

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1891.

NUMBER 45

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

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

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among other, 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 depot on Concego 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 4 p. m. E. H. COSGGER,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 205, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa de D. Manoel. W. G. GIBB, Abbot, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English service at 11.30 a. m., Sundays, and 7.30 p. m. on Fridays.
Portuguese services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Tuesday, E. A. TILLY, Pastor. (Caixa 354.)
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Bateria. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays, and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. HADLEY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 9.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Longo 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 12.45 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. The Lord's Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 10 a. m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, just returned from a visit to Berlin to study the 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 5. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1539.
Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.
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, accouchements, 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 Hospicio from 1 to 3 p. m. residence 108 Rua Marquez d'Alcantas.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—No. 12, Rua da Imperatriz, Saude. Bethel 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—do sole, 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,
Bovill's Fluid Beet Company, London,
Aspinall's Enamel, London,
T. P. Gilma's Guinness' bottled stout,
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,
Godes-Berger's Company, London,
Wm. Gray & Co., Belfast,
Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1^a

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

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

58, RUA DO CATTETE.

ESTABLISHED 182.

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, bath, 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 6.30, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Funicular at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1.14, 3.30 and 6 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6.30, 8, 11 a. m., 1.25, 3, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras at 8.15, 10.00, 11.25 a. m., 1.05, 2.15, 4.05, 7, and 8 p. m.
Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras) or Aqua-Ferrada at the Largo da Carioca 15 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 his 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 2001.

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.

858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AIRES

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

V. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

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

Sole Agents for

BRANDY BROTHERS & Co., Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PERLETT & Co., Bordeaux,
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
Exporters of Cognac
Dealers in
Bordeaux, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liquors of the best brands.

Rua da Ajandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

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

CHARLES HUE JUN^r & 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 Law of the State of New York, 1850.

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.

WEB SPECIAL SAFETY OILS TO PREVENT CO-STRENGTHENING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

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

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

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established 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 Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting 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 continues itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. 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 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 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.. 2,499,751 ..

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427

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

Pipe Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co

No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of
March 24th, 1851.

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.

COMPANHIA PARÁ E AMAZONAS.

(Importers and Exporters.)

129, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 129

Advices dealers in alimentary and medicinal products that they are about to receive for their own account, and on order, from the northern States, and for the supply of this market:

sugar,	rum,	fruits,	sweets,
fish,	pirarucú,	birds,	skins,
insects,	hides,	hammocks,	salsa,
Chili hats,	guaraná,	cacão,	chestnuts,
vaniila,	copaiba,	tamaquarê,	quima,
andiroba,	spice,	cumará,	turtle,
piassaba,	woods,	coffe,	wax,

objects of Indian manufacture, and natural products.

For fuller information apply at the company's offices, where all orders are received upon advantageous conditions and to the satisfaction of every customer.

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.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
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. Mallot Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brosson & 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 3 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. 10,000)

Draws on:

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

England..... Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London

France..... Crédit Lyonnais

Spain.....) and branches
) Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp

Belgium..... H. Albert de Hary & Co., Antwerp.

Italy..... Banca Generale, branches and corres-
pondents.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-
pondents.

United States..... G. Amstrong & Co., New York.

Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.

Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
Deutsche Urubense 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.

Boettiger—Krah,
Directors.

Companhia União Industrial

S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$

Debentures..... £ 675,000 stig.

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

Crimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO

Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen
ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Succs. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 84, Rua 1 de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

HAUPT & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.
Railway Material.
Rolling Stock.
Machinery.

CHALK & COONAN,

SHIPPING AGENTS,

SANTOS.

(P. O. Box 136).

Agents for

Casa Lupton

Banco dos Lavadores

(Sociedade Commercial).

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugyov,

Karlovitz.

TOKAY WINE

is the best recomended 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.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Au Printemps. This well-known house at No. 199 Rua do Ouvidor has just received a fine assortment of goods for the season's trade and is offering great bargains in all lines. The proprietors, Messrs. J. de Magalhães and Co., have spared no efforts to import for their patrons the same class and most recent styles of goods as are exposed in the best Parisian establishments. Mr. Magalhães' intimate acquaintance with his business enables him to make the most advantageous purchases and consequently his firm can offer to the ladies of Rio de Janeiro decided bargains. It makes a speciality of children's wearing apparel but carries also a varied and choice stock of boys' and girls' clothing. Their display of the latest models of ladies' hats is large and an examination cannot fail to please the most fastidious fancy. For moderate prices and high-class goods this house stands in the first rank.

Trunks, Valises, etc.—The stock of trunks, valises and other articles necessary for the traveller, carried by the firm of Messrs. Frank and Co., No. 38 Rua do Rosário, is complete and of the best quality. During Mr. Frank's 24 years' business career in this city, he has followed the invariable policy of handling nothing but first-class goods. For example, his firm sells only English and French saddles particularly noted for their superior workmanship, durability and good appearance. In the matter of valises, the purchaser finds here the American trolley adapted for the country, the phaeton for general use and the Kensington carriage which is the synonym of elegance, strength and comfort. The firm has just received a large invoice of English felt hats of fine quality and a choice line of straw hats, expressly made for the Rio de Janeiro trade. These hats are the latest novelties in shapes, worn in the fashion-centres of Europe. Special attention is called to the straw-hats which are not only a handsome article of wearing apparel, but contribute much to personal comfort in the great heat of the summer. The best investment you can make is in one of these straw-hats before the supply is exhausted.

