

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1891.

NUMBER 44

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)  
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras  
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,  
Minister.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 26, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evangelista de Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 7 p. m. on Fridays.

Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Tuesday.—F. A. TILLY, Pastor.

(CAIXA 384)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 13, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. IRVING, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 123. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGRJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 1/2 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.

Bible study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. on Thursdays. Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; has returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office: 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 1 p. m. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 53. Res. Rua Marquez de Albuquer. No. 27. Telephone 1438.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office, Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accoucheurs, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício at 1 1/2 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marques d'Albarranes.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION. No. 10 Rua da Imperatriz, Saúde. Belled service 7 p. m. Sundays and Mondays. Reading-room open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Cooperation solicited. EDWARD E. WESSON, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

## FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

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

Correspondents of

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

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

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Agents for the:

Alliance Assurance Company, London,  
Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,  
Aspinal's Enamel, London,  
T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,  
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,  
Gödes-Berger Company, London,  
Wm. Corry & Co., Belfast,  
Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 14

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

CAIXA 186,

Managing Director.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

### Hotels.

#### CARSON'S HOTEL.

58, RUA DO CATETE.

ESTABLISHED 182.

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attendance etc. All information given by the Proprietor personally.

#### CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

#### HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135

Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8 and 9 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7 1/2, 9 30 a. m., 1, 4 1/2, 7 and 9 p. m. On the *Sun- days and Holidays* for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9 30, 11 a. m., 12 30, 2, 3 30, 5 15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8 30, 10 05, 11 35 a. m., 1 05, 2 35, 4 05, 7, 7 and 9 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Agias Ferras) at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

#### HOTEL WHYTE.—TIJUCA.

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

#### TIJUCA HOTEL

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

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 2002.

#### O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva  
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

#### W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

Rua de Boa Vista, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

855, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

#### V. A. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

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

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines;

G. FOLLER & Co.,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. RICHY MATIAS & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac.

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

#### RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 15, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

#### ROSS & COAKES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

32, RUA DO ROZARIO, 32

Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Government.

6 ms

#### CHARLES HUE JUNR. & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 5.

CAIXA 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,

DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for

use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE

Draw Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. M. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE

WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of

service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and

templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly

interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-

tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars

etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 19 de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Consisting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.

LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides

possessing great breaking power it commends itself for use in

this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being

injurious to the workers. On this account alone great ad-

vantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and

more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent

use. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom.

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR

BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on

22,000 engines, and 350,000 cars. This includes 105,000

Freight Cars.

This is 10 per cent of the entire freight car

equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes

since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

**Insurance.**

**Unparalleled Tontine Results.**

Every Equitable policy, with a 20-year accumulation period ending in 1891, shows, in addition to the twenty years of protection furnished by the assurance, a cash surrender value during the lifetime of the assured exceeding the total amount of premiums paid.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund... 1,328,751 ..  
Uncalled capital. 2,490,751 ..  
Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria  
67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.**

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884  
Agents for the Republic of Brazil  
**Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.**  
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
**Smith & Youle.**  
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**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
**Watson Ritchie & Co**  
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782  
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.  
Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.  
**G. C. Anderson, Agent.**  
Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL**

Capital..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000  
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.  
**John Moore & Co, agents.**  
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund..... £480,000 ..  
Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
**G. C. Anderson.**  
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor

**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.

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53, Rua da Alfandega.  
Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Rolling Stock.  
Machinery.

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80, RUA 15 DE NOVENBRO, SANTOS  
P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Maiaid"  
General & Commission Merchants  
Steam Ship Agents  
Lighter Owners

**Companhia Marques Limitada.**

RIO DE JANEIRO.  
Stores: 84 Rua S. Pedro, and 73 Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and apparatuses.  
Iron, Steam, Gas, and Water piping.  
Packing, Belting, Rubber, Asbestos, etc.  
Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machinery.  
Manufacturers of Nails, Rail-way spikes, and Bolts. Also Lead, Gas, and Water piping.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, President  
J. F. MARQUES, Secretary. JOHN REID, Treasurer.  
Caixa do Correio 84. Telephone 355.  
Cable Address: "MARQUES" Rio.

**Companhia União Industrial**

**S. SEBASTIÃO**  
Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$  
Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:  
**FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO**  
Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.  
**FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO**  
Cotton, wool and silk goods.  
**FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA**  
Undershirts, hosiery, etc.  
**FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS**  
Lace goods of all kinds  
**FABRIL BRAZILEIRA**  
Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.  
**TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE**  
Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.  
**FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO**  
Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
**J. H. LOWNDES & Co.**  
Sues, J. V. HALL & Co.,  
No. 84, Rua 1º de Março.  
Rio de Janeiro.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... 700,000  
Reserve fund..... 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,  
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES  
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:  
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,  
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,  
Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., HAMBURG,  
Machf., Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,  
Messrs. Grant Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BANCO S. PAULO E RIO DE JANEIRO.**

42 RUA DO HOSPICIO (provisionally)

Capital: subscribed . . . . . 25,000,000\$000  
do realized . . . . . 7,500,000\$000  
Reserve Fund . . . . . 557,000\$000

Transacts every description of Banking business.  
Draws on S. Paulo, Santos and other cities in the State of S. Paulo.

Receives money on deposit on the following conditions:  
In account current . . . . . 4%  
By bills at fixed date:  
From 2 to 5 months . . . . . 5%  
6 to 9 do . . . . . 6%  
10 to 12 do . . . . . 7%  
Stamps for account of the bank.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

**BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.**

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A  
(Authorized by Decree No. 10,300)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Disconto }  
..... { Gesellschaft, Berlin, } and corres-  
..... { Norddeutsche Bank in } pondents.  
..... { Hamburg, Hamburg. }  
..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, }  
..... { International Bank of London, Limited }  
..... { London. }  
England..... { Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., Lond-n. }  
..... { Crédit Lyonnais }  
France..... { and branches }  
..... { Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp }  
Spain..... { St. Albert de Fary & Co., Antwerp. }  
Belgium..... { Banca Generale, branches and corres- }  
..... { pondents. }  
Italy..... { Meunier & Co., Naples. }  
..... { Banco Lisboa & Ayres and corres- }  
..... { pondents. }  
Portugal..... { G. Arnstein & Co., New York. }  
United States..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. }  
Uruguay..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. }  
Argentina..... { Deutsche Uebersee 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.  
June 1891

**FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES**

**THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER**  
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**  
and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.  
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.  
Sole Agents:  
**W. R. Cassels & Co.**  
Rua da Candelaria, 8.

**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 and Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery, Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.

City lighting a speciality.

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Agent for Brazil.

Office, 2 Rua S. Pedro, 2nd floor.

P O Box 954

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Newspapers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for  
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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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Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Press & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Par's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

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

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kaikoura..... Nov. 2nd

Tongakiro..... Dec. 20th

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

For freights apply to **W. C. Peck.**

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro; and for passages and other information to

**Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,**

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

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

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

**NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.**

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tainui..... Nov. 3rd

Doric..... Dec. 1st

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

For freight apply to **W. C. Peck.**

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**NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN.**

Capital . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between  
Bremen—United States

Brazil

River Plate

China, Japan

Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th 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\$000  
" —New York via Bremen ..... 1,000 " 150\$000  
" —Lisbon..... 500 " 70\$000

For further information apply to

**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.**

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60.

Rio de Janeiro.

**PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.**

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Britannia..... Nov. 13th

Aconcagua..... 27th

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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**Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,**

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SHIPPING AGENTS,  
SANTOS.  
(P. O. Box 136).  
Agents for  
**Casa Lupton**  
Banco dos Lavradores  
(Sociedade Commercial).

**SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES**

Recommended brands:  
**Hungarian Claret,**  
Château Palugyay,  
Karlovitz.  
**TOKAY WINE**  
is the best tonic for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.  
Sole Importers:  
**Rombauer & Co.**  
78, General Comara. Rio de Janeiro.

**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: \$2.50 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (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, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1891.

THE action of the Chamber of Deputies in voting against all the inflation measures advocated by Mr. Mayrink and Minister Lucena, and in adopting a bill calculated to restrict the flood of paper currency which is sweeping over the country, can not be praised too highly. While the measure adopted does not go far enough and offers no good remedy for the evils already inflicted upon the country, it must be borne in mind that the Chamber has had to meet and overcome influences which thus far have never failed to win the blind support of public men, and it could not therefore risk success on debatable issues. The important fact remains, however, that Mr. Mayrink and his inflation party have been most signally defeated, and the subsequent scheme of the president of the Chamber, Sr. Matta Machado, to eventually block the bill with a veto and then defer all further action to next year by a decision that a vetoed bill can not be considered in the same session, was also defeated. This ought to settle the question of inflation for the present, unless the unexpected again happens by a defeat of the measure in the Senate. At the present moment it is confidently expected that the Senate will adopt the bill as passed by the Chamber. It is possible that amendments will be made, but the force of public opinion has become so strong against any further issues of paper money and against any further increase in taxation, that the Senate will hardly care to disregard it. What the President will do, however, can not be definitely predicted. He has thus far given an apparently unquestioning support to Minister Lucena in all his proposals, and it may be concluded that in this question he will act in accord with that minister's wishes. A veto will in all probability result, and then Congress will be called upon to show its mettle and independence. We are not at all sure that the two chambers will face the emergency as sturdily as the deputies have thus far met the influences brought to bear against the measure, but we shall soon see. If they can be made to see that the struggle not only concerns the redemption of the country from the evils of inflation and speculation, but that it also concerns the independence and dignity of the legislative branch of the government, they will probably stand by their action and compel the executive to obey their wishes. In view of the fact that they have

not only reason and public interests on their side, but also the almost unanimous support and approval of the business classes of the country, it is to be hoped that they will force the issue at once, and then compel obedience to their wishes. The country has been ruled and plundered by speculators quite long enough.

We are glad to say that there is one proposition of the minister of finance which we can heartily endorse—that of the lease of the Central railway. Whatever may be one's opinion on the question of state railways, there can be no disputing the proposition that a mixed system like that in existence here, is prejudicial in the highest degree. It must be admitted that in a few cases state control has been efficient and perhaps economical, but as a rule it is lax and wasteful, full of abuses for which there is no prompt remedy, expensive to the state, and oppressive to the public. On general principles, it is a serious mistake for the state to own and manage such properties, and in our opinion the experience here in Brazil is a striking proof of that proposition. In addition to the defects and abuses incident to the management of these roads by the state, there are other evils under the mixed system prevailing in Brazil which ought not to be overlooked. The Central is the most important railway in the country, and its example and interests are therefore paramount. The private lines which contribute to it as leaders, or which seek to compete with it, are all restricted in their action by the interests of this great road. More than once has the government interfered with the action of private companies to prevent reductions in rates, or extensions, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to this line. And more than once has the government refused to permit the construction of new lines between this capital and the interior because such competing lines would reduce the revenue of this jealously protected railway. It has therefore not only restricted the development of railway communication and obstructed the reduction of tariffs, but it has also led the state, backed by all its wealth and power, into an unjust and unfair competition with private capital and enterprise. This is in principle the worst feature of all. The state builds the line with loans, for which the whole country must pay, it employs an excessive staff and then grants them service pensions, for which the public treasury is also responsible. Such lines have no dividends to pay and no patrons to please. They act arbitrarily, and there is no remedy against their abuses except in the tortuous and irresponsible action of a ministerial department. The influence of such an enterprise upon private corporations can not be otherwise than pernicious, for it destroys competition, checks private enterprise and creates a lower average of responsibility, energy and efficiency among employes than is to be found in private companies uninfluenced by official methods.

ASIDE from the general question of state railway management, there is a special question connected with the Central line which merits early consideration. The quantity of merchandise and railway material held in this port awaiting shipment up country, is something enormous. It is not only obstructing the commerce of the port, but it is causing serious losses to the enterprises in the interior which cannot get their machinery and material. The prejudice arising from the inability of the Central railway to carry the freights offered is simply incalculable, and as no steps are being taken to improve the situation it must be considered disastrous as well. The road is so badly and inefficiently managed that it is not worked to a half of its real capacity. And yet it is amply equipped to carry a much larger traffic than is now offering, and with a much smaller staff. The prime cause of the trouble lies in the inefficiency of a government staff, and in the lax administration of its working forces. A very large percentage of the employes hold their places through favor, and they are, therefore, more or less protected by influences outside of the actual administration. The pension business is also complicating matters, by which incompetent men continue to hold positions to the prejudice of everyone concerned except themselves. Worse than all, however, is the appointment of incapable men to positions of authority and responsibility which ought to be filled by experienced railway men. Whether the

service goes well, or ill, is all the same to such an official, and so the interests of the road and of the public are both sacrificed. How much of the desperate condition in which Brazil now finds herself, is due to the incapacity and apathy of such officials, no one can estimate, but that this is one of the prime causes of the trouble no one will contest. The Central railway ought to be worked night and day to relieve the really serious block which exists in this port, and if this can not be done by government management, then let us have the road transferred to the management of a private company.

**RIO CRICKET CLUB.**

RIO CRICKET CLUB versus R. M. S. "CLYDE."

The above cricket match was played at Paysandu field on the 12th October, 1891. The following is the score:

R. M. S. "CLYDE."	
First Innings	Second Innings
T. F.ley, b. Lopes..... 1	did not bat..... —
C. Parry, b. Lopes..... 5	c. Wheatley, b. E. Youle..... 2
S. T. Hankey, l. b. w., b. Lopes..... 4	Allen, b. E. Youle..... 19
T. S. F.ay, run out..... 2	b. Webb..... 23
T. K. Fair, b. Lopes..... 2	b. Webb..... 5
H. Bower, b. E. Youle..... 19	c. Webb, b. Lopes..... 9
M. Vezelos, b. E. Youle..... 1	not out..... —
C. Tabor, not out..... 3	b. Webb..... 22
Spencer, l. b. w., b. E. Youle..... 0	did not bat..... —
Slack, c. Wheatley, b. E. Youle..... 1	did not bat..... —
Bottomley, run out..... 0	did not bat..... —
Extras..... 3	Extras..... 7
Total..... 34	Total..... 57

**RIO CRICKET CLUB.**

RIO CRICKET CLUB.	
First Innings	Second Innings
A. M. Lopes, c. Tabor, b. T. St. F. Fair..... 49	H. L. Wheatley, b. C. Parry..... 23
C. Baker, b. Bower..... 0	F. Allen, b. H. Bower..... 0
H. R. Youle, run out..... 6	C. Marly, b. Bower..... 5
E. Youle, b. Bower..... 0	F. Youle, b. Bower..... 0
E. Baham, b. T. St. F. Fair..... 0	Metcalfe, b. do..... 1
F. L. Youle, b. Bower..... 0	Webb, not out..... 0
Webb, not out..... 0	Extras..... 6
Extras..... 6	Total..... 51

**"COPACABANA AND LAGOA" vs. "THE WORLD."**

The above cricket match was played at Paysandu field on the 25th October, 1891, resulting in a win for "Copacabana" team by four runs amidst great excitement, "The World" having 51 runs to make in one hour to win.

