphically called it—the "ante-chamber of death". On Sunday the Jornal do Commercio joined the discussion and demanded the closing of this hospital. It is built near a swamp and in sight of three cemeteries, and according to one who was connected with the institution last summer over fifty per cent of the convalescents had malarial attacks before they could get away from the place. Aside from this hospital, there is the Santa Barbara small-pox hospital, located on an island in the midst of the shipping, which

Tontine Endowments.

Tontine "Endowment" policies of the Equitable maturing this year show, in addition to the 20 years of protection furnished by the assurance, a return in cash of all the premiums paid, with interest at rates, varying according to age, from 6½ to 7 per cent. per annum.

N.B.—No other Company can point to the results of maturing 20-year Tontine Policies.

is also extremely overcrowded, and from which contagion has on several occasions been carried to neighboring ships. In this city itself, and in Niteroy, the disease is having its own way. The health board is doing a little talking about vaccination, but nothing about increased and improved hospital facilities, nothing about isolating the cases and preventing the spread of contagion. And, still worse, it has absolutely nothing to say about the abominably filthy state of the city, which, if not cleaned thoroughly, will certainly lead to another epidemic the coming hot season. We trust the local press will demand the abolition of so incapable a health board as well as the closing of the S. Sebastião hospital.

WHILE we are under many obligations to the *Correio do Povo* for granting us permission to "calumniate it (the republic) at pleasure," we trust that we may be excused from accepting the offer. In the first place, we are not in the habit of calumniating anything; while, in the second place, there is no such a thing here as a republic to calumniate. If the *Correio* really knew, or could appreciate, what a republic really is, then we should take much pleasure in discussing this imperfect imitation point by point, not only to prove that our claim to be republican is perfectly consistent, but with a hope that such a controversy might lead to beneficial changes. But when we are met at the very outset by such a rank exhibition of chauvinism as that in which the *Correio* seeks to incriminate "foreign speculators, of unknown or doubtful origin," as the authors of all the vexations which Brazil has known, we must confess a strong disinclination to pursue so fruitless a discussion. There are but very few natives in public life who can afford to invite comparisons on that point, and much less the political director of the *Correio do Povo*. It is generally conceded that a boy must learn to read and write before he can figure as a learned man, and it is, or should be, equally clear that a people must know something of self-government before they can establish a successful republic. It has taken the English people a thousand years to develop their free institutions, but the *Correio* would have us believe that a miracle has occurred down here in the transformation of an illiterate people, wholly without experience or knowledge of local government, into a stable, self-governing republic in the twinkling of an eye. There are "foreign speculators," undoubtedly, who will be only too glad to accept so absurd a proposition—in case they can make it pay—but the *Correio* must not expect any man of common sense to believe such twaddle. The editor of the *Correio* can call a hawk an eagle if he wishes, and abuse every doubter as an enemy if he can get any satisfaction out of it, but the substantial fact still remains that the hawk is still a hawk and will never be anything else. As for the *Correio's* comments on the United States, only this need be said—they prove our proposition to a nicety as to the profound ignorance of republican institutions which exists in Brazil. The republic was not created at Bunker Hill, nor at Philadelphia; it lives to-day in principle just as much in the heart of the Englishman as in that of the American. Great Britain is a republic, in the best sense of the word, with a royal house at its head; Argentina, Uruguay and, we may say, Brazil are despotisms with elective presidents to rule them. As the *Correio* is fond of analyzing, let him drop the purely personal and humorously weak proposition that "the Brazilians are much superior in disposition and morality to the Yankees," (which we would really like to believe, if it were possible), and tell us if this proposition is not strictly true.

We are now at the middle of September and but two and a half months remain before the next hot season opens. In view of the bad sanitary condition of the city these ten weeks will be none too long for the thorough cleaning and repair of the streets, the cleaning of tenement houses and the removal of every source of infection from the crowded districts of the city. The indications are that we shall have a very bad summer, not because of any unusual temperature, but because of the unhealthiness and dirtiness of the city. We have never known the streets to be in so filthy and neglected a condition, the city has never before been so crowded, and it has but rarely occurred that the winter months have

seen so much sickness. As the municipal treasury is well provided with cash, there is no reason whatever for all this neglect. No one is ignorant of the fact that fever follows closely upon the heels of such neglect, and surely no one can be unaware what that means in the present crowded condition of this city. Then, too, there are indications that we shall have endless trouble with our water supply. Even now complaints of scarcity are heard within a fortnight after a heavy rain. The fault is not with an insufficient supply, but because of bad distribution and wholesale waste. At the present moment the wastage probably nearly equals the consumption. And the worst feature of it all is that a large part of this waste is the result of a job, in which the people were compelled to put automatic flushing tanks in their closets, ostensibly in the interests of cleanliness but really for the profit of the contractor. How much water these tanks require can very easily be estimated, for there about 70,000 closets in the city and each tank holds not far from ten gallons. Once an hour would mean a consumption of over six million gallons a day, or over sixty million litres. We are aware that the order was rescinded for the compulsory use of these tanks, but not before some thousands had been put in. In view of the fact that they were to discharge every fifteen minutes, while some of them to our own knowledge discharge every five minutes, it may easily be seen that the waste of water is still large enough to seriously cripple a supply much larger than what we have. In our opinion the government should at once order the removal of the automatic attachment in all these tanks in order to prevent the waste of an article absolutely indispensable to the health and comfort of the population of this capital. Another measure equally important is the suspension of reconstructions before the hot season begins. No more licences should be given for such reconstructions which can not be finished before the middle of November.

The Statist, August 1, 1891.

ARGENTINE REHABILITATION.