Trade of the Amazon River.—The valley of the Amazon river constitutes a vast section of Brazil which nature has liberally endowed. Its fauna and flora have unlimited wealth of variety and numbers, and exploration is constantly adding fresh surprises to the list. John Astor laid the foundation for the princely fortune of his descendants by the exploration of the single item of hides, skins, pelts and furs of British Columbia and the Columbia river in North America. The Amazon river valley, however, is far richer than the country which was the field of Astor's activity. An office has just been opened in this city by a company which is energetically and systematically devoting itself to explore the imperial riches of the Amazon river valley in all its diverse kingdoms, and offer to the public its productions whether natural or resulting from the labor of human hands. The company referred to is the Companhia Para e Amazonas, organized with a capital of 5,000,000\$. Its management is confided to the able direction of Mr. Francisco Alberto Machado. The secretary of the company is Mr. Lauro da Cruz Cardozo. The office at No. 129 Rua do Ouvidor has been opened since October 1. The company has established its purchasing agency at Manaus, capital of the state of Amazonas, located at the conjunction of the Amazon river and its important tributary, the Rio Negro, in the heart of the great valley and where its trade can be best commanded. The company expects to be able to offer all the productions of this immense valley to the market and will soon receive here large shipments of goods. The simple enumeration of only a partial list will give an idea of the extensive scope of the business into which this company is entering, and embraces such productions as rubber, sugar, coffee, cereals, the great varieties of woods, rum, fish, turtles, birds, insects, skins, hides, fruits, nuts, cocoa, spices, quinquina, oil of copaiba, etc. The medicinal plants and herbs of the valley are noted for their abundance and efficacious properties and alone form a source of considerable profit. The facilities of the company will be such as to enable it to promptly and satisfactorily fill any order for the products of the Amazon territory. In addition to supplying the domestic market, the management expects to extend its trade abroad, and will give particular attention to orders received from the United States, England, and continental Europe. Full information will be furnished by communicating with the Rio de Janeiro office.

Photographia Americana.—There is now on exhibition in the *Salon de Paris* the photographs in one large frame of the pharmacists of the class of '91 who will soon receive their diplomas from the Faculdade de Medicina do Rio de Janeiro. Of the twenty young gentlemen who will graduate, many are from the state of Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo.

In the beautiful show-window of No. 134 Rua do Ouvidor is another picture showing the members of the Congress of the state of Rio de Janeiro on May 11 and June 29 of this year. The same contains also a handsome photograph of Governor Portella.

The photographs of both exhibitions were executed by the prominent establishment, Photographia Americana, Messrs Alves Ferreira and Röltgen, at No. 38 Rua dos Ourives.

These photographs have attained a high reputation for their superb work. They make a specialty of life-size pictures and oil paintings. They do, too, work in all branches of their art. Their landscapes and views of magnificent natural curiosities and points of interest in Brazil are worthy of particular mention and should be seen by residents of this country as well as by strangers.

To fully appreciate, however, the splendid character of their work, it is necessary to visit and make a leisurely examination of their gallery. You will then be convinced that these gentlemen are thorough artists in every particular of the art of photography. The display in their gallery merits all praise and receives only commendatory criticism.

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 list 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: 2-500 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £2 abroad (1/2% when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 REIS. Usd 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 10TH, 1891.

The declaration of martial law in this capital and the restrictions placed upon the press, render it unadvisable for us to express any opinion at this moment upon the extraordinary events of the past week. The fact that this journal has no connection whatever with any of the political elements of the country, or that it is simply a representative of important commercial interests, is not accepted by the authorities as a sufficient reason why the repressive measures enforced against the native press should not be extended to ourselves. Were we to commend the government in what it has done, as a few subsidized journals are doing, our editorial comments would undoubtedly be heartily welcomed; we prefer, however, the silence imposed by despotic force. On matters relating to commerce and investment we shall continue to exercise our right of discussion in the interests of the thousands of foreigners and the millions of foreign capital concerned.

The decree of the Deodoro government in regard to the lease of the state railways, it is to be feared, will gain nothing by the precipitation with which it has been promulgated. We have already advocated this measure in these columns, in the interests both of the government and of the public. The recent suspension of constitutional government and the uncertainties of the future, however, will make it exceedingly difficult for the government to find any responsible lessees for the roads. The Central railway is a most valuable property and in good hands would yield a handsome profit even at rates much below those now ruling. The requirement, however, that one half the rental for a period of years (33 at the maximum) shall be paid in advance, will certainly defeat the measure, for there is not available capital in the country for this, and foreign capitalists will not even think of the risk. If Minister Lucena will modify his demands in this respect to one half the *annual* rental, he may find offers on fair terms as soon as the situation inspires confidence. At the present moment, however, it will be useless to seek capital abroad, much less to expect the advance which the minister requires.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

We gave in our last issue the two decrees of the President dissolving Congress and declaring martial law in this capital. The manifesto accompanying these decrees, which was published on the morning of the 4th, is as follows:

MANIFESTO.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE BRAZILIANS.

When on November 15th, 1889, there fell to me the honor of assuming the supreme direction of the government of the republic, in virtue of the solemn proclamation of the army and navy, as the high depositaries of the national will, my first care was to organize the internal administration of the country in accord with the new democratic system and prepare the people for the exercise of the sovereign faculty of electing their legitimate representatives, to whom would be committed the mission of discussing, amending and approving the constitution which it was my firm purpose to decree, even before the expiration of the revolutionary period, as an experiment in fitting the country for constitutional life. The provisional government provided, by all the means within its reach, that the elections to be held should take place in the most perfect tranquillity, guaranteed by absolute liberty in voting. The nation was convoked not only to elect its immediate representatives to a new legislative assembly; it was required to approve or disapprove, in a solemn and sovereign manner, of the work of the revolution, that is, the Republic.

This important object was accomplished, and Brazil and the world were enabled to see that the republic was the only form of government compatible with free America.

The Constituent Assembly, having met on the 15th of November, 1890, the nation proceeded to provide for its definite political organization, accepting as a basis for its labors the constitution by me decreed and promulgated on the 23rd of June of that year. In this document I sought to affirm all my love for the grandeur of liberty, and all my respect for the majesty of right, adopting the federative form of government, the division, harmony and independence of political powers, the extents and limits of their different faculties, the rights and duties of Brazilian citizens as well as the constitutional guarantees on which depends general concord in maintaining order and the general security of the nation.