"COPACABANA"	
First Innings	Second Innings
A. C. Skeey, c. Lopes, b. Jones..... 9	c. Webb, b. Richards..... 3
H. L. Wheatley, c. Marly, b. Jones..... 6	run out..... 1
C. Mackintosh, b. Richards..... 0	c. Lopes, b. Jones..... 5
H. Borne, b. Richards..... 0	c. Marly, b. Jones..... 5
F. L. Youle, b. Richards..... 0	c. Jones, b. Richards..... 3
F. H. Evans, b. Richards..... 3	run out..... 1
F. S. Youle, c. Richards, b. Webb..... 2	c. Morgan, b. Richards..... 4
H. D. Fran, b. Richards..... 0	run out..... 2
E. Youle, b. Webb..... 3	c. Webb, b. Richards..... 0
G. Gordon, not out..... 9	b. Jones..... 0
D. McNeill, run out..... 4	not out..... 3
Extras..... 7	Extras..... 3
Total..... 62	Total..... 25

**"THE WORLD."**

"THE WORLD."	
First Innings	Second Innings
Metcalfe, b. E. Youle..... 5	b. E. Youle..... 1
Richards, b. Wheatley..... 5	l. b. w., b. Wheatley..... 4
B. Allen, run out..... 0	b. Wheatley..... 1
Webb, b. Wheatley..... 3	c. Gordon, b. Wheatley..... 4
R. Morgan, b. E. Youle..... 9	run out..... 0
Marly, c. Youle, b. Wheatley..... 2	not out..... 2
E. G. Cox, b. E. Youle..... 0	c. Mackintosh, b. Wheatley..... 13
E. Jones, b. E. Youle..... 0	b. E. Youle..... 0
G. Wyatt, run out..... 4	c. Gordon, b. Wheatley..... 2
W. H. Ashbrook, b. E. Youle..... 6	c. Skeey, b. E. Youle..... 0
A. Lopes, not out..... 2	b. E. Youle..... 0
Extras..... 6	Extras..... 9
Total..... 37	Total..... 46

**TRADE RELATIONS.**

ON the 28th ult. the following message from President Deodoro was read in the Chamber of Deputies:—

Messrs. the members of the National Congress: The interests of the countries that cultivate extensive commercial relations with Brazil are burdening the principal articles of Brazilian production to such an excess, that steps are requisite for the determining of reciprocity as an incontestable right. Whereas our tariff openly and spontaneously favored the importation of the merchandise which forms the most valuable industries of the Argentine Confederation and of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, one and the other have increased to an exceptional degree the import duties on Brazilian sugar, rum and tobacco, giving to these duties a character clearly prohibitive. They have approximated the duty on Brazilian tobacco to that on Havana, they have equalized it

to that on Virginia, and they have favored Paraguayan tobacco. It seems manifest that the intention is to close those markets to tobacco of Brazilian production, and to give to that of Paraguay the position occupied by the former, greatly to the detriment of industry and trade in various states of the Brazilian Federation, and especially in Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul. And this has been understood by Paraguay, for the government there, in a recent circular, urges the farmers to plant tobacco on a large scale, and has just promulgated a restrictive law on the exportation of this article, which would certainly not have been done had not the favors granted in the referred to markets allowed the imposition of such an onus on the product.

However, it results from such measures that the Brazilian market, subjected in the principal River Plate markets to duties equal to those on the highest mercantile goods, unable to obtain the prices of the latter, will be forced to accept exclusion and fly from such markets, because it cannot compete under the excessive charge, so unjust and disproportionate. Next, the already very high duties on Brazilian rum have been increased; defamatory analyses of it have been made, and they have excluded, under any duty, alcoholic liquids of Brazilian production, including the artificial. The efforts of the Brazilian representatives have been fruitless to persuade them from so aggressive an expedient.

On another side, France taxes Brazilian coffee to such a degree as to exclude it also from the French markets, where, as in those of all Europe, it has always been mightily underrated, for, by means of a degrading speculation, low grades, produced by other countries are made to pass as derived from Brazil, and the better qualities of our product are sold under foreign denominations. The tax as at present established thus burdens Brazilian coffee with over 100%, whereas by the Brazilian tariff on goods of French production the duties do not exceed 40%. The disproportion is enormous.

Notwithstanding this, much more considerable is the result of the increase of duties at the River Plate.

There are contained in a great series of documents, which are at the disposition of Congress, properly docketed in the departments of foreign affairs and of finance, furnished by the various consular representatives, detailed and complete reports upon these subjects, and irrefragable proofs of the unequal, offensive and prejudicial position imposed by the referred to countries upon goods of Brazilian production.

Once conciliatory means—and these have a limit fixed by national dignity—are exhausted, there remains to us only a modification of our tariff, placing the products of the industry of those countries in the same position which they have created for those of our industry and in the proportion of imperative compensations.

It would be, however, of the greatest convenience to authorize the government hereafter to make, for the benefit of the products of the said countries, such alterations as circumstances advise in order that we may promptly correspond to the reciprocity which we ask, whenever they may imprint upon their tariffs the necessary dispositions that merchandise of Brazilian production will be taxed on the footing of perfect equality with similar goods produced elsewhere, and in conditions not less than in the various markets subject to those countries such a position as may be determined by consumption.

In this manner the relations of our international traffic will follow natural progress, as imposed by the most salutary principles of right which universally control them and by the most respectable interests of the nations, without being exposed to expellents and artificial measures, which may be suggested by any thought of a policy hostile to the Brazilian republic, expedients the more unjust as they are unprovoked.

If, on the contrary, from Brazil such injustice had proceeded, which reveals not only discourtesy, but also assumes the character of a provocation, and must be considered as to its effects, at once prejudicial to its industries and to the moral prestige of the nation, reprisals would not have been delayed.

The National Congress will, however, decide as it considers most opportune in its wisdom, thus rendering a distinguished service to the republic.

Federal Capital, October 27th, 1891.

Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca.  
Bayão de Lucena.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The Santa Fé colonists are trying to secure gold for their produce.

—The new budget authorizes an increase in the Argentine army to 3,300 men. It will be difficult to find a valid excuse for such a step at the present moment.

—The Argentine "nationalists" have at last announced the candidacy of Gen. Roca for the presidency. The object of the recent break with Mitre can now be clearly understood.

—It looks very much as though the recent revolution in Montevideo was organized by Col. Martinez and two other officers for the special purpose of entrapping some of the *blanco* leaders. There must be a very high sense of honor among Uruguayan officers.

—The expenditure for this year is estimated to reach \$100,000,000 m/n, while the revenue will not exceed \$60,000,000. The minister of finance and our Argentine contemporary in the press are beginning to understand what the *Herald* has been teaching them for years, that an augmentation of import duties leads inevitably to a reduction of consumption and to an increase of smuggling and of frauds upon the revenue. Without a great reduction of expenditure there will be a still larger deficit next year.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 24.—Senate.—Senator Americo Lobo moved to inquire of the President of the republic whether the state legislature and chief of police in Rio Grande do Norte have restricted the liberty of the press; whether telegraph and postal communications are interrupted between Rio and the capital of Alagoas, and whether the president of the municipal council of the city has written a letter suggesting the forcible liquidation of companies that deal in food products. The vote on the bill for the organization of the federal district was concluded. The budget of the navy department was voted in 2nd discussions. On motion of Senator José Hygino the bill reorganizing the federal judiciary was referred to a special committee. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Aristides Lobo, speaking on the Senate's amendments to the budget of the department of interior, said that apparently the Chamber is considered an assembly of lunatics, whatever it votes is either amended by the Senate or vetoed by the President. Deputy Zama introduced a bill providing for the pay of congressmen during the prolongation of the session. The Chamber concurred in all but two of the Senate's amendments to the budget of the department of interior. The budget of the 2nd discussion, Deputy Almeida Guanabara moved that the committee on legislation be instructed to report on the regulations issued by the government on joint-stock companies, indicating the action it believes the Chamber to take in view of this encroachment on the functions of Congress.