WE have received several communications in reference to the suggestion we made three weeks ago as to the first step to be taken in setting Argentina right. One such communication we have already published, and others of a private nature have reached us. They all approve generally the recommendation we made, agreeing that the Argentine government had not had competent assistance to work out a satisfactory plan, that gentlemen sitting in London, however able they may be, are not in a situation to judge what Argentina can do, and that, therefore, a commissioner ought to be sent out as soon as possible, that he ought to be a man whose very name will inspire confidence at both sides of the Atlantic, and that he ought to be hampered as little as may be by instructions. But some of our correspondents go on to urge that we ought to make known our own ideas as to the lines upon which the settlement ought to proceed. With much respect we differ from our correspondents. We hold very strongly that the commissioner ought to be untrammelled by instructions, except of the vaguest nature, and that difficulties should not be raised in his path beforehand by exciting expectations of this or that arrangement in the public mind. He ought, in fact, we venture to say, to be left as free a hand as is possible. But while we cannot venture to discuss now what the settlement ought to be, there is one point which seems to us it would be wise to consider, even at this stage of the matter, namely, whether any machinery should be constructed to ensure the carrying out, without friction, of whatever arrangement may be made. We said three weeks ago that an international commission, or international intervention, is not to be thought of, and that still remains our opinion, firstly, because we do not believe that the Argentine republic would agree voluntarily to part with its sovereignty and submit itself in any part of its jurisdiction to the representatives of the European powers, and nobody that we know of suggests that force should be used; and, secondly, we think that the proposal ought to be put aside, because even if the Argentine republic could be induced to submit to international intervention, the United States would be almost sure to object.

It may be replied that the United States could be given a seat on the international council, but the American people have no serious interest in Argentine finance, and therefore they have no motive to accept such a seat, for by so doing they would practically give up the Monroe doctrine. It would be difficult for them in the future to assert the Monroe doctrine if they had waived it in a particular case. But as we said three weeks ago, international control is not necessary. In 1871 the Uruguayan government admitted the principle of control by the bondholders, as, in fact, it bound itself to allow representatives of the bondholders to collect the customs revenue for application to the service of the debt. Here we have an instance of a South American republic recognizing the right of its creditors to have some control in seeing that the service of the debt is maintained. It may be replied that our illustration is an unhappy one, for, unfortunately, the arrangement was not carried out. But the Argentine republic is much more solicitous for its credit than Uruguay was in the past. The present Argentine government, though it has committed grave faults, is, as everybody admits, sincerely desirous of fulfilling its engagements, and we may hope that all succeeding governments will

be of the same mind. If, then, the Argentine republic can be induced to admit the principle of control, we do not doubt that it will keep to its engagements. Even the Turkish government, which is not as enlightened as the Argentine, and which has stronger temptations because of its military necessities, has honorably fulfilled the engagements entered into a year ago, and has allowed the Council of Administration to collect the allotted revenues, and pay them to the bondholders. What Turkey has done we may fairly conclude Argentina would do.

It may be objected that the Argentine republic would not agree to control, for it would be practically admitting that its creditors could not trust in its good faith, but, of course, the proposal would not be made on the ground that the good faith of the government could not be trusted, but rather on the ground that the Argentine government itself would be benefited by the assistance and advice of European financial experts. Nobody supposes that even Dr. Celman himself intended to ruin the republic and rob its creditors. Bad as was his administration, and suspected as have been his motives, nobody would go so far as to accuse him of that. But successive Argentine administrations have involved themselves in expenditure much in excess of the resources of the country, and have thus brought it to its present pass. It would be an advantage to the Argentine government to have by its side skilled European financiers to advise it, and also to administer its finances. If the matter were put before it in that way, without unnecessarily hurting its susceptibilities, we see no reason to suppose that it would strongly object. But we recognize, of course, that it would have some reluctance. Firstly, it would not care to do anything that might look like an admission that the bondholders are justified in suspecting its good faith; and secondly, it would shrink from even appearing to part with any of its prerogatives. There would then need to be some inducement offered to get it to accept the principle of control. European financial experts would be of advantage, firstly, because of the assistance they would be able to render the government; and secondly, because of the favorable impression their appointment would make in Europe, and the consequent improvement in Argentine credit. But the advantage would end there, and would not be so striking as to affect the imagination of the Argentine people.

We venture to submit that the best form in which control could be introduced would be in that of a general trusteeship, founded with European capital and managed under European supervision. Under the most favorable circumstances, of course, the collapse of speculation in Argentina, and the bankruptcy of the national, provincial, and municipal governments, must have plunged the country in deep depression, but the depression has been immensely intensified by the insolvency of the state banks. That has utterly paralyzed credit in every way, and has deprived the commercial and agricultural communities of the ordinary banking accommodation to which they had become accustomed. It is impossible that there can be any real revival of prosperity until the banking system of the country is reorganized. No doubt the country is already benefiting from the funding of the coupons, which relieves it of the necessity of remitting money to Europe; from the stoppage of public works, the falling off of imports of luxuries, and from ability to sell its produce on good terms. From these causes its condition is necessarily improving. But this improvement would be much more rapid and much more certain if banking accommodation could be obtained by the agricultural and commercial classes. Dr. Lopez and President Pellegrini know this well, and, indeed, one of their first attempts on their accession to power was to endeavor to get control of the state banks throughout the interior with the object of turning them into branches of the National Bank. The attempt failed, partly because of their own mistakes, and partly because of the opposition of the provincial governments; but it shows all the same how well aware they are of the necessity of reorganizing the banking system of the country. Furthermore, it is well known that negotiations for the establishment of a new National Bank with European capital have been going on. If, then, a compromise with the creditors of Argentina were to be coupled with the establishment of a National Bank to replace the existing state banks, it would be a very happy medium for settlement of the difficulties of the country. Of course, it would be absolutely requisite that the capital should be European, for Argentina cannot afford the capital herself, and to get European capital it would be necessary that there should be European management. The government would not like this, for government control of the state banks is a tradition of the country, and, unfortunately, is almost required for conducting politics after the Argentine fashion. But if the government is to rehabilitate the credit of the country and to bring it out of the existing Slough of Despond it must give way. There must be European management independent of government intervention. If that point is conceded, if the majority of the directors are Europeans, not nominees of the government, but elected by the shareholders, European capital will be forthcoming, for, as we have said, the funding of the coupons and stimulation of exports are gradually laying the foundation for recovery. In addition, European capital were introduced to found a great bank that could accommodate the country with banking assistance, the recovery would probably be more rapid than pessimists now expect. Then the depreciated Argentine securities would greatly rise in price, and those who had invested in the National Bank would find their investment in the long run profitable both directly and indirectly.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

The reciprocity treaty between Spain and the United States affecting Cuba and Porto Rico, which went into effect on the 1st inst., contains two schedules—one transitory to terminate June 30th, 1892, and the other permanent to enter into effect on July 1st, 1892. On the part of the United States the concessions are those of Section 3 of the Tariff Act of 1890, comprising the free entry of coffee, sugar, molasses, and hides. In exchange for these Spain grants the following:

TRANSITORY SCHEDULE.