This work, in the opinion of the constituent congress, required to be completely recast and transformed, and that body claimed not only the right to modify the additions consistent with the progress of modern science and democracy, but also that of concentrating in its own hands the direction which did not belong to it, of the government and administration of the country.

The latter attempt, which, had it been successful, would have endangered general security and caused a profound shock to established order with regard to acquired rights, and to the acts inherent to the industrial and economic constitution of the country, did not, however, succeed, and in the constituent congress there once began to form radical and uncommensurate groups that endeavored to insert in the constitution ideas and principles that would have transferred to the legislative branch of the government exorbitant powers, diminishing and absorbing many of those that belong essentially to the executive.

I waited calmly during the long incubation of this work, bristling with dangers that accumulated in proportion to the progress made by reactionary ideas, by disrespect to national traditions, by the spirit of abstract philosophic sects and by innovations and utopias in penetrating the organism intended for the work of practical good sense, defined by the great ideas of liberty, right, justice and order.

At the authority to be wielded by the President of the republic were aimed the heaviest blows, because it was believed that the dictator who had established the republic without bloodshed and had secured order without resorting to tyranny, was plotting to change into a dictatorship the office of president.

An utter mistake, an error and injustice of mankind in passing judgment upon the victims chosen by fate, or by Providence, for the realization of a work of grandeur and of sacrifice!

In rapid synthesis I will recall the work of the dictatorship and point out the object of my anxiety.

Calm and serene, I kept before my eyes the image of our country, reminding me that vengeance, oppression and tyranny would diminish the generosity of the revolution and divide into hostile factions, dilacerated and diminished by civil war, a nation that on the 15th of November behaved as if it were a single family.

Few measures for general security were adopted with reference to persons exposed to the risk of being victims of popular vengeance and prejudices, or likely to conspire against accomplished facts. Even liberty of the press, which among us is the institution having the widest range, suffered little from exceptional laws decreed by the force of circumstances. The right of meeting was not restricted, and both old and new political opinions enjoyed the utmost liberty whenever the people were called upon to exercise their sovereign rights. This normal situation in the midst of a revolution attracted to our country the general confidence of the industrial and financial world, and in a few months capital and association completely transformed in an economic sense the whole face of Brazil.

At the same time we effected all the reforms which for so many years had been the object of universal longing, not to mention those naturally flowing from the new form of government which we had adopted and which in a short time assured us the prestige of a disciplined people under a constitutional form.

Finally, public order and tranquillity essential to the vitality of the institutions and to the fecundation of progress in all the manifestations of human activity were maintained without the slightest violence, such is the love of Brazilians for the mestimable blessings of peace.

And yet, as if all this work, which is the glory of the class to which I am proved to belong, did not constitute a sacred patrimony and for history and democracy a title to honor and applause, it so happened that the constituent congress in closing its labors with the election of the President of the republic, sought to display its disapproval of our pacific victory, rousing against me the spirit of faction. I awaited events with the imperturbable calm of one who knows that he has already received his highest reward in the applause with which the world hailed the completion of republican America. However, the leave not factious passions and ill-reined, still remained, and the country, had it not been assured of the support of the conservative classes, which have aided me so much in the defence of the new institutions, would certainly have witnessed the most deplorable scenes of anarchy and reaction.

Matters, however, grew worse, so as to make us lose faith in our bloodless victories, when the constituent assembly, now thoroughly imbued with hate and passion, began its work as an ordinary legislature. Since then the country has had to face the greatest dangers, and not only has faith in the new-born republican institutions grown lukewarm with the near prospect of anarchy, but also, and this is extremely serious, under the shelter of this lamentable and deleterious work, the adherents of the former institutions of the country endeavored to raise the banner of restoration.

The moment chosen for this crime is very opportune, as I shall proceed to demonstrate after having reviewed some of the salient circumstances of what has occurred between Congress and the Executive.

Everyone who has kept informed in regard to public affairs has observed that Congress, as soon as it began its work as an ordinary legislature, assumed an attitude entirely hostile to the President of the republic and his ministers. This conduct which was inspired by disrespect for the constitution voted produced at once a complete adulteration of the institutions of the country founded on the system of a presidential republic and entirely contrary to the usages of parliamentary government.

This fact, which painfully surprised the country, is demonstrated by the manner in which, contrary to Art. 50 of the constitution, the two chambers were led to pass a bill in which ministerial functions only incompatible with others from the impossibility of their simultaneous exercise, were declared absolutely incompatible, so as to force some of the present ministers to resign life-tenure offices which they held in the judiciary and to deprive me of the faculty, conferred upon me by Art. 34§ 2 of the constitution, to freely appoint and dismiss ministers of state.

Deprived of parliamentary usages that make and unmake ministers by voting motions of confidence Congress had recourse to the summary process of factious laws, decreed without reflection, from which resulted substantially a return to that system condemned by its own act.

Soon after, the Senate, on pretext of performing the duty, pertaining to it, of confirming the appointments of judges of the Supreme Court, started the country with a secret session, causing the government which is always felt to have grave political movements and which is so detrimental to the interests of the nation. And all this display had no other object than to expose the President to the disgrace of a moral defeat, since those appointments, having been made under the dictatorial government, were not subject to that constitutional formality.

In the Chamber the same tendencies towards parliamentary government, the same method for the mutual levitation of the members of the government, the factious majorities formed of the accretion of thwarted interests.

The opponents of the government thought they could inflict a defeat on the ministers in the election of officers and committees of the two houses by the means employed in the parliaments of the monarchy, that is, by re-electing persons taken wholly from the ranks of irreconcilable enemies of the government.