OCTOBER 26.—Senate.—The Senate voted the motion presented by Senator Americo Lobo on the previous day, and rejected the bill annulling the regulations issued by the government on joint-stock companies. Chamber of Deputies.—The budget of the department of agriculture was partly voted in 3rd discussion. The Chamber voted Deputy Almeida Guanabara's motion offered on the previous day.

OCTOBER 27.—Senate.—The budget of the navy department was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—The vote on the budget of the department of agriculture was amid much excitement in 3rd discussion. At one time the Chamber became so noisy that the president suspended the sitting. A substitute bill introduced by Deputy Pires Ferreira was rejected by 109 votes to 27. An amendment for collecting half the import duty in gold was rejected, as was likewise an amendment for establishing free banking. An amendment authorizing the government to negotiate loans for accelerating the redemption of treasury notes was passed, and thereupon also passed an amendment limiting the issue of paper money of all kinds to the amount now in circulation.

OCTOBER 28.—Senate.—Senator Americo Lobo introduced a bill signed by himself and others on joint-stock companies. The budget of the war department was voted in 2nd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—A message was received from the President of the republic, who asks for retaliatory measures towards Argentina and Uruguay on account of the exorbitant duties which those countries collect on Brazilian rum and tobacco, and towards France which taxes excessively Brazilian coffee. By a vote of 77 to 33 the Chamber sustained its amendment on the Senate bill regulating the trial of the President of the republic. The bill on pay of congressmen was voted in 2nd discussion. The budget of the department of public instruction was partly voted. The budget committee reported on public revenue, recommending an increase of 60% in import duties on certain merchandise and 50% with certain exceptions, on all the rest. It also recommends other new taxes. It estimates that the sum of 65,128,120\$ can be obtained from these sources and that the total revenue for 1892 will amount to 207,292,120\$.

OCTOBER 29.—Senate.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti moved for the appointment of a joint committee for the purpose of inquiring into the manner in which the Lloyd Brazileiro is executing its contract with the government. The motion was carried, and Senators Vandenkolk, Ramiro Barcellos and the author of the motion were appointed on the committee. The Senate voted the budget of the war department in 3rd discussion, and the extradition bill in 2nd discussion. On motion of Senator Elysen Martins the bill on the organization of the federal district was referred to a special committee, on which were appointed Senators Quintino Bocayuva, Joaquim Felício and the author of the motion. Chamber of Deputies.—By Deputy Devilaque for the discussion of the bills vetoed by the President of the republic. This vote was in opposition to a ruling of the chair, who claimed that they can not be passed over the veto during the same session. The vote on the budget of the department of public instruction was concluded.

OCTOBER 20.—Senate.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti spoke on affairs in Rio Grande do Norte. In that state, he said, the legislature has enacted a law abolishing the liberty of the press and is now engaged in preparing laws granting exclusive privileges for making farinha and for selling meat and milk. He advises the people of the state to resist the execution of these laws. The Senate sustained its amendment to the budget of the department of interior, one by a vote of 36 to 8, another by a vote of 43 to 1, and the third by a vote of 38 to 7. The discussion of the bill on extradition on motion of Senator Gomeosora, was postponed for 24 hours. The bill, on joint-stock companies was voted in 1st discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Otizica, in speaking on the budget of the department of finance, expressed his regret that the committee failed to make greater reductions in the estimates of expenditures, leaving a deficit that has to be met with the product of new taxes to the amount of 70,000,000\$. He does not consider it just to ask the people for this additional 70,000,000\$ for the benefit of placemen. He called attention to the abuses that have been committed in retiring public employes with pay. Even the infant department of public instruction has already 90 retired employes. If this is not scandalous, he

does not know how to classify it. The president of the Chamber, Councillor Matta Machado, obtaining the floor, said that the Chamber having reversed the decision of the chair in regard to vetoed bills, he considered it due both to himself and to the Chamber to tender his resignation. His example was followed by the other officers of the house. In the debate which ensued Deputy Severino Vieira offered a motion expressing confidence in the officers of the house and requesting them to withdraw their resignation. Deputy Zama opposed the motion and offered a counter-motion accepting the resignation of the officers of the house and expressing regret at being deprived of their valuable services. Deputy José Mariano opposed both motions and moved to postpone the consideration of the vetoed bills to the next congressional session. The motion of Deputy Severino Vieira was carried by a vote of 86 to 32. Returning to his chair, the president thanked the house for the mark of confidence and proposed that the committee on legislation should be asked to report on the proper interpretation of Art. 136 of the rules. The proposal was rejected by a vote of 58 to 54. Deputy José Mariano demanded a re-count, which after a heated debate between this deputy and others, the chair declined to grant. In announcing that the house would proceed with business, the president declared that on the following day the Chamber would elect its officers.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The French population of S. Paulo is estimated at 3,000.

—It is stated that the national marines at Pará are very disorderly.

—Mr. Luiz Tarquimo had a very warm reception on his return to Bahia.

—Senator Martin Francisco has withdrawn his resignation of his seat in the S. Paulo senate.

—Deputy Jaguaribe has resigned his seat in the S. Paulo legislature, being disgusted with politics.

—A general strike among conductors, drivers, cartmen and porters is expected to take place to-day at Santos.

—On the 28th ult. the steamer *Guatyl* was wrecked on the Penelo bar. The passengers were saved but the vessel is a total loss.

—We knew it would come to this. The supply of parchment at the S. Paulo law school is exhausted and the public can now breathe a sigh of relief.

—At Bahia on the 28th ult. there was a collision between the steamers *Araruaia* and *Valença*. Both steamers, which belong to the Lloyd Brazileiro, were badly damaged.

—In Campanha, Minas Geraes, the merchants have issued "shin-plasters" for making change; but as some of the merchants refuse to accept the tickets issued by others, the public is subjected to much annoyance.

—In the Pernambuco chamber of deputies a bill has been introduced authorizing the lease of the island of Fernando de Noronha. The government will probably take it and establish there a boarding-house for *copeiros* and "sebastianists."

—The president of the supreme court of the state of Rio de Janeiro is advertising for the assistant-solicitor of the state. He says he wishes to give that functionary certain legal documents and is not able to do so because he does not know where to find him.

—On board the German steamer *Leipzig* the surgeon, an officer, and four seamen were taken with yellow fever between Rio and Bahia. Two of the seamen have died and were buried at sea. Several other cases appeared after the steamer's arrival there. Quarantine was imposed.

—On the night of the 26th ult., in Bahia, a false alarm of fire was given, and in the midst of the crowd that gathered, and the excitement and confusion that ensued, repeated cries were heard of "Long live D. Pedro III!" "Long live the Princess Imperial!" "Long live the Monarchy!"

—The coasting steamer *Aymoré* struck on the "Cavallão" rock, at the entrance to the harbor of Victoria, on the evening of the 28th ult. The steamer *Rio de Janeiro* has been sent to her relief, and it is expected will be able to save the cargo and possibly the steamer. The *Aymoré* belongs to the Lloyd Brazileiro.