Free of Duties.—Meats (in brine, salted and smoked, bacon, hams, etc., except jerked beef), lard, tallow, fish, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat, starch, maize, etc. (except corn-meal), cotton seed products, hay, fruits (fresh, dried and preserved, except raisins), vegetables, rosin, tar, etc., woods (in logs, or sawed), coopers' supplies, wooden boxes (except cedar), ordinary manufactured woods (unpainted) and wooden houses, wagons and carts, sewing-machines, crude petroleum, mineral coal and ice.

At reduced duties specified.—Maize 25 cents per 100 kilos, corn meal medium, wheat 30 cents per 100 kilos after January 1, 1892, wheat flour \$1.00 per 100 kilos after January 1, 1892.

At 25 % reduction on schedule.—Butter and cheese, kerosene, boots and shoes.

PERMANENT SCHEDULE.

Free of duties.—Marble Jasper and alabaster (dressed or undressed), building stones, cement, etc., mineral waters, rosin, tar, etc., asphalt and bitumen, crude petroleum, manufacturers of clay (bricks, tiles, etc.) gold and silver coin, pig iron, old iron, cast and wrought iron and steel for building purposes, iron and steel wire, nails, bolts, etc., raw cotton, cotton seed and products, tallow, books and pamphlets, woods of all kinds, coopers' supplies, wooden boxes (except cedar), ordinary woods manufactured into doors, sashes, etc. (unpainted), wooden houses, manufactured woods, (except furniture), manures, implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, the arts and mechanical trades, machinery, wagons and carts, materials and articles for railways, tramways, canals, navigation, ports, and all civil constructions (when introduced with government authorization), materials of all classes for construction and repair of vessels (conditional), cured meats of all descriptions except jerked beef, lard, butter and cheese, fish, oats, barley, etc., starch, etc., vegetables, hay, straw and bran, trees, plants, seeds, etc., and tan-bark.

At specified reduced duties.—Maize 25 cents per 100 kilos, corn-meal idem, wheat 30 idem, wheat flour \$1.00 idem, carriages, cars, and other vehicles for railways and tramways (when free entry has not been authorized) 1 per cent ad valorem.

At 60 per cent on schedule rates.—Marble, Jasper and alabaster, cut or upset, glass and glassware, manufactured clay (bricks, tiles, pipes, etc.), stoneware, earthenware and porcelain, cast-iron manufactures, wrought iron and steel in axes, tires, springs, etc. for vehicles, wrought iron manufactures, scales, etc., needles, knives, pens, scissors, etc., tin plates, copper, bronze, nickel, etc., common metals (crude or manufactured), furniture of all kinds, vegetable fibres, willow, straw, etc., in manufactures, food pastes, preserved foods, rubber and manufactures, and rice.

At 25 per cent reduction.—Kerosene, manufactures of cotton, rope, cordage and twine, colors (crude or prepared), mks., varnishes, etc., soap and perfumery, medicines and drugs, candles, printing, packing and wall paper and pasteboard, leather and skins, boots and shoes, trunks, bags, etc., harness and saddlery, watches and clocks, and carriages.

SAN DOMINGO.

The reciprocity treaty with San Domingo, which was signed on August 1st, contains fewer articles than the Spanish treaty, but it secures free admission for nearly all the principle articles mentioned in the latter. This treaty also went into effect on September 1st.

CRICKET AT BAHIA.

We are indebted to Mr. R. Bean, secretary of the Bahia Cricket Club, for the following scores of two cricket matches recently played in that city.

"BAHIA" vs. "SILVERTOWN" (Cable ship.) Played on Sunday 30th August and resulted in a win for "Bahia" by 9 wickets.

Table with columns for First Innings and Second Innings, listing players and scores for the match between Bahia and Silvertown.

"BAHIA" vs. "COMBINED SHIPS" (H. M. S. Beagle, S. S. Silverton and S. S. Norseman.)

Played Tuesday 1st September and resulted in a win for "Bahia" by 24 runs.

Table with columns for First Innings and Second Innings, listing players and scores for the match between Bahia and Combined Ships.

"BAHIA."

Table with names and numbers: W. V. Field, c. Penfold, b. Purdom... 11, R. de C. Steel, b. Penfold... 24, etc.

THE HOSPITAL FUND.

The subscriptions for the projected subscription hospital in this city for foreigners has had a very good start and it is anticipated that no difficulty will be experienced in raising the money required for a beginning.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Cleary English Opera company opened a series of entertainments in Montevideo on the 5th inst. A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th says that Congress has refused to extend the moratorium granted to the banks.

A Valparaiso telegram of the 10th says that Minister Egan has been called home. We take sincere pleasure in noting this, as this gentleman's sympathy for the Balnaceda usurpation would render it impossible for him to be on good terms with the new government.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 4.—Senate.—Senator Wandenolk spoke against the bill for establishing a school for machinists at Par , which, he says, will cause useless expense, lead to rivalry among the different states and doubtless open the way for other extravagance. He moved to refer the bill to the committee on finance, and the motion was voted. The bill abolishing the payment of import duties in gold was, at the request of its author, withdrawn from discussion. The bill for boring artesian wells in Cear  was voted in 1st discussion. Senator Ubaldino do Amaral said that the greater part of the bill on elections is acceptable, but that he is opposed to public voting, which, he says, will always insure the triumph of the government. Senator Sarazza said that objection had been made to what he had said in regard to the republic. He had, however, merely repeated what republicans themselves assert. Of course the members of the provisional government get angry when the truth is told about that government. In the annals of history there is no record of a more fatal dictatorship than that which was established in Brazil. Senator Campos Salles:—"Very well, then I shall resort to the press. The rules of the house are constantly violated." Deputy Adolpho Gordo defended the marriage bill. Deputy Francisco Veiga, in speaking on the army bill, said that the expense with the army is much too great, having increased under the republic from 15,000,000\$ to 33,000,000\$. After lamenting that the country continued to be held under military domination, he related the following parable:—"A spirited courser, unable to capture a nimble roebuck," proposed to a lion a treaty of alliance. The king of beasts accepted the proposal on condition that he should be allowed to seat himself on his ally's back. On these terms the allies set forth in pursuit of the nimble roebuck which speedily fell into their hands, and then, amid the roar of artillery and the shouts of adoring Beasdom the lion was proclaimed a conquering hero. Nearly two years have elapsed, Mr.