The ministers, however, faithful to the letter of the constitution, neither solicited support nor considered themselves weakened by seeing their most uncompromising opponents filling the committees and offices of the two houses. Knowing that they possessed and still possess my entire confidence, and that it is the President of the republic who is responsible for the acts of the government.

Some of the deputies were not satisfied with the policy which I had followed as governor, and in contempt of acknowledged moral worth, had adopted in the direction of public affairs. To free themselves from this obstacle to their plans they had only to unite with the opposition in the Chamber and there was at once voted a bill violating the constitution, which confers upon the government the right to interfere in the affairs of the states as long as they are not definitely organized.

Frequently the administrative action of the government has been hampered, and, I may say, entirely suspended by the panic caused to the public by certain reactionary bills.

Thus it is the government's place to provide for a general system of means of communication by making the necessary contracts, this being administrative work which cannot be done by Congress, whose duty, in accord with the constitution, is merely to establish general conditions and vote the appropriations.

Notwithstanding the constitution and other rules that fundamental in administrative science, the Chamber frequently attempted to absorb the limited faculties of the government, sometimes originating special casuistic legislation for the purpose of annulling grants made, and in executing and sometimes asking for information in language libellous to administrative morality.

The chief purpose of these maneuvers was to favor thwarted interests, but those of the public suffered great detriment from the impression produced that the government lacked authority for making definite contracts for establishing means of communication and for other services.

Nothing could more completely check the development of our industrial progress than this political manoeuvre; the country well knows that any legislative action to this effect is unconstitutional, and, consequently, impracticable; but material interests that rest upon capital are, as a rule,

timid, and at the first hostile movement of the legislature against the government they change their course and withdraw from the objects which they had pursued.

The same tactics were employed in regard to perfected contracts made in conformity with the laws of the country, often relating to important interests of an industrial and economic nature, or to the just claims of public health.

In Congress there would be immediately raised an outcry, that was by no means an edifying example of our political education, and there is no incentive that was not barred at the government and its immediate agents, as well as a complement to this, reactionary bills of a specific nature would be introduced, curtailing or annulling faculties of the municipal council or the government.

Extending its action in every direction, the legislative government of the Chamber did not spare in its thirst for self-aggrandisement the municipal authority of the federal district, and the bill on the point of being definitely adopted is full of defects and attacks the civil and political rights of Brazilian citizens, widening or restricting the principle of incompatibility, according to the persons that Congress wished to condemn or favor. Finally, the authors of this bill, with a view to establish local self-government went, so to speak, to the extreme of separating the federal district from the national territory, severing all its political ties and affinities with other authorities recognized by the constitution. On one hand this was an embodiment of personal interests; on the other there prevailed the idea, with which Congress was constantly absorbed, of placing the President in a secondary position; and in the eyes of Congress the President was not the political abstraction of which the law takes cognizance, but the present head of the government.

Among the serious occurrences appears the law for the impeachment (*responsabilidade*) of the President of the republic. This law, hurriedly initiated at the beginning of the present legislative session, debated with precipitation, false as respects the principle of criminal science, odious, for it was expressly directed against the present President of the republic, tainted by casuistry that lowers the morality of the sovereign powers of the nation, was certainly not a monument that should figure in our archives, as attesting the wisdom and insight of the legislator. It was the fruit of slightly disguised rancour, which, were it to prevail, would withdraw from the person of the first magistrate of the nation that degree of respect and prestige which are essential to the noble and worthy exercise of his high charge.

A recent disagreement between myself and Congress occurred, still and always in the unbending defense of the constitution, to which I have devoted myself. I refused sanction to the project that rendered absolute incompatibilities as regards ministers of state; I placed myself on the side of political liberty, and I opposed the reforms to the constitution, beyond such as were within the limits by it established in Art. 90. The Senate, where the project had its initiative, as soon as it learned of the presidential veto, raised a violent tempest in its debates. My act, unconstitutionally contrary to the procedure established by the constitution, was approved, for there was not secured a two-thirds vote against the veto, according to the terms of Art. 37, § 3. An insolent doubt was suggested against the legality of the vote of one of the senators, who supported the veto; and, by a misdirection of the legal practice of the parliament, accompanied by the most flagrant violation of parliamentary prerogatives, the vote of the senator in question was declared nullified, in this manner the opponents to the veto securing a ridiculous victory.

The time arrived for the Chamber to declare itself, and its illustrious president, using the prerogatives that belonged to him through the by-laws, concluded that he could not include this business in "order of the day," beyond other motives of political propriety, relative to that harmony necessary among the authorities, he was profoundly convinced of the unconstitutionality, under the terms of Art. 40 of the constitution, of re-opening the debate upon a project, not sanctioned, during the same session in which this act occurred. A factious majority was formed to impose upon the president a violation of the constitution, in defying him, notwithstanding the by-laws, and it was decided that a vetoed project could be debated. The president resisted; the Chamber insisted. The president resigned, the Chamber reinstated him, but he reserved the right of returning to his post only after a new election. The Chamber accepted this solution, the better to show its revolutionary attitude, and in his place seated a partisan of the opposition.

The President of the republic, therefore, was liable to see his act annulled by an infraction of legal and constitutional precepts; and, in consequence, the supreme authority of the chief of state reduced to the condition of a mere plaything of political inclinations.

Had the Chamber desired, in this question, to proceed with the circumspection which the case demanded, ignoring caprices, it would have availed of a procedure perfectly constitutional, which conciliates everything, in leaving the principle of authority invested, with that moral integrity which it so much requires. The process was that of initiating a law interpreting Art. 40 of the constitution, a law which, passing through the formalities of three discussions in each house of Congress, and afterwards sanctioned, would not only save principles, but would also produce a salutary calm to passions and sensibilities. This did not occur, and political order at once felt a profound shock from acts and resolutions which imposed upon the only one-year old constitution evident and early decadence.