—Some one sent the vicar of Santo Amaro, S. Paulo, a box of cigars loaded with dynamite. As the vicar does not smoke and as he felt some distrust of a present coming from an anonymous source, he threw the cigars into the fire, when they exploded, scattering the fuel about the room and wounding a child that was sitting there.

—We thought that the events which occurred some time ago in Pernambuco would check the mania of municipal councils for changing the names of streets. It is evident, however, that we were mistaken, for the council of Niteroy is now busily engaged in this work. As no single street was considered worthy of bearing Gov. Portella's name, the council has added to Rua do Presidente Pedreira a part of Rua do Presidente Domínguez and gives the governor's name to the placid street. To the mutilated fraction of Rua do Presidente Domínguez, resulting from the amputation, it gives the name of João Clapp, which is that of its own president.

The republic of Nicaragua is renewing its efforts to induce immigration into that country. The government has re-affirmed the decree of 1855, giving to each immigrant family proposing to become naturalized, 120 acres of unoccupied land. Single men will receive sixty acres, and the immigrants will enjoy the rights of naturalized citizens and be exempt from military service. Absolute titles will be given after a residence of ten years. Intending immigrants are required to bring with them papers from the Nicaraguan consul at the port of embarkation.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A decree of the 31st ult. approves the surveys of the extension of the Baturoit railway (Ceará) from Quixadá to Quixeramobim.

—Some of the planters residing near Piedade and Itamaraty, Minas Geraes, sent part of their coffee to Porto Novo on pack-mules and shipped part by the Leopoldina railway. The coffee, carried by the pack-mules reached the market in time to get the benefit of the high prices ruling some time ago and was sold for 145,500 an arroba; that shipped by the railway only reached market after the decline in prices and brought only 98,800.

—It is stated that the president of Minas Geraes has decided to retain the sums due from the state to the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro until that company settles the claims against it for compensation for losses occasioned by irregularities in its freight service.

—At a meeting held in S. Paulo on the 30th ult., the shareholders of the Paulista railway company decided to purchase the Rio Claro railway for the sum of 2,800,000, to be paid in debentures drawing 5% interest. The shareholders also decided to increase the capital of the company to 60,000,000\$. A part of the revenue of the roads of the company will be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the debentures, and the sums so paid will be credited to the holders of the new shares to be issued for the purpose of increasing the capital. In the issue of these shares the present shareholders of the company will be preferred. The length of the Rio Claro railway is 416 kilometers in operation, 40 in construction, 106 whose survey has been contracted and 207 projected. Its net revenue for the last year was 1,340,000\$. The president stated to the shareholders that the government had declined to permit the increase of the capital of the S. Paulo railway to 27,000,000, and consequently the board of directors desisted from its intention of proposing the purchase of that road.

LOCAL NOTES

—The chief of police has closed the Fronton Fluminense.

—The price of beef is expected to rise in a day or two to 12\$200 per kilo.

—Deputy Assis Brazil still insists on the acceptance of his resignation.

—On the 29th ult. President Deodoro took a walk on Rua do Ovidor.

—The subscription for the family of the late Dr. Silva Jardim amounts to 88,998\$500.

—Visconde de Pelotas and Gen. Antonio Maria Coelho arrived in this city on the 29th ult.

—On the 28th ult. a finger was found lying on the pavement on Rua da Cotovelo. Perhaps it was drunk.

—It is certainly beginning to look as if the coming revolution here is not to be so peaceful as the last one.

—The government has appointed a commission to investigate the alleged frauds in the Santos custom-house.

—The Portuguese government has conferred upon Mr. E. P. Wilson of this city the title of Comde de Wilson.

—Visconde de Leopoldina has given the *Paz* 10,000\$ to distribute among 1,000 poor families in sums of 10\$ each.

—President Deodoro has vetoed the bill defining the crimes for which the President of the republic is subject to impeachment.

—The members of the municipal council protest against the uncomplimentary language of Deputies Aristides Lobo and Thomaz Delfino.

—The *Tempo* says that if the government is afraid to arm the national guard it is advisable to dissolve that dangerous band of warriors.

—A large steam launch is nearly completed at the Ponta da Areia ship-building yards for custom-house service. It is to be called the *Lucena*.

—On the 29th ult., at 10 o'clock p.m., Mr. Clement H. Wilmot was attacked and severely wounded in Tijuca by five unknown persons.

—The Civil Court has ordered the Portuguese consul to pay within 9 days to the estate of Joaquim Pereira da Silva the sum of 3,406\$736.

—A New York telegram of the 31st ult. reports the loss of the Royal Mail steamer *Maille* near Panama. The wreck was caused by a smoken rock.

—Law No. 22 of October 24th, authorizes the President of the republic to organize a general plan of the telegraph lines of Brazil, including projected extensions.

—The meeting of the "Congresso Operario" was dissolved by the police on the night of 29th ult. The "republic" does not approve of such manifestations of freedom as these.

—Baão de Jacagay protests against the suppression of the transatlantic service of the Lloyd Brazileiro. He considers that a Brazilian line of steamers would be most useful in case of war.

—The *Diario do Commercio* thinks that exchange is a wooden horse filled with "sebastianists." We suppose, then, that if you drew on the editor at sight he would refuse to accept on the plea of *Timoc Danas*.

—It is stated that the contract of Dr. Ferreira de Araujo and Engineer Fogliani for rebuilding and extending Rua do Senhor dos Passos has been transferred to the Companhia União Industrial dos Estados do Brazil.

—A New York telegram of the 31st ult. announces the organization of a steamship company in that city, with a capital of \$3,000,000, to run a line of six steamers and several sailing vessels between the United States and Brazil.

—In order to be in fashion we wish to suggest that the wrecks along the coast during the past week were due to "sebastianists" plots.

—A serious accident occurred on the Central railway yesterday between S. José dos Campos and Jacarey, state of S. Paulo. The express train, which was behind time, jumped the rails on a curve. Thirteen persons were killed and 40 wounded.

—Brazil is becoming essentially a tiled republic, which is subservive to equality and fraternity. In our opinion Portugal is seeking to undermine the republic by granting titles and decorations to so great an extent, and should therefore be classified among the "sebastianists."

—It is reported that the city authorities have resolved to close the openings in the sea wall along the Praia do Flamengo, which were left for the convenience of bathers. The people of Rio de Janeiro are learning rapidly what it is to have as irresponsible city government.

—President Deodoro has signed the bill passed by Congress for reorganizing the federal administration. The law substitutes the present departments by the following:—Finance, justice and interior, industry, means of communication and public works, foreign affairs, war, navy.

—Where does Minister Lucena get his information as to the percentages of duties imposed on imports? He says that the tariff on goods of French production does not exceed 40 per cent. If we are not mistaken the actual invoices will show over three times that rate on many articles.

—At the election of officers in the Chamber on the 31st, to fill the vacancies caused by Matta Machado's resignation, the latter was again a candidate, but was defeated. The new president is Deputy Bernardino de Campos, of São Paulo. The Chamber is to be congratulated on this change.

—Deputy Lopes Trovão has published a card to the effect that he would have voted against pay for the extra session had he been present in the Chamber when the vote was taken. But why was he not present? There are altogether too many legislators loafing about the streets when Congress is sitting!

—The refusal of the employes of a prominent drug store on Rua do Ovidor to open its door for the relief of a wounded man on Thursday night last, is occasioning some very sharp criticism, and with good reason. The physician or druggist who refuses to grant assistance at such a time cannot be denounced too severely.

—If the River Plate authorities have been compelled to exclude Brazilian liquors from those markets on account of the artificial poisons so openly manufactured and protected here, would it not be better to suppress these poison factories rather than to retaliate. Brazil may prefer the artificial liquor, but she can hardly be justified in forcing it upon her neighbors.