President, said the speaker, and, according to the latest news received from Beasdom the conquering hero is still on the back of the spirited courser. (Prolonged laughter and applause. The speaker was congratulated by all the deputies present).

SEPTEMBER 5.—Neither house had a quorum. SEPTEMBER 8.—Senate.—The bill granting a privilege for the navigation of a part of the River Madeira was voted in 3rd discussion, and also the bill from the Chamber of Deputies fixing the salaries of the President and Vice-President of the republic. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bevilacqua, speaking on the S. Sebastiao hospital, said that that establishment is not, as has been said, the "ante-chamber of death," but the very furnace of death. No one, he says, can form an idea of the horrors that await the unfortunate carried to that hospital. When small-pox patients are carried there it is almost impossible for their friends to obtain information concerning them. Sometimes false information is given, at other times the inquiries elicit disrespectful answers. On the portals of the building should be written:—"Lasciate ogni speranza o voi che entrate." Deputy Joao de Siqueira defended his bill prohibiting Asiatic and African immigration. A question arose between the speaker and Deputy Moraes e Barros as to whether the people of the Azores Islands are Europeans or Africans. Deputy Arthur Rios insisted on the removal of the Chamber from the present building. The present session of congress is nearly finished and there is still much to be done; yet congress continues to lose four hours a day on account of the unsuitability of the building in which it is sitting. He moved that the chief should ask the minister of interior to place at the disposal of the Chamber the building occupied by the Chamber of Deputies in the time of the monarchy. Deputy Amphiphilo spoke against the marriage bill. Deputy Menna Barreto, in speaking of the army bill, defended President Deodoro who, he said, should be counselled and guided rather than opposed. In speaking on the navy bill Deputy Custodio de Mello answered this speech. If it be true that President Deodoro, as is urged by many original republicans, is not to blame and that the real culprits are his ministers, why, he asked, do not the President's republican friends take him by the hand and lead him to the path of duty? The speaker does not believe that the safety of the republic depends on the marshal's sword; on the contrary, no one has done more to cast discredit on the republic than the President himself. The inability of the chief of the provisional government to comprehend republican principles has degraded the revolution into a military sedition. The situation of the country is critical, and demands prompt and vigorous measures. These measures must come from congress, for from Itamaraty palace there is nothing to be expected. Deputy Felisbello Freire opposed the amendment offered by Deputy Amphiphilo to the bill in relation to crimes for which the President of the republic is subject to impeachment. The committee on legislation reported against the Senate amendment to the bill granting a pension of 120,000\$ to the ex-Emperor. The amendment requires the pension to be paid at the exchange rate of 274. per mil reis. SEPTEMBER 9.—Senate.—Senator Ramiro Barcelo, in speaking on a pension bill said that the republic is endeavoring to organize its budget and such bills as this interfere with this work. If the republic was not established to put an end to such abuses, then he does not know why the republic was established. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti defended the electoral bill. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Gonalo de Lagos called attention to the delay in the boring of artesian wells in Cear , due, he said, to the detention in the custom-house of machinery imported by the contractor. In the name of the people of the drought-stricken regions he called upon the government to instruct the inspector of customs at Cear  to allow this machinery to be taken out of the custom-house. The Chamber voted the motion of Deputy Arthur Rios, offered on the previous day, in regard to the removal of the Chamber from the present building. On motion of Deputy Zana it ordered to be printed in the journal of the house the telegram from the Chamber of Congress thanking the Chamber for its congratulations on the termination of the civil war. Its gratification on receiving the congratulations, says the congress, is increased by the fact that the cause which triumphed is that of parliamentary government in America. The bill for organizing the federal district, from Art. 15 to 58 inclusive, was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. The budget committee reported on the appropriation for the department of foreign affairs, reducing the estimate of the government (1,809,725\$) to 1,232,300\$. SEPTEMBER 10.—Senate.—From the joint committee there was reported a bill for regulating procedure in impeachment trials. Senator Americo Lobo introduced a bill confirming the right of the Princess Imperial to the dower granted to her on her marriage and prohibiting the sale of the respective property. The bill reorganizing the Supreme Military Court was voted, with amendments in 2nd discussion. In the vote on the substitute bill on incompatibility, 74 votes were cast in its favor and 66 against it. This substitute had been voted by the Chamber and rejected by the Senate. Failing now to receive two-thirds of the votes of the members present, it was considered rejected and the bill as originally voted by the Senate was passed. The following bills were voted in first discussion:—For establishing custom-houses at Macaeb and Angra dos Reis; for abolishing the legation at the Vatican; for making for annulling the railway grants made since the promulgation of the constitution (by 72 votes 45); for fixing the powers of the state and general governments to legislate on internal improvements. On motion of Deputy Serzedello the vetoed bill for limiting the powers of governors of unorganized states was referred to the committee on legislation. SEPTEMBER 11.—Senate.—The Senate discussed the electoral bill and the bill on compulsory retirement of military officers. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Cesario Motta spoke on the sanitary state of Rio de Janeiro and urged the government to