Yet another resource was employed by the Chamber of Deputies, as a weapon against the government, without consideration that the first victim sacrificed would be the youthful (*nascendo*) republican institutions. Under the pretext that our financial position was that of complete ruin, and that a colossal deficit was proven between the revenue and the expenditure the Chamber, disorganized the greater part of the services organized, cutting out or suppressing indispensable appropriations for the proper progress of the administration. Not satisfied with this en-

barrasing domestic order, the Chamber sought to break the ties of international solidarity, which were cultivating for us very friendly relations with the principal powers of Europe and America...

I may remark that in the Senate considerable efforts were made by true conciliatory minds, for the purposes of at least re-establishing the legation to the Holy See. We are a Catholic nation, and although we have decreed the separation of Church and State, nevertheless a certain subordination has not disappeared...

If from political considerations we emerge into the field of economy, here it will be seen that the Chamber of Deputies was a constant cause of the most serious difficulties. The magnitude of the budget deficit, entirely obliterated by the simple resource of cutting down expenses and increasing some of the customs tariffs, sufficed to show that so vast are our resources that we need have no fear...

And it should be noted, and I state it with great satisfaction, that the government has punctually met all the engagements of the Treasury, it has realized the expenditures required by the various services at the charge of the administration, and has valiantly confronted everything, although the salaries of government employes are doubled, or increased, the pension list augmented, and this without ever touching paper money...

Notwithstanding the official confirmation of all these facts, in Congress and in various organs of the press opposed to the government, it was insisted that our position was, and is, that of bankruptcy, that we have a budget deficit of more than two-thirds of our revenue, by which it was clearly seen that if the empire was the deficit, the republic is and will be onerous debt, the devastating depreciation of public and private wealth...

It was not enough to destroy the prosperity of the Treasury for the overthrow of the government; it was logical to invade commerce, warn this powerful class against imaginary dangers, to convince it that the banks of issue disturbed substantially the economic life of the country and of industries, through the excess of credit patronized in its circulation, and, even conceding the hypothesis of an equilibrium between the amount issued and the real necessities of business, the said instrument lacked a basis of metal, or of titles, to afford it value. To such a point was this carried that recourse was had to charging with malversation the administration of our principal banking institution...

When the situation had assumed the condition of a social calamity, the Senate invited the government to express its opinion, and tendered its legislative assistance in such measures as the latter might indicate to solve the crisis. The government, fully persuaded of the really oppressive difficulties of the situation, addressed to the Senate a long and minute message in which he expressed his opinion on the crisis and suggested the measures he considered not only timely but also not susceptible of being postponed. This message closed with a plan that reorganized commercial credit, protected national industry, proposed a revision of the tariff, altered the system of banks of issue, opened the way to unity without neglecting local necessities, fixed a maximum issue corresponding to the industrial condition of the country, re-established the normal state of specie circulation...

It is necessary to inform the nation that this plan was set aside without being substituted by a better one; on the contrary, as the discussion of the financial bill of the Chamber advanced, under the impulse even of foreign intervention, interested in converting the crisis into an inexhaustible source of profit, greater and greater because of the pressure of embarrassments in every department of commercial life. The natural consequence of this is the general impoverishment, the rapid depreciation of fortunes, the oppression and sufferings of the poorer classes, the immoral gambling of speculators, the compulsion placed upon the government to force it to return to artificial measures in the exchange market, everything, in short, that contributes to hasten the denouement of the crisis. And the government could neither act for itself nor offer immediate remedies for so many evils, for on one side it is hampered by legal restraints and on the other it is hindered by Congress, which denies its timely authorization for action and the ready approval of its plan. What was to be foreseen has followed; general calamity which penetrates simultaneously to the heart of all industries and all fortunes, preparing throughout the country a sud-

den explosion against the valueless nature of republican institutions.

To this point are matters tending. When financial and political anarchy are introduced into the life of a people, the latter either becomes a factor of its own ruin or resists by means of a revolution, turning for help to whomsoever seems willing and able to save it.

Avoid of this anomalous situation, created by the legislative Congress, the enemies of the republic have availed themselves of the difficulties with which we are beset and of the general panics to work without exposing themselves to detection, and to hoist in the midst of the public clamor the banner of monarchical restoration.

The government has information that enables it to judge what progress has been made by these machinations against the republic; it knows perfectly well where to find the adversaries who, convinced that they are sheltered by the dissensions and anomalies of Congress, audaciously affront the laws and the authorities.

Up to the present moment I have temporized. If in the crisis which now involves the republic I failed to appeal to the Nation, dissolving, as I now dissolve, the present Congress, I should be a traitor to my country.

BRAZILIANS! The situation of our beloved country is supremely difficult. To save republican institutions I assume in the presence of the nation the responsibility of the act which I have just performed by dissolving Congress.

Besides, it is forced upon me as a measure of public safety.

On November 15th, 1889, I stood by you in depositing monarchy; you will now find me still faithful to my mission as a soldier and Brazilian in depositing anarchy.

We are undermined on every side and the idea of restoration gains ground through the influence of the most pernicious elements of social dissolution. The enemies of our country openly attempt the destruction of our institutions.

Their weapon is the desperation of all classes, the discredit of our finances. The people suffer from the excessive cost of living, and want and famine stare them in the face. Trade and the productive classes are devoured by ominous syndicates.

The greater the exuberance displayed by agriculture, so much the more does fraud sterilise its vital sap. The public revenue is prosperous and the Treasury has resources to meet all its obligations, and yet we are pictured to the world as a nation ruined and without credit.

Our army and navy are a model of constancy and discipline, and yet there are no plots that are not attempted to divide them and to make them the accomplices in conspiracies and sedition.

We have been generous to monarchists and now they affront us with conspiracies or with open and unparalleled acts of defiance.

The language of the partisan press that espouses the cause of restoration is a daily audacious appeal to insurrection. Every little insignificant disturbance among the people is at once magnified to the proportions of a civil war, and the telegraph everywhere announces tyranny and carnage.