—At the suggestion of Deputy Costa Machado the Chamber of Deputies resolved a few days since to hold sessions every day, Sundays and holidays included, up to the 15th inst. On Sunday, however, only 20 deputies were present at the hour, the originator of the motion being among the absentees. An hour later, 89 members were present, but a quorum was still lacking.

—In permitting the transfer of the Companhia Lloyd Brazileiro to the Empresa de Obras Publicas the government requires an additional trip every month on the northern line without increase of subsidy. This trip, which will not be governed by schedule as to days of arriving and sailing, will be between this port and that of Pará, the respective steamers touching at Bahia, Macéo, Pernambuco, Ceará and Maranhão. On the river line between Montevideo and Cayabá the company is to make a reduction of 30% in freights.

—It appears that the Petropolis diaries were so much pleased with the efforts of two policemen to clear the Rua da Frainha of a "block" on the 29th ult. that they at once took up a subscription and presented them with a couple of gold watches. In future every policeman will look to the generous-hearted diaries for a gold watch, or a diamond pin, whenever he does his duty. It must be confessed, however, that it is so unusual a sight to see a policeman doing anything to assist traffic in our crowded streets that the diaries are quite excusable or showing so much enthusiasm.

DIATH.

On 22nd October, the wife of Frank Tyrrell Wilcox, of Bahia, of a daughter.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The *Economiste Français* attributes the fall of exchange to the excessive issue of bank-notes.

—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti has presented an inflation substitute for the banking bill in the Senate.

—Brazilian funds suffered a serious decline in London during the past week, the 1880 loan falling to 64½.

—The government has decided that the Banco do Brazil is not subject to the inspection of the official board of supervisors.

—The budget voted by the legislature of Espirito Santo fixes the expenditure of the state at 1,668,354\$ and estimates the revenue at 1,717,300\$.

—Those who believe in the surplus are finding it difficult to explain why taxes are to be increased and why the minister so much needs at least 50 per cent of the import duties in gold.

—Gen. Bernagão Vasques and Capt. José da Cunha Pires wish to be bank directors, but the minister of war informs them that it is contrary to law for officers of the army to hold such a position.

—In the Rio Grande do Sul legislature the budget committee reported on the 27th ult. making reductions of the amount of 300,000\$ in the estimates presented by the president of the state. The expenditure is fixed at 4,471,000\$ and the revenue is estimated at the same sum.

The Tempo publishes the report that an ex-minister of finance of the monarchy will succeed Barão de Lucena in the department of finance and that the Barão will again take charge of the portfolio of agriculture.

In the balance-sheet of the Companhia de Materiaes e Melhoramentos da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro the grant for cutting down the Morro do Castello, and for the accessories thereto, figure among the assets at 6,657,891\$015. That is a good round sum for a mere concession.

NATIONAL REVENUE.

The budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies presented its estimates of national revenue for the year 1892 on the 28th ult. The following are the principal items:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Import duties (100,000,000\$), Tax on industries and professions (2,000,000\$), Stamp taxes (2,000,000\$), etc.

The total receipts, according to the estimates of the minister of finance, will amount to 184,044,000\$ and the total expenditures are fixed at 238,724,558\$, showing a deficit of 53,780,558\$.

DISSOLUTION OF CONGRESS.

Owing to a delay in printing our last form we are able to give the following important decrees which virtually reestablish the dictatorship, the President having no constitutional power to dissolve Congress and order amendments to the constitution.

Decree No. 3 of Nov. 3, 1891, dissolves the National Congress and authorizes the Nation to choose new representatives and adopt other measures.

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, in view of what at this date he explains in a manifesto to the country, decrees:

- Art. 1.—The National Congress, elected on September 15th, 1890, is hereby dissolved.
Art. 2.—The Nation is convoked to choose new representatives at a date that will hereafter be designated.

Art. 3.—The government will issue for this purpose electoral regulations assuring entire freedom to the country in this choice.

Art. 4.—The new Congress will proceed to revise the constitution of the 24th of February of the present year in the points that will be made known in the decree of convocation.

Art. 5.—The revision will in no case relate to the constitutional provisions that establish the federative republican form of government and the inviolability of the right to liberty and personal safety.

Art. 6.—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed. Let the Minister of State of the Affairs of the Interior cause it to be executed.

Federal Capital, November 3rd, 1891. MANOEL DEODORO DA FONSECA. Tristão de Alencar Araujo.

STATE OF SIEGE.

Declares in a state of siege the Federal District and the city of Niteroy, and adopts other measures for maintaining public order.

Whereas facts and circumstances related in the manifesto addressed at this date to the country and from which it is evident that there is imminent danger to the preservation and stability of the republican form of government adopted in the Constitution of February 24th of the present year:

Whereas it is most urgently necessary to check at once the movement which for the restoration of monarchy and for the dishonor and ruin of our country, has commenced and which is clearly perceptible to the eyes of the least perceptive;

Whereas the safety and security of the new institutions, which are giving the country such progress and prosperity, demand prompt and extraordinary measures on a level with the exceedingly grave dangers that threaten them;

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil resolves and decrees as follows:

Art. 1.—The Federal District and the city of Niteroy are declared in a state of siege, and constitutional guarantees are suspended for the space of two months.

Art. 2.—Any acts or demonstrations contrary to public security and order will be severely repressed.

Art. 3.—The Government will appoint a commission charged with trying in a summary manner any enemies of the Republic and of public order, way contribute to the disturbance necessary to check at once the movement which for the restoration of monarchy and for the dishonor and ruin of our country, has commenced and which is clearly perceptible to the eyes of the least perceptive;

Art. 4.—The citizens whom, for the sake of public safety and of the stability of the republican form of government, it shall be necessary to deport, and in general all who seriously disturb public order or become dangerous thereto, shall without delay or trial be sent to the place which in the act shall be designated.

Art. 5.—The government will opportunistly refer to the National Congress an account of the exceptional measures adopted in virtue of this decree. Let the Minister of State of the Affairs of Justice cause it to be executed. Federal Capital, November 3, 1891, third year of the Republic. MANOEL DEODORO DA FONSECA. Antonio Luiz Affonso de Carvalho.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Rio de Janeiro, October 31st, 1891. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, 27 d. etc.

EXCHANGE.

October 27.—The official rates at the banks were 14 on London, 68-68 1/2 on Paris and 80-81 on Hamburg, at 90-92 on Rio and 18-19 on New York at sight. The banks were not drawing freely at the official rate, and not at all for liquidations. Commercial sterling was reported at 14-14 1/2, according to date of delivery. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 17-18, sellers at 17 1/2-18.

October 28.—The banks opened at 14 on London, but very soon after refused money at this rate, and all, with the exception of the London and Brazilian Bank withdrew their posted rates. The market was weak and the business reported was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-14, with commercial quoted at 13 1/2-14. The market was almost bare of commercial bills and the transactions reported were for delivery only at 12-12 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 17 1/2-18 for cash, buyers at 18-19, sellers at 17-18 for November 15th.

October 29.—There was another decline in rates to probably the lowest point ever reached in the history of the country. In the morning some small transactions were reported in bank sterling at 13 1/2, but this rate was soon lowered to 1 1/2 at which bills were obtainable for the 10th proximo, while for ready bills 1 1/2 was asked, and only small sums were given even at this rate. In commercial sterling business was reported at 13 1/2, with 13 1/2-13 1/4 quoted for exceptional business. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 17 1/2-18 for cash, buyers at 18-19 for November 15th.