cause the troops and the police to be vaccinated. In the tenement houses there are, he said, many small-pox patients that should be removed. If the government has not means to combat the epidemic, it should ask congress to vote them. Deputy Thomaz Delino said that the board of health is almost totally unprepared to combat the epidemic, the sanitary service being entirely discontinued. The sufferings of the people from the epidemic and from the excessive cost of the necessities of life is alienating them from the new institutions of the country. Sixteen articles of the army bill were voted with many amendments. One of the amendments prohibits the government from filling up the vacant ranks of the army beyond the limit of 20,000 men until congress shall have made the necessary appropriations, or authorized the re-organization of the army. The term of service for volunteers is fixed at 4 years and for conscripts at 5 years when they present themselves within 15 days and 6 years when they delay longer in presenting themselves.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The small-pox has increased at Victoria. —Rubber was quoted in Par  on the 9th at 3\$ per kilo. —Counterfeit 1\$ coins are in circulation in Uberaba. —At Juiz de Fora the price of beef has risen to 700 reis per kilo. —The paper factory at Salto do It  is to be illuminated with electric light. —There comes from Goyaz a story of a storm in which hailstones fell weighing 500 grammes. —In the month of August there were in the city of Par  11 marriages, 135 births and 173 deaths. —The Bahia legislature is discussing a project for the reorganization of the school system of that state. —The president of Minas is coming down to Rio to look after the tax collections for account of his state. —The contract for the improvement of Ouro Preto has received the approval of the president of Minas Geraes. —The orange crop of Cear  is estimated at 40,000 boxes, 16,000 of which has already been exported. —The president of Minas Geraes has approved the two acts of the state legislature reforming municipal governments and stamp taxes. —The president of Minas Geraes celebrated the 7th of September by pardoning 26 convicts. It is a very queer way of celebrating, surely. —The Sergipe "twelve" has so largely increased the staff of the legislature that the budget estimates will be thrown out of balance. —In Par  there is apparently a new officer called the "chief of public security." It is to be presumed that this is a new title for the chief of police. —At Entre Rios on the 7th there was a violent wind and hail storm. Many houses were unroofed and it is reported that several persons were killed. —Sergipe papers say that the governor of the state has ordered 400 Comblain carbines for the police force. Matters must be getting serious in Sergipe. —The Democrats of Par  says that the amnesty law benefits principally ex-Gov. Huet de Bacellar, who thus escapes punishment for having violated the constitution. —In the legislature of Espirito Santo there was introduced on the 7th a bill appropriating 25,000\$ for the expense of causing the state to be represented at the Chicago exhibition. —Francois Tullio, accused of the murder of his step-father, Julio Mastara, a matter which caused so much sensation in S. Paulo a few months ago, has been sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment. —At the Penha festival in S. Paulo on the 8th the passenger service on the railway was badly managed and there occurred several accidents in which one passenger was killed and others severely injured. —In the S. Paulo legislature on the 10th inst. Deputy Jaguaribe moved to memorialize the government on granting longer time for withdrawing from circulation the 50\$ notes of the Banco do Brazil. —In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 9th the committee on finance and agriculture reported in favor of a bill for guaranteeing 6% interest on a capital of 2,000,000\$ to a company for irrigation and manufacture of manures. —A telegram from Sergipe of the 10th inst. states that the majority in the legislature is going to expell the opposition members who are absenting themselves from the sittings of that body. There is evidently some "sebastianism" afoot in Sergipe, and we trust Deputies Sampaio Ferraz, Afriso and Hbrique de Carvalho will at once see that it is suppressed. —The Empreza dos Poos Balnearios de Caldas (hydropathic establishment) recently asked the governor of Minas Geraes for permission to raise the hotel charge from 5\$ to 6\$ per day because of the higher prices now ruling. The governor refuses to grant permission, however, because he considers the present state of things to be temporary. He considers a higher charge to be very prejudicial to the sick who go to the springs. —The governor of Maranh o has gone to Pernambuco to take his seat in the senate of that state, leaving in charge of the administration of Maranh o the lieutenant-governor, who is also president of the superior court. It appears, then, that the governor is a citizen of two states, one of which he governs, while he legislates for the other, and that in his absence the lieutenant-governor both governs and judges.

—At It , S. Paulo, beef, which a year ago cost 320 reis per kilo, is now selling for 800. Beans have risen from 3\$ to 12\$ a bag, and fowls from 400 reis to 1\$200 each. Houses which rented a year ago for 20\$ a month, now rent for 50\$.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Diario Official estimates the Rio and Santos coffee crops at 9,500,000 bags. —The Cidade de S. Paulo estimates the value of the S. Paulo coffee crop at 600,000,000\$. —According to the official report of the Nicaragua minister of finance the exportation of coffee during the two years, 1880 and 1891, was 197,864 quintals. The exports for the years 1880 and 1881 amounted to 120,264 quintals. Last year's crops are estimated at 113,000 quintals, including 15,000 for home consumption. The area devoted to the cultivation of coffee is about 29,000 acres, and of the 50,000 acres of land taken up in 1890 it is believed that 34,000 are suitable for that industry. —The editor of a journal of chemistry in Germany recently examined a sample of coffee berries, which the buyer suspected to be an artificial product consisting chiefly of baked dough. There was, however, no mistake about their being genuine coffee, although unusually strongly colored. As, however, the microscopical examination showed a remarkable freedom from oily globules, it was decided to make a chemical analysis, which clearly proved the berries had been thoroughly exhausted (no doubt to manufacture coffee extract), and afterwards stained.—Merchants' Review.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Surveys have been commenced on the Porto Feliz branch of the Ituana railway. —The operatives at the workshops of the Ituana railway at It  have struck for higher wages. —At Rio Branco laborers on the Leopoldina railway struck on the night of the 5th inst. and tore up the track of the railway at that place. —There is a local movement for building a railway between S. Paulo de Mirabi  and Santo Antonio de Mirabi , a distance of 17 kilometers. —The Companhia Via o Ferreira Sapeucally opens to traffic to-day the road between Itajub  and Maria da F . This road connects with the Mogiana. —A bill has been introduced in the Bahia legislature for the sale of the Santo Amaro railway and of the shares in the Nazareth tram-road belonging to the state. —A telegram from S. Paulo, of the 9th, states that the long projected union of the Paulista and Mogiana companies has been accomplished. The notice was subsequently denied by the Paulista directors. —In view of the scarcity of fractional currency the manager of the street railway at Juiz de Fora has issued coupons to be used in making change for passengers. He requests merchants not to receive these coupons in payment for goods. —A telegram of the 6th from S. Fidelis states that a band of 300 persons destroyed the railway bridge across the Parali a at that place and attempted to tear up the rails. A detachment of 20 policemen were sent from Niteroy for the purpose of protecting the railway property. —The Botanical Garden tramway carried 12,807,731 passengers last year, an increase of 2,264,547 over the preceding year. The extension of this company's lines had increased to 52 kilometers at the end of the year. The total receipts for the year were 1,932,714\$720, and the expenditures 806,101\$210. —It appears that the Botanical Garden directors are not altogether in accord with the changes made in the passenger rates recently fixed by the fiscal. It would be interesting to know just where the fiscal derived his authority for making such changes. We always supposed that it was a fiscal's duty to inspect and report upon the administration of a company, rather than that of undertaking to manage its affairs. If he can act as manager, then who is to fiscalize the fiscal? —The General railway company recently accomplished a neat little task in the widening of the gauge of an extension of 97 kilometers of the Macaeb and Campos line during 12 hours of night work. The company employed 1800 laborers to do the work, and no delays were occasioned to the regular traffic of the line. This is, we believe, the first time that work of this character has been undertaken in Brazil, and the engineering staff of the company is to be complimented on the success with which it was accomplished.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new postoffice launch began work yesterday. —Small-pox has broken out in the House of Detention. —Admiral Custodio de Mello has been re-elected president of the military club. —Paris telegrams report an improvement in the health of the ex-Emperor D. Pedro II. —Minister Salvador de Mendonca had a long interview with the minister of foreign affairs on Friday last. —It is stated that the board of health is going to send vaccinators to the houses of the residents of this city. —On the 10th inst. the Emperor's jewels were delivered to his lawyers, Drs. Zeferino de Faria and Carlos Guimarães. —President Deodoro has signed the bill granting amnesty to the persons connected with the revolutionary movement in Par . —The minister of the interior visited the S. Sebastiao hospital on the 11th. It is stated that he was much pleased with what he saw (?).