The speeches in Congress daily widen the breach between the different branches of government and are weapons in the hands of the enemies of the republic.

Not a single law establishing principles has been voted; but on the other hand there is the law for increasing the pay of those who voted it and who at the same time have refused funds for public improvements on the ground that the country is on the brink of bankruptcy.

To avoid all these evils, I decide, as I have said, to dissolve an assembly from which can only arise still greater misfortunes.

I assume the responsibility of the situation and I promise to govern by the constitution which ruled the Republic.

I guarantee peace, order and the truth of the republican institutions.

All pecuniary engagements of the state will be respected. All acquired rights, acts and contracts legly celebrated will be respected.

All the tribunals will labor in the execution of the laws and for the satisfaction of rights.

The laws in opposition to the general weal and safety will be altered, modified and revoked.

The necessary reforms will be decreed and completed, these to remain dependent upon the approval of the future Congress.

The national army and navy will enjoy all the prerogatives and advantages secured to them by the laws, and such as may be compatible with reforms which I intend to decree the better to establish their high position as the principal sustainers of order and of the institutions.

The new Congress will be opportunely convoked by decree.

BRAZILIANS! I, your legal and constant friend, make this appeal to your sovereign will, and I count upon your assistance to save the republican institutions, which alone can assure the greatness and happiness of our dear fatherland.

Federal Capital, in the City of St. Sebastian of Rio de Janeiro, November 3rd, 1891.

Mauoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

OCURRENCES OF THE WEEK.

The appearance of President Deodoro's manifesto, with the decrees of dissolution and martial law, on the morning of the 4th, occasioned a profound surprise. The existence of later ledgers between the executive and Congress was well known, but no one dreamed that a step of this kind was promulgated.

were patrolled by soldiers instead of policemen, and other officers, including those serving in Congress, were ordered to report for duty. Police orders were also issued forbidding departures from the city by rail or steamer without a "safe conduct" from the police. The telegraph and cable offices were placed under the fiscals and the telephone lines were closed. To reduce the cost of food, orders were issued abolishing duties on live cattle and sheep, and consumption taxes at the city slaughter house, and reducing freight rates one half on meats, cereals, etc., on the Central railway. The city was perfectly quiet and a rain-storm maintained order at night.

On the 5th some journals discontinued giving news, the chief of police having advised them that the government would interpret anything published at its own pleasure.

On the 6th there was no change in the situation. Some arrests were made, and Mr. Figueiredo was called to the police station and required to report there every day. Various rumors were in circulation, but public order was not disturbed, another rain-storm taking possession of the city at night. The fiscal was removed from the cable station toward evening.

The 7th was much like the preceding day, the streets being patrolled by armed soldiers. There were many pass-ports issued for people desiring to leave the city. Col. Marciano de Magalhães and Lieut. Baptistista da Motta, ex-deputies, were declared deserters for not having reported for duty. Many telegrams were received from governors and other officials declaring their adhesion. No news whatever of an unfavorable character had been published. Messrs. Mayrink and Leopoldina, prominent speculators of the city, announced their intention to distribute food gratuitously among the poor.

On Sunday two important decrees were published, one authorizing the lease of the state railways (gold rental, maximum period 33 years, one-half in advance), and the other recalling the Ray Barbosa decree converting 5% applies into 4% gold, it having been found that the latter rate is more onerous at low exchange than the former. The city was quiet and the armed guards were in great part removed. Toward evening it was known privately that difficulties had arisen in Rio Grande, the telegraph lines to the south being closed and the fiscals again placed in the telegraph offices.

Yesterday the interruption of communication to the south continued and telegraphing to the north and to Europe was subject to rigorous inspection. No telegrams at all were published in the morning, which gave color to rumors about difficulties in the provinces. No confirmation to these rumors, could be procured. Many of the ex-members of Congress have already obtained permission to return home, although a few have been refused. The city is absolutely quiet and apathetic and the rains continue.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes entries like 'SECRETARY'S XI vs. CAPTAIN'S XI', 'The above return match was played November 1st, the former winning by 99 runs.', and a list of players with scores.

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F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 31.—Senate.—Senator José Hygino recapitulated the abuses and usurpations committed by the President of the republic. The reasons alleged by the President, he said, for vetoing the bill defining crimes for which that functionary is subject to impeachment, are so frivolous and commonplace that it is useless to waste time in referring the matter to the committee on legislation. The Senate voted his motion to alter the rules so as to take a nominal vote on vetoed bills immediately on their reception. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti made a speech on the bill on banks of issue and offered a substitute bill. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bernardino de Campos was elected president of the Chamber, receiving 63 votes, 60 being cast for the resigning president, Deputy Matta Machado.

NOVEMBER 1.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Serzedello asked for information in regard to the state of the deposits made in the treasury by banks of issue and inquired whether any paper money has been issued since October 15th. It is currently believed that there has been an illegal issue.

NOVEMBER 2.—Senate.—After a speech from Senator José Hygino analyzing the reasons alleged by the President of the republic for vetoing the bill defining the crimes for which that functionary is subject to impeachment, the Senate passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 33 to 12. The bill on banks of issue was voted in 2nd discussion with the exception of Art. 2, on which the vote was 16 to 10, and Art. 20, which was rejected. Chamber of Deputies.—The budget of the department of finance was voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Amphilophio pointed out the importance of voting at once the vetoed bill, already passed over the President's veto by the Senate, defining the crimes for which the President of the republic is subject to impeachment.

NOVEMBER 3.—Senate. The Senate voted Art. 2 of the bill on banks of issue. Senator Ray Barbosa made a long speech on the bill, promising to speak again on the following day. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Erico Coelho related the following:—On one occasion Benjamin Constant, conversing with the speaker, expressed deep regret for mistakes he had committed. "General," answered the speaker, "there is one mistake for which posterity would never forgive you, and that is your failure, naturally from modesty, to insist on your right to be the head of the provisional government. Had you not made this mistake, we should have had a republic very different from that which we now have." The Chamber in the midst of much excitement voted part of the electoral bill.