October 30.—The foreign banks named at rates and the market was virtually paralyzed. Some tiling amounts of bank sterling were reported at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close of business the tone of the market was reported to be rather better—it could not have been much worse—and there was an abundance of money at 13 1/2 for commercial bills. Sovereigns sold at 17 1/2-18 for cash, and closed with buyers at 17 1/2-18 for cash, sellers at 18-19.

October 31.—The foreign banks and the Pariz e Rio posted no rates, and the market was virtually nominal. The Banco Sul Americano opened at 13 1/2 for counter business, but withdrew early in the day, and the Banco Federal Brasileiro had 13 posted. What little business was done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2 for the 10th, with commercial quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4, the last rate in the morning and for delivery during all next month. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18-19, sellers at 18 1/2-19.

November 1.—Holiday.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 40 Apolices, old, 999 2100 deb. Geral, 200 105 500. etc.

October 27.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 21 Apolices, old, 999 250 deb. Geral, 200 95 500. etc.

October 28.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 17 Apolices, old, 999 1230 deb. Geral, 200 97 115. etc.

October 29.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 17 Apolices, old, 999 1230 deb. Geral, 200 97 115. etc.

October 30.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 17 Apolices, old, 999 1230 deb. Geral, 200 97 115. etc.

October 31.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 17 Apolices, old, 999 1230 deb. Geral, 200 97 115. etc.

October 29.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 31 Apolices, old, 999 500 deb. Geral, 200 87 500. etc.

Banks.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 10 Brazil, 385 100 Lav. e Com'cio 140. etc.

Railways and Tramways.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 200 Geral, 200\$ 46 600 V.F. Sap'y, 150\$ 60. etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 200 Conf. Ind. mill, 200 250 Melh. no Braz 160. etc.

October 30.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 1000 Soc. do 15 Nov. 17 800 100 deb. Geral, 200 82 500. etc.

Banks.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 150 Geral, 200\$ 44 500 200 V.F. Sap'y, 150\$ 66. etc.

Railways and Tramways.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 120 Geral, 200\$ 44 500 200 V.F. Sap'y, 150\$ 66. etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 20 Brazil, Ind. mill, 220 300 Inc. de Melh. 15. etc.

October 31.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 2500 deb. Geral, 200 81 1750 deb. Geral, 200 83 500. etc.

Banks.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 5 Brazil, 390 100 Republica 145. etc.

Railways and Tramways.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 100 Geral, 200\$ 44 100 Viação Ferreira 100. etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 200 Inc. de Melh. 33 100 Melh. no Braz 155. etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd November, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee.—There appears to have been a very active demand during the past week, and an advance in the Pariz resulted in nearly 200,000 bags being dispatched on Friday and Saturday. Prices have advanced almost daily, accompanying the downward tendency of exchange, which on Saturday was quoted at the lowest point ever known in this market.

The advance in currency prices of coffee is \$200-1500 per arroba for the week, and the market closed on Saturday rather quiet, as it is expected that the high prices current will induce the planters to renew their shipments, and exporters will be rather shy in getting their recent purchases afloat. We have had another very good week as regards shipments, over 95,000 bags, and for the month 400,000 bags were shipped.

Shipments since our last report have been: 64,955 bags for the United States, 20,159 " Europe, 2,750 " Cape of Good Hope, 5,314 " Elsewhere.

68,181 bags. The vessels chartered with coffee are: United States: Oct. 30 New York Ger str Columbia bags, 23,350. etc.

Europe: Oct. 22 Havre Fr str Concordia 13,950. etc.

Elsewhere: Oct. 28 West Coast Br str Sorata 60. etc.

Receipts for the past week were 62,250 bags, against 73,763 bags for the preceding week and 75,038 bags for the week before. The receipts in Santos for the week were about 97,000 bags.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 311,122 bags in all hands.

The market is reported quiet but firm, at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Type and Price. Includes Type per arroba, No. 6 12\$00, No. 8 11\$00, etc.

The Pariz was advanced on Saturday by 100 rs. per kilogramme and is now 770 rs. equal to 11\$50 per arroba.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Price. Includes New York Br str Asiatic Prince, Ger str Catania, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns: Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types. Includes columns for Oct. 26, Oct. 27, Oct. 28, Oct. 29, Oct. 30, Oct. 31, and Total.

Imports.

There has been a fair movement in the markets and prices are generally higher under the new decline in exchange to rates never before seen in this market. A few hundred barrels of American flour have been received from Pernambuco for dealer's account, and there are advices here of four steamers, sailed and loading, from the United States. No pine has arrived; Pitch and White pine are both higher and firm, and Swedish is about unchanged. Kerosene has advanced sharply, and Lard also is higher though to a moderate degree. Rice is nominally unchanged, but is very firm. Codfish continues about unchanged, under a continued moderate demand. Indian corn has declined smartly; the receipts continue to be very free. Hfy is dearer and Turpentine also is higher again. There is no change in Cement.

Flour.—Receipts have been:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes New York Ger str Columbia 200 bags, etc.

There are still no stocks in first hands and the market is firm at 31\$00-32\$00 for the small stock of American in dealers' hands. There is a very considerable quantity of American flour afloat by steamers and although it is largely for dealers' account these receipts will relieve the market sensibly.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts and the market is reported very firm at 50\$00-51\$00 per doz.

White Pine.—The market is rather higher at 140-150 rs. per foot and is reported firm. Receipts nil.

Swedish Pine.—The cargo per Frode referred to in our last was to a dealer. Broken quote red deals 47\$00-48\$00 per doz. Whites at 46\$00-47\$00 and report the market firm.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the market is smartly higher and strong. The quotations furnished us are 8\$00-8\$50 per case.

Lard—Receipts nil. Quotations are advanced to 450-500 rs. per lb. for George's lard in lots, and 450-480 rs. for other marks. The market is firm.

Rice—Receipts are insignificant and quotations are unchanged at 135000-135500 per bag, but the market is very firm.

Codfish—Receipts have been 1,615 cases Norwegian per Pernambuco, Catania and Trunk, and 400 bbls. 100 half barrels Panagoua coastwise. Stocks are estimated to be about 8,000 packages and dealers quote: Canadian tubs at 355000-375000, barrels at 325000 and Norwegian cases at 365000-375000. The demand continues only moderate.

Indian Corn—No foreign has arrived, but the receipts of domestic are very considerable and prices have declined smartly. We may quote River Plate corn at 58000-58500 per bag, and that from the northern states at 58000-62000 per bag, according to quality.

Hay—Receipts have been 50 bales from England. River Plate alfalfa is quoted higher at 15-19 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin—There have been no receipts and quotations are nominally unchanged at 45000-45500 per hl.

Turpentine—Quotations are higher again, viz 850-900 rs. per kilogramme. There have been no receipts.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,838 tons per Strathome, from Cardiff

1,938 .. Pythomene, do do  
2,918 .. Pythomene, do do  
350 .. Swift, do do  
1,999 .. Gortheyra Castle, do via Santos

872 .. Ontario, do do  
1,106 .. Canby, do do  
2,540 .. Ernie's Isle, from Newport  
1,750 .. Low Wood, do do  
1,151 .. Johannes, from Newcastle  
2,535 .. Oranney, from Leith.

All to dealers and companies.  
The Santa, from Antwerp, brought 50 tons of potent fuel.