-It looks lonesome on the esplanade now-a-days. All the capitalists appear to have retired to their country residences.

-The soldiers who mount guard at the military hospital on Castle Hill, have been causing much annoyance to their neighbors by throwing stones.

-The 1st promotor publico has resolved to prosecute José Maria Rodrigues Braga for forging cheques on the Banco Brazileiro to the amount of 10,500\$.

-There is said to be a project for the union of the street railway companies. We should be more pleased to hear of a project for putting more cars on the lines.

-The minister of the interior has asked the municipal council to see to the removal of the rubbish caused by demolishing and erecting buildings.

-Burglaries are largely on the increase in this city. We fear to criticize, however, lest the Correo pounces upon us again as an enemy to Henrique's peculiar republican institutions.

-The reappearance of capoeiras in this city is officially recognized by the chief of police, who has issued a circular to his subordinates ordering them to discover and arrest all such persons.

-On the 11th there was a fight between sailors and stevedores on board the French steamer Orizaba. Two of the latter were severely wounded and were sent to the Misericordia hospital.

-Will some deputy ask the government for a list of the foreign journals it subsidizes, the amounts paid and the objects sought? The information will be useful to the budget committee.

-The defalcation in the telegraph department, for which Capanema was at first held responsible, now foots up to about 1,700,000\$, and the investigating commission does not appear to have reached the end of it yet.

-In view of the frequent use of the word "Sebastianist" we have resolved to treat it as a common noun and spell it with a small "s." It is becoming in Portuguese what the word "bug-a-boo" is in English.

-The minister of finance has refused to admit free of duty the materials for building a school house imported by the Carioca cotton factory. This looks very much like gross partiality after the Juiz de Fora concession.

-Another patriotic book-maker gone wrong! He is a friend of the Correo's republic and his name is Pinheiro—no "unknown foreign blood about that"—but he disappeared on the 7th and the authorities have his affairs in hand.

-Not content with having obtained possession of the Carioca fountain, the Metropolitan people now turn on the hand that fed them (the government) and protest against the grant of an elevated railway. The Metropolitan people evidently want the earth.

-It is said that a privilege for 15 years has been granted to Manoel Felipe de Souza Leão for the manufacture of a "legitimate hygienic national butter," of his own invention. It is probably an extract of that common product known as "pomada nacional."

-Would it not be well to put on the tramways special cars for ladies? To obtain a seat in a car at present it is almost necessary to capture it by assault. It seems to us that ladies should not be required to do this. It is disgusting enough in all conscience to see men do it.

-We are requested to state that the surgeon of the American steamer Finance is provided with vaccine matter of the very best description, and has much experience in its use. Those who wish to be vaccinated under the best of conditions should make it convenient to visit him while the steamer is in port.

-Eltu, Brute! Even citizen Jose Avelino ridicules the pacific spirit of his countrymen who, he says, "are ready, not to shed the last drop of their blood—for that is against their religious principles—but to exhaust their last sigh in endless speeches against parliamentary government." What will Aristides the Just and Sampaio Feroz say to this?

-We are in receipt of the second number of Trabalho e Direito (Labor and Right), the official organ of the Sociedade Franca, published in Portuguese, Italian, French, and English. Our new contemporary confines itself principally to the interests of the working classes, more especially the immigrants, and in this field it can not fail to do much good.

-The manager of the D. Pedro II docks has announced that the establishment is now prepared to effect daily the discharge of 400 tons of imported merchandise and the loading of 50,000 bags of coffee. The fun of the business is, however, that the street approaches to the docks will not allow the delivery of more than a small fraction of that quantity.

-The United States post-office department has called for tenders for the establishment of mail steamship lines from Tampa and Galveston to Santos, and from New Orleans to Rio de Janeiro. Just why subsidized lines are wanted from Tampa and Galveston to Santos is a thing we can't understand. The government might as well ask for tenders to run a line from Hoboken to Paranaguá.

-The minister of finance has declined to allow the military co-operative society free entry for the following goods: white calico, indigo dyed, raw cotton, cotton thread, cotton shirtings, cotton gloves, cotton melins plain and twilled, cotton cloth for linings, cotton canvas, woolen merinos, woolen gloves, dannels plain and twilled, casimere, linen shirtings, sewing silk, silk braids, silk cravats, silk ribbons, silk for linings, ditto for caps, silk velvet, small cardboard boxes, kid gloves, bone buttons with shanks, pearl buttons with shanks or perforated, tailors' shears and revolvers. Now if the minister will let us know what the military co-operative society can import free of duties, merchants can figure on the result.

-The offices of the Pan-American Transportation Co. have been moved from Mobile to Chicago, presumably to attend the exhibition. There is still much talk as to what the company intends to do.

-The Jornal do Commercio publishes the report that the garrison of this city is to be increased, "sebastianist" plots, of course. The frequent military parades in the streets are for the same effect.

-A senator was considerably bruised on the morning of the 9th by one of our frolicsome carriage drivers, who ran against him just as he was alighting from a train in the Cattedra. The driver was arrested, and there the matter will end. It must be confessed that there is enough reckless driving in this city now-a-days to warrant an additional risk in one's life insurance.