NOVEMBER 4.—The Diario Official this morning announced a decree of the President dissolving Congress and assuming the sole direction of the government. A military force was stationed at the legislative chambers and the senators and deputies who presented themselves were prevented from entering by force and under threats of arrest. The members of Congress were also prevented from meeting elsewhere in the city.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 386 at Buenos Aires on the 7th.
—An epidemic of influenza has broken out in Montevideo.
—The Argentine government has suppressed the 2% tax on deposits in private banks.
—The Argentine senate has voted in favor of delivering the Entre-Rios railway to the creditors of the province of Entre Rios.
—The Uruguayan deputies voted on the 4th to increase the import duties on Brazilian tobacco from 40 to 60 per cent. The first rate was that of the original proposition; the second an outcome of Minister Lucena's proposed retaliation.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There are news of a difficulty with rubber.
—We are anxiously awaiting news from Mococa.
—The Bahia legislature has voted to prorogue its sessions to the 20th inst.
—Deputies Martinho Prado and Lopes Chaves returned to S. Paulo on the 5th.
—In São Paulo the newspapers have been subject to official inspection before publication.
—The coffee orchards about Itatiaia, São Paulo, are in fine blossom and promise a good yield for the next crop.
—The Paraná legislature has voted in 1st discussion a tax of from 6\$ to 10\$ per head on the exportation of cattle.
—The coasting steamer Amaro, which struck on a rock at Victoria, has been taken off and is returning to Rio for repairs.
—The Imprensa of Niteroey wishes that every one could be made to wear his opinion of the republic on his forehead. Better wear it in your heart, colleague.
—The chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro has ordered the telegraph agents at Niteroey and San'Anna de Marajó not to forward telegrams without his visé.

—The S. Paulo legislature has voted a measure in joint session making vaccination and revaccination obligatory, under penalties of 3 days imprisonment or 10\$ to 100\$ fine.
—A Bahia telegram of the 4th says that the news of the dissolution of Congress produced a great sensation in that capital, but did not alter the "habitual calmness" of the people.

—On the 6th the senate and chamber of deputies of Pará voted motions promising support to the governor of the state in preserving order and maintaining federative republican institutions.
—The Imprensa of Niteroey, after devoting 24 hours to the study of the question, arrives at the conclusion that "the coup d'état is a political incident whose effects are naturally ephemeral."

—Two more cheques have turned up with signatures declared to be falsified. They represented a value of 6,000\$, and were presented for payment at the Banco do Commercio e Industria of S. Paulo.

—In Bahia a farseeing state deputy on hearing of the coup d'état promptly tendered his resignation. Gentle violence was at once applied to him with the usual effect. And then they all wept and embraced.

—The situation in Santos is steadily growing worse. The streets are blocked with merchandise, the custom-house is overflowing, the port is full of vessels waiting to discharge, and almost nothing is being done to facilitate discharge and transport up country.

—Yellow fever is reported to be steadily increasing at Santos. At first it was confined to the shipping and foreigners; now it is attacking the natives. On the 4th there were 70 cases in the Misericordia hospital. There were 84 cases of yellow fever in the hospital same on the 6th.

—On the 5th the president of S. Paulo communicated, through his secretary, to the senate of that State, the telegram he had received from the general government announcing the coup d'état. The senate passed a motion expressing confidence in the ability of the president to preserve order and maintain the independence of the state.

—We learn that Gov. Portella's chief of police has sent circulars to police delegates in the interior of the state of Rio de Janeiro ordering them to arrest and deport without delay, or trial, any one who causes disturbances. The Jacobin chief has evidently been seized with a fit of emulation and thinks that martial law is too good a thing to be restricted to the federal district and the city of Niteroey.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for ten months:

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

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

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1891-02, 1890-01, 1889-00. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, and ELSEWHERE.

INDIANS.

Business has continued on a fair scale during the past week, with nearly all receipts quoted higher again. Receipts of Flour have been fair and were all for account of dealers, or at once sold; there is consequently no stock in first hands.

Flour.—Receipts have been: Good Tidings, from Baltimore 4,843 lbs. Capina, from the United States 7,950 „ Advance, do 2,330 „ Casewise, American 200 „

15,323 bbls. which are all withdrawn from stock. Brokers report a fairly active demand, and the market firm. Quotations from dealers are 28.50—28.80 per bbl. for Trieste and 28.00—33.00 per bbl. for Richmond and Baltimore brands. City mills flour is quoted at 37.50—38.50 per bbl.

Receipts in October were 10,975 bbls. American 459 „ Trieste 200 „ River Plate 11,625 bbls. against 25,440 „ in October, 1890.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 606,728 feet per Alliance from Pensacola, to a dealer. The market is reported firm at 28.50—33.00 per doz. There were no receipts last month, against 471,248 feet in October last year.

White Pine.—The José Olivari brought 208,775 feet from New York, a part to dealers, and the balance is not yet reported sold. We may quote at about 150 rs per foot; market firm. In October receipts were 353,205 feet, against 360,084 feet for October, 1890.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 561 doz. per Anabelle from Memel, sold at 48.50 per doz.; 502 doz. per Agave from Lithua, on order; 1,252 doz. per Acta from Gdell, sold at about 50.00 per doz. and 531 doz. per Demar, from Westwick, on order. Brokers quote, according to assortment and quality, red deals at 48.50—49.50 per doz. and white at 46.00—47.50. Receipts last month were 1,374 doz. against 2,558 doz. in October last year.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts are 770,875 feet per Heidrun from Quebec, which are on order. Quotations are nominal. In October receipts were 487,000 feet, against nil for the same month last year.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 11,476 cases per José Olivari. Quotations are unchanged at 82.00—84.00 per case, and the market is firm. Receipts last month were 61,885 cases, against 59,400 cases in the same month of 1890.