Cement—Receipts have been 5,320 barrels per Argo from Boulogne. Brokers make no changes in quotations, viz: British 52500-53000, German 52000-52500 and French 52800-53000 per hl.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent. Includes entries like 'CARDIFF - Br ship Pythomene', 'NEWPORT - Br ship Ernie's Isle', and 'BALTIMORE - Amer lug Glad Tidings'.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns for ship name, destination, departure date, and agent. Includes entries like 'CHANNEL F. O. - Nor lug Gunnar', 'BARBADOS - Nor bk Lanercost', and 'DIAMOND ISLAND - Br ship Carbet Castle'.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table listing vessels cleared and ready for sea, including 'PENSAOLA - Nor bk Maniloba', 'BARBADOS - Nor bk Freden', and 'VALPARAISO - Br ship Boreica'.

—Ger bg Themis, from Fumaco for Hamburg, here in distress, proceeded on her voyage on the 28th ulto.  
—Br str Zenobia, from La Plata proceeded on her voyage for Liverpool on the 28th ulto.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Table showing freight rates for various routes and vessel types, including 'New York 15-18 per bag Trieste', 'New Orleans 400 do Havre', and 'United States, North South 155-225 6/4'.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including 'Aeronauf', 'Allanville', 'August', 'Annie M. Law', 'Agate', 'Adeina', 'Arabela', 'Altair', 'Amazon', 'Augusta', 'Auroora', 'America', 'Asina', 'Belarminia', 'Bore', 'Ben Crucachan', 'Blanche', 'Crimchilde', 'City Camp', 'Carnival', 'Cawati', 'County of Pezfar', 'Cortez', 'Cortez', 'Cortez', 'Dagmar', 'D. Pedro II', 'Evelina', 'Esther Roy', 'Elize Both', 'Fortuna', 'Fritz Smith', 'F. W. Fischer', 'Glady', 'George B. Doan', 'George W. Lochner', 'Gunhild', 'Helcon', 'Henriau', 'Hugo', 'Imes', 'Isfayron', 'John Harvey', 'John Swan', 'Jose Olivari', 'Johanna', 'Julia Indiana', 'J. W. Clendon', 'Kieckhefer', 'Kieckhefer', 'Kieckhefer', 'Larvica', 'Lougé', 'Luis Barkant', 'Linda Park', 'Leyland Brothers', 'Macedon', 'Mackford', 'Moorhill', 'Marguerite', 'Menai', 'Mercator', 'Margareta', 'Marie', 'Maraval', 'Margarethe Elise', 'Nanna', 'Nealon', 'Norma', 'Nor', 'Nirrod', 'Nina', 'Novo Silencio', 'Norden', 'Olago', 'Prince Arthur', 'Peisac', 'Rialto', 'Rota', 'Regate', 'Rose of England', 'Receptivity', 'Rosenstein', 'Svea', 'Sylvan', 'Serene', 'Serpa', 'Stella', 'Skjold', 'Talsman', 'Triumph', 'Veiga', 'White Wings', 'Windward Castle', 'Ymer', 'Zini'.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 1st, 1891.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including columns for name, tonnage, arrival date, origin, and consignee. Includes entries like 'American', 'Argentine', 'Brazilian', and 'Danish'.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for name, arrival date, origin, and consignee. Includes entries like 'Oransy Br', 'Laird', 'Mentana Ital', 'Bretagne Fr', 'Washington Ital', 'V. de S. Nicolas', 'Castore Aust', 'Glova Ital', 'Triumph', 'Los Palmas Ital', 'Porto Alegre Gr', 'Provence Fr', 'Luzitania', 'Vigilancia Amer', 'E. Landman', 'Clyde Br', 'V. de Rosario Fr'.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo. Includes entries like 'Leipzig Gr', 'Lithia Ital', 'Corica Fr', 'Szechenyi Aust', 'Sargo Arg', 'Bretagne Fr', 'Galles Big', 'Bélem Fr', 'Chasely Br', 'Washington Ital', 'Zenobia Br', 'Equateur Fr', 'Santia Fr', 'Concordia Fr', 'Las Palmas Ital', 'Luzitania Ital', 'Mentana Ital', 'Buffon Br', 'Colona Fr', 'Paraguai Gr', 'Glova Ital', 'Porto Alegre Gr', 'Charente Fr', 'Horrax Br', 'Vigilancia Amer', 'Trent Br', 'C. W. Derry Br', 'Coleridge Big'.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs James Cook & Co's Monthly Despatch, dated London, September 25th.  
Coffee.—European imports for the eight months show a slight decrease upon that of last year, but in the United States an increase of 2,500 tons. The total deliveries in Europe and the States amounted to 428,000 tons, against 475,000 in 1890, and 494,000 tons in 1889.  
The long delayed increase of receipts in Brazil happened towards the end of last month, causing all "future" markets to show signs of weakness. It thus became evident that manipulation for September-October became impossible, and most operators for the rise soon realized the position by closing at best obtainable prices, which brought about a fall of 125 per cent upon near and far distant months. Prices in Brazil fell in sympathy, and were at one time so low as to admit of importations, against which October delivery could be sold at a profit. Considerable purchases upon c and f terms have been made for Europe, both of Rio and Santos, from 647 for fair Channel down to 594, and in Santos as low as 614 for good average, and at 604 for delivery in October and 594 in November, but more recent sales of fair and good average have been made for shipment in October considerably below these rates. The transactions upon quay terms have been unimportant.  
Imports, for eight months: 1889 1890 1891  
Holland ..... tons 38,712 41,589 31,300  
Antwerp ..... .. 24,219 25,289 22,450  
Hamburg ..... .. 80,750 74,100 84,500  
Bremen ..... .. 5,422 4,588 7,650  
Trieste ..... .. 28,750 18,512 20,466  
Copenhagen ..... .. 3,382 3,735 2,740  
France ..... .. 92,371 81,821 86,730  
Total Continent ..... tons 276,616 249,244 258,367  
Great Britain ..... .. 45,168 36,872 28,208  
Total Europe ..... tons 321,784 286,166 286,644  
Six ports of U. S. .... 157,947 134,516 154,360  
Total ..... tons 479,731 420,732 441,044  
Stocks, August 31st:  
Holland ..... tons 20,815 15,112 21,805  
Antwerp ..... .. 9,600 4,200 4,000  
Hamburg ..... .. 17,400 13,300 9,600  
Bremen ..... .. 1,230 207 1,780  
Trieste ..... .. 6,550 3,600 3,380  
Copenhagen ..... .. 1,382 1,640 710  
France ..... .. 37,622 39,855 26,638  
Total Continent ..... tons 94,599 66,134 51,883  
Great Britain ..... .. 23,269 14,334 8,016  
Total Europe ..... tons 117,868 80,468 59,899  
Six ports of U. S. .... 28,299 15,818 16,530  
Total ..... tons 146,167 96,286 76,429  
Deliveries for consumption, for eight months:  
France, consumption, tons 39,971 44,661 46,154  
do export ..... .. 31,249 29,295 38,424  
Other continental ports .. 179,210 175,333 173,433  
Total Continent ..... tons 1,704,708 1,849,549 2,191,834  
Holland ..... tons 4,993 7,867 6,507  
France ..... .. 10,547 17,343 40,271  
do beet ..... .. 54,739 59,516 63,080  
Great Britain (raw) .. 156,000 105,400 105,760  
Four ports, U. S. .... 43,948 36,401 62,466  
Total ..... tons 255,718 226,127 277,884  
Deliveries for consumption, for eight months:  
France ..... tons 230,260 267,588 192,838  
Gr Brit. four ports (raw) .. 614,000 574,300 573,700  
United States ..... .. 743,459 866,004 1,119,065  
Total ..... tons 1,587,719 1,707,892 1,885,603

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 31st, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, gold and Loan 1888.

DEBENTURES.

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

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 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.

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.

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