-We see by our New York exchanges of the 11th ult. that President Harrison has appointed Mr. Richard C. Shannon to be United States minister to the new Central American mission, comprising Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador. Mr. Shannon's many friends here in Rio, where he resided so many years, will join us in tendering our hearty congratulations. A better appointment could not have been made.

-We are afraid the Paris is an unreclaimable "enemy of the republic" for its editor had the temerity to call attention to the filthy condition of the streets on the 10th. Our streets have a perfect right to be the dirtiest in the world, and our provisional municipal rulers have an equal right to let them remain so, and the man who ventures to complain, or criticize, is a "sebastianist" and an "enemy of the republic!"

-Quite a storm has been raised by the phrase *paiz de burros* applied to Brazil by one of the concessionaires of the Metropolitan railway grant in a speech he made on the 6th at the inauguration of the works of the company on Lago do Carioca. Perhaps this protégé of the government has read that famous letter of another protégé, ex-governor Aguirre, and thinks that only a *paiz de burros* would consent to be governed by a *grandissima besta*.

-On the 10th there was a strike among the laborers in the custom-house of this city, who complained of having been kept at work after working-hours. A force of 60 policemen was sent there to keep order, and efforts were unsuccessfully made to induce the laborers to resume work. The inspector of customs communicated the fact to the minister of finance, who, after arriving at the custom-house, conversed with several laborers and promised to investigate the matter. It is stated that he has given orders for the punishment of the ringleaders of the strike, if they can be discovered. The prime cause of the difficulty was an order of the inspector for a small increase in the hours of work. The strike continued on the 11th, and the police were kept on duty during the day to maintain order. Some 300 laborers withdrew without making a disturbance. Sailors and workmen belonging to the building service of the custom-house were employed in handling merchandise. On the 12th the minister ordered the discharge of the leaders of the strike with instructions not to re-engage them. This will probably make matters worse.

-The circulation of the Banco União de S. Paulo on August 31st was 9,916,000\$ and that of the Banco da Republica was 269,771,260\$.

-The announcement that the government proposes to prepare a scheme for the reorganization of the Banco da Republica is said to have produced a good impression in S. Paulo.

-The general meeting of shareholders of the Banco da Republica called for yesterday was postponed at the last moment because of the impending report to Congress on the reform of that bank.

-A telegram of the 10th from London says that the shareholders of the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. have sanctioned the agreement with the Empresa de Obras Publicas no Brazil extending the time for the payment of the purchase money.

-There is talk of the union of the Empresa de Obras Publicas no Brazil with the Companhia de Melhoramentos no Brazil and it is said that they will absorb at the same time the Banco Metropolitan and the Companhia Melhoramentos de S. Paulo and the Companhia Villa Engenheiro Frontin. Can't they manage to swallow the Banco da Republica and the Companhia Gerale de Estradas de Ferro as well?

-The August receipts at the Rio custom-house were:

Table with 2 columns: 1891 and 1890. Rows include Importation, Port dues, Exportation, Sundries, Stamps, Premium on gold sold, Deposits, Restitutions, and Internal receipts.

COMMERCIAL

Table of exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, September 14th, 1891. Includes rates for Brazilian milreis, gold, and various currencies.

Table of bank rates for exchange of official on London to-day and present value of Brazilian mil reis (gold).

EXCHANGE.

September 7.—Legal holiday.
September 8.—Church holiday.
September 9.—The Brasilianische Bank, Paris e Rio and Sul Americano posted 15 1/2 on London, and the others were officially at 15 and drawing at the higher rate.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock and share sales for September 9, including Apolices, Bonds, and various bank shares.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-It is said that Conde de Figueiredo is opposed to a reduction of the duties on gold to 50 per cent.
-The Bahia custom-house yielded 1,260,944\$733 in August, of which 254,567\$203 represent the premium on gold.

Table of bank rates for Rio de Janeiro, September 14th, 1891. Includes rates for various banks and currencies.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th September, 1891.

Exports.
Coffee.—A moderate business was reported during the past week and the market was flat pretty much all along.

Table of market reports for coffee exports, including prices for various grades and origins like Santos, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Sept 7 to Sept 14, 1891. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

Imports.

Brokers report a fair movement in the markets during the past week. Flour has been firm and quotations are advanced for some qualities of foreign and also for the higher grades of city mills.

White Pine.—The lumber per Alice Cooper, referred to in our last report, is being sold at retail at about 140 rs. per foot.

White Pine.—There is nothing new. Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—There is nothing new. Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Rice.—Receipts since our last report have been: Esmeralda from the United States..... 6,721 blrs.

The receipts are largely for account of dealers, and stocks in first hands are estimated to be reduced to 300 blrs.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

PHILADELPHIA—Amer bk Virginia; 714 tons. Pettigrew; 54 ds; sundries to order.

WEST HARTLEPOOL—Swed bk Maria, Margaretha; 733 tons; Turgen; 31 ds; coal to order.

ROSARIO—Br bk Lady Nairn; 428 tons; Bragg; 31 ds; wheat to Rio Flour Mills.

NEWPORT—Nor lug Albano; 323 tons; Osmondson; 57 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company.

RANGON—Br bk King Alfred; 1249 tons; Griffiths; 87 ds; rice to order.

BUENOS AIRES—Paraguayan schr Luisa; 136 tons; Ortalini; 31 ds; coal to Camuyrao & Co.

ROSARIO—Br bk Kamehameha IV; 494 tons; Meyers; 31 ds; wheat to Rio Flour Mills.

BUENOS AIRES—Argent schr Mercedes Dorado; 123 tons; Maganoso; 16 ds; sundries to Camuyrao & Co.

MARSELLLES—Ger bk Athene; 623 tons; Rohl; 36 ds; sundries to Progresso Industrial do Brazil company.

BUENOS AIRES—Paraguayan schr Luisa; 136 tons; Ortalini; 31 ds; coal to Camuyrao & Co.

ROSARIO—Br bk Kamehameha IV; 494 tons; Meyers; 31 ds; wheat to Rio Flour Mills.

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FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported are Nor lug Haava, coffee to Port Natal, 400 and Nor. lug Alida, matte, Parangatu and River Plate, p. 1.