Lard.—Receipts are 3,400 kegs, 150 cases per Glad Tidings, 600 kegs, 200 cases per Capina, and 250 kegs per Advance. We may quote 60 cases lard, in lots, at 500 „ 50 „ rs. per lb. and other marks at 480—500 rs. Last month we received 5,850 kegs, 250 cases, or 6,100 packages, against 20,275 packages in October, 1890.

Rice.—Receipts nil since our last visit and quotations have been advanced to 1.50—1.75 per bag. In October receipts were 17,144 bags of foreign rice, against 41,802 bags for the same month last year.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,882 tubs, 74 cases per Roß and 3,320 tubs per G. A. C. do, both from Pasphegic, and both to go on to Santos; 250 cases Norwegian per Valparaiso, 100 tubs American per Advance, and 1,000 lbs. casewise. There has been a rather better demand and the market is reported steady at 35.00—37.00 per hundred tubs, 35.00 for barrels and 28.00—30.00 for Norwegian cases. In October receipts were 1,280 tubs, Canadian and 3,356 cases Norwegian, or 4,636 packages, against 6,543 packages in October, 1890.

Bran.—Receipts last month were 1,736 bags of foreign. City mills bran is quoted at 48.50—53.00 per bag. In October last year 200 bags arrived.

Indian Corn.—There have been no receipts of foreign and River Plate corn is quoted at \$4.00—\$5.00 per bag; market steady. Corn from the north is quoted at \$3.00—\$5.00. Receipts of foreign last month were 2,939 bags, against 5,124 bags in October, 1890.

Hay.—Receipts are 50 bales from Europe. River Plate is slightly higher at 93—95 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts in October were 7,971 bales, against 15,855 bales in the same month last year.

Roßin.—Receipts have been 860 bbls. from the United States. Brokers quote at 10.00—13.00 „ per lb. according to marks. We received last month 849 bbls. against 900 bbls. for the same month of 1890.

Turpetine.—Quotations 860—900 rs. are unchanged. Receipts for the week were 415 cases, and for October 1,449 cases and to bbls., against 1,005 cases in October last year.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,061 tons per Alvaro from Cardiff 1,750 „ do do 2,317 „ do do 1,600 „ do do 8.8 „ do do 2,454 „ do do 1,501 „ do do 1,001 „ do do

Cement.—Receipts are 300 bbls. French per Valparaiso for Rio, 100 bbls. French per Genoa, and 1,800 bbls. for French. Last month receipts were 5,220 bbls. French and 33 bbls. sundries, against 4,015 bbls. of all kinds in October, 1890.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 2. SAVANNAH.—Nor bk Sterling; 757 tons; Lie; 63 ds; in distress, bound for Laredo.

LIBRAI.—Nor lug Infanteria; 375 tons; Jansen; 84 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

OROKO.—Port bk Adria; 561 tons; Sant; 60 ds; sundries to J. A. G. Santos & Co.

TIMONIA.—Orient bk Franca Nadi; 405 tons; Fontes; 49 ds; salt to Max. Nollmann & Co.

MELBOURNE.—Port bk Amberg; 251 tons; Johnson; 11 ds; pine to Hermann Stolz & Co.

GEFLE, via PERNAMBUCO.—Nor bk Echo; 464 tons; Pedersen; 13 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

OROKO.—Port bk Nova Silencia; 550 tons; Ferreira; 66 ds; sundries to J. A. G. Santos & Co.

PENSACOLA.—Amer lug Alliance; 631 tons; Keyes; 80 ds; pine to Industrial do Brazil company.

CARDIFF.—Br ship Alenti; 1376 tons; Lewis; 52 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

PASPERAC.—Br bg Roßer; 137 tons; Godfrey; 67 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.

CARDIFF.—Ger bk Radix; 1122 tons; Günther; 60 ds; coal to Behning, Rodrigues & Co.

GERBROCK.—Br ship Coma; 447 tons; 99 tons; MacAlpine; 52 ds; coal to Watson, Fitch & Co.

OROKO.—Port bk Sereia; 424 tons; Mattos; 51 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.

NEW YORK.—Amer lug José Olivari; 609 tons; Airey; 54 ds; sundries to Gerál de Commercio e Industria company do.

QUEBEC.—Br bk Hedron; 945 tons; Hanson; 61 ds; pine to Gerál de Commercio e Industria company.

CARDIFF.—Br ship Canote; 1215 tons; Williams; 57 ds; coal to Loja Francis.

NEW YORK.—Nor bk Arctica; 1075 tons; Fagerland; 68 ds; coal to Industrial do Brazil company.

MARSEILLES.—Aust bk Pelica; 444 tons; Bantelich; 60 ds; sundries to Avener, Dale & Co.

PASPERAC.—Br bg C. R.; 248 tons; Le Conteur; 46 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.

STOCKHOLM.—Nor bk Adria; 472 tons; Sorreisen; 85 ds; sundries to Gerál de Commercio e Industria company.

WESTWICK.—Ger bg Detmar; 261 tons; Müller; 86 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

LOSOS DE AFUEIRA.—Br ship Prince Amador; 1581 tons; Norton; 66 ds; in distress, bound for Falmouth.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Table with columns: Freight, Steamer, New York, 25—30 per bag, Trieste, 40 per ton, etc.

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

Table with columns: NAME, PORT, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO.

VESSLS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: Aboard, Penadania, Hamburg, 4 Sept, etc.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 7th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes RAILWAYS, SHIPING, MISCELLANEOUS, and various industrial companies.

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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1891

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" 18	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp Rotterdam calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, and Vigo.

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

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By Ord.

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

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