New York 25 - 30c per lug Trieste..... 40c per ton New Orleans..... 45c do Havre..... 30c do London..... 40c-42c per ton Bordeaux..... 30c do Liverpool..... 35c do Marseilles..... 50c do Antwerp..... 35c do Genoa..... 30-40c do Hamburg..... 40c do

United States, North..... } 150-225 6d do South..... } 35-60 6d Channel f. o. .... } 37-62 4d-6d Liabon f. o. .... }

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1891.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists various ships like American, Argentine, Austrian, British, etc.

AMERICAN sp Cora..... 1416 June 24 Cardiff B. Rodrigues & C. bk Amy..... 654 Aug. 8 Baltimore Levinger & C. lg White Wings 714 Sep. 3 Philadelphia Norton, M'W & C.

Argentine bk Polovina..... 454 Nov. 3 Macdo P. Bernardes & R. bk Margarida..... 826 Jan. 18 Cape Verde To order. bk Seg. Agones..... 208 Aug. 7 I. Terceira To master.

Austrian bk Stepan..... 973 Aug. 28 Glasgow Watson, R. & C. British lg Linn..... 928 Apr. 3 Cardiff Lloyd Braz. lg Alice Adair..... 928 June 7 Rosario Rio Flour Mills.

German lg Gecine..... 248 June 3 Rosario Good. Cruzeiro. lg Naida..... 508 10 Pensacola Phibus Braz. S. C. lg Velox..... 534 17 Laurvig C. Hecksher & C.

Paraguayan schr Luisa..... 136 Sep. 10 Bs. Aires. Camuyrao & C. Portuguese lg Victoria..... 180 July 20 Oporto To order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals for Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures for Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: NAME, WHERE TO, DATE. Lists ships like Antwerp, Austrian, Grecia, etc.

Antwerp..... Westwick Austrian..... Cardiff 27 July Grecia..... Greenock 8 July Aeronaut..... London 1 August

Albanville..... Pensacola Altamir..... Hamburg Andacia..... Oporto 6 Aug America..... Newcastle 21 Aug

Belia Formosa..... Oporto 9 Aug Bella Froliget..... Pascaguala 16 July Bellarmina..... Brunswick Charlie Baker..... Cardiff 27 July

Criemhild..... Hamburg 10 Aug City Camp..... Cardiff 30 July Cambrian Princess..... Cardiff 28 July

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's. Market Report, dated August 25th. Supplies of all produce have been extremely small during the month, and in consequence business for export has come to almost a standstill.

Prices.—Of salted saladero nothing more has been offered for sale and this article will offer no interest in our market before the commencement of the new slaughtering season. Dry hides have continued in brisk demand, notwithstanding the dull news from consuming countries and the few small lots which were offered for sale during the month found ready buyers at the parity of 12 1/2 d. stg. per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission for American and 13 1/2 d. stg. for heavy hides.

HORSEHAIR.—A few bales were sold lately at \$300 per kilo, baled, which at present rate of exchange is equal to about 20 1/2 d. stg. per kilo. f.o.b. with steamer freight and commission.

Table showing Export of hides: 1891 (saled, 406,040) and 1890 (saled, 376,613).

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's. Market Report, dated September 1st. COPPER.—The steadiness of exchange frequently embarrassed the coffee market during the last month, but as ready commercial bills could be passed at exceptionally low rates it also, on occasions, facilitated operations.

Receipts averaged 7,193 bags per diem, against 7,280 bags in 1890 and 5,840 bags in 1889. From July 1st to date, we have received 268,883 bags, against 330,265 bags in 1890 and 345,501 bags in 1889. A considerable increase of receipts is looked for during this month.

Stock is 160,000 bags in all hand, of which about 73,000 bags are engaged for shipment.

We quote for our standards, f.o.b. with freight by steamer to London and New York, exchange 15 1/2 d.: Good average, 75 1/2 p. per cwt and 16 1/2 c. per lb.

The shipments during August were divided as follows: Europe: 18,512

Table showing shipment divisions: Europe (18,512), Havre (15,993), Antwerp (7,053), Hamburg (51,797), Rotterdam (2,500), London (1,604), Genoa (1,600).

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for two months of crop-years: 1891-92, 1890-91, 1889-90.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1891-92, 1890-91, 1889-90. Lists destinations like UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSHWIHR.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1891, 1890, 1889. Lists destinations like UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSHWIHR.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1891, 1890, 1889. Lists destinations like UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSHWIHR.

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Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1891, 1890, 1889. Lists destinations like UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSHWIHR.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 12th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices gold, Gold Loan 1889, etc.

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists numerous banks and financial institutions.

SHIPPING.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

INSURANCE.

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

MILLS.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

### 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

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### Steamships.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

SEGURANÇA.....	Oct. 3
ALLIANÇA.....	" 17

The fine Steamer

### FINANCE,

Captain ZOLLING

will sail for

### NEW YORK

Saturday, 19th September, calling at

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

### Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$148	\$78 ..
" & back.....	\$278	— ..

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

### ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

### TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sep. 15	La Plata.	Southampton and Rotterdam calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 15	Thames ..	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 23	Elbe.....	Las Palmas, 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 de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

### LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Donati..... Sep. 19th

To New-Orleans:

Holbein..... Sep. 20th

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.

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Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

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

City lighting a speciality.

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Newsdealers 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.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines SINGER Sewing Machines

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Porto Alegre: 329, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

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

## LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

### WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—



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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

### NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka.....	Sep. 27th
Ruapehu.....	Oct. 25th

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

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### SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionic.....	Oct. 10th
Tainui.....	Nov. 1st

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

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Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between Bremen—United States Brazil—River Plate China, Japan Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3th and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	100 Marks
"—New York via Bremen.....	1,000 "	150 Marks
"—Lisbon.....	300 "	70 Marks

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### PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Potosi.....	Sep. 22nd
Galicis.....	Oct. 4th

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

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A young man wants a comfortable furnished room in an English family, or boarding-house. Address J. N., P. O. Box 106.

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This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia General Debility, Anemia

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The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND CHEMISTS.

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Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

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### WORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

In dyspepsia the stomach fails to assimilate the food. The Acid Phosphate assists the weakened stomach, making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Dr. A. G. RAWSON HARRIS, L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S., "The Elms," Pembroke, Eng., says: "I used it in a case of nervous dyspepsia, of long standing, where for years there had been a great wear and tear of the nervous system. This objectionable symptom was speedily relieved in a way that no other remedy has ever effected."

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CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Bone Throat, Sprain, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

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