

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 22ND, 1891.

NUMBER 51

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.*

Genl.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have deposited at
Vicente, (Cape Verde) at intervals, and at the Chief Head
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 depth, at Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited,
London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Rio de Janeiro,
Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras
Office hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. E. H. CONGER,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 4
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 7, Largo da
Carioca. O. H. DOUGHERTY, Consul General.

Portuguese Consulate General—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH—Rua do Evanista da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do
Cattete. English services: at 11.30 a. m. Sundays
Portuguese services: at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sun-
days 7.30 p. m.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor.
(Caixa 154).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 14 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 do 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. BAGBY, Pastor

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE—Rua Largo
de S. Joaquim, 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 5.30
p. m. 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 11 a. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher,
just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's
new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua
da Alameda 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.

Dr. C. Felthagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons from
10 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 Ou-
vidor No. 145, hours from 2 to 3 P.M.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of
Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special con-
sultations 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 1 to 3 p. m.;
residence 108 Rua Marques d'Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION—No. 10 Rua da Imperatriz,
Sant'ula. 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.—In 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.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

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

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

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Alliance Assurance Company, London,
Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London
Aspinall's Emamel, London.

T. P. Griffin's Guinness, bottled stout,
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,
Goides-Beyer Company, London,
Wm. Gorry & 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,

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, baths, attendance,
&c. All information given by the Proprietor personally

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135

Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days
at 6.05, 8.11 a. m., 2.55 and 8 p. m.; returning from
Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1.4, 3.27 and 9 p. m. On Sun-
days and Holidays for Corcovado at 6.3, 9.30, 11 a. m.,
12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.35, 10.05,
11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.
* Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Aguas Ferventes)
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
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 health-
fulness 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,
32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

838, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

V. A. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

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

Sole Agents for

BLANLY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. FRIELER & Co.,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & 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-Boiled Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETT,

Office and works: 18, 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

81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 81

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 1705.

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

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT 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 STYLES.
Shaw Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
ING. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Established 1825

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co.,

Proprietors.

These locomotives are adapted to every variety of
service, and are built according to standard gauges and
templates. Like parts of different gauges. First class perfectly
interchangeable.

Passenger, Freight Locomotives, Min. Locomo-
tives, No. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, 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 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 Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on
22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000
Freight Cars.

This is 16 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

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82, Primeiro de Março.

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES

Has the satisfaction to announce that its Branch in Brazil has sufficient powers to issue policies and pay claims without previous consultation with the Head Office in New York.

Manager: HAROLD SORBY
Medical Director: Dr. AZEVEDO MACEDO
Counsel: Dr. LEITÃO DA CUNHA

Postal address: P. O. Box No. 188;
Telegraphic address: "Equitativa;"
Office: 73 RUA DO HOSPICIO.

for THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
T. T. WATSON,
General Superintendent of Branches
Rio de Janeiro, 31st October 1891.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... " 1,328,751 "
Uncalled capital.. " 2,409,751 "

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

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

Fire 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 1ª de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 489,000 "
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G. C. Anderson.
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1-1st floor

COMPANHIA PARÁ E AMAZONAS.

(Importers and Exporters.)

129, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 129

Advises 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, cacáo, chestnuts,
vanilla, copaíba, tamaracaré, quina,
andiroba, spice, cunará, turtle,
piassaba, woods, coffee, 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.

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, BAIIA, 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. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
HAMBURG,
Messrs. Job. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,
Messrs. Grand Breton & 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. 10,000)

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,
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London,
Crédit Lyonnais
and branches
France..... [Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp]
Spain..... [E. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp,
Banca Generale, branches and corres-
pondents
Italy..... [Montecasse & Co., Naples,
Genoa, Livorno, Ancona and corres-
pondents
Portugal..... [G. Amsick & Co., New York]
United States..... [Emeste Tornquist & Co., Montevideo,
Uruguay..... [Emeste 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

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, finges, 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.
Suc. J. V. HALL & Co.,
No. 84, Rua 1ª de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO. 53, Rua da Alfandega.

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

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,
Château Palugny,
Karlovit.

TOKAY WINE

is the best recruitment for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.
Rio de Janeiro.
78, General Camara.

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 DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:

W. R. Cassels & Co.

Rua da Candelaria, 8.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Photographia Allemá.—This is the excellent establishment of Mr. M. Ribeiro, successor to Messrs. Alberto Henschel & Co., at No. 40 Rua dos Ourives. The quality of work done by this house is superior. The artistic photographer invests his productions with a living reality. His art reproduces not only the mere outlines, but transfers to them, too, the spirit of the subject. The result is a photograph which evokes admiration and is perfectly faithful. Such is Mr. Ribeiro's work. His portraits in oil and crayon are above criticism. Photographs are made by all systems, and orders are taken for work outside of the gallery. You find here a complete collection of pictures of eminent characters in politics, literature, art, etc.

Ao Grão-Turco.—This prominent establishment of Messrs. Estella & Co. at No. 64 Rua do Ouvidor is replete with a splendid assortment of goods particularly suitable for the holiday trade. Their stock of objects of art, children's toys, toilet articles and articles for salons, perfumery, &c., is complete and can not be equalled for infinite variety, quality and elegance. An examination of this vast collection of novelties and useful and ornamental articles can not fail to discover something that would make a fitting present. A special exposition of fans of all kinds from the ordinary to the most highly ornamented and richly designed, is made every Saturday and should be seen. The prices are plainly marked and are half those of any other house.

Furniture and Carpets.—Mr. Henry Kingston, at No. 8 Rua dos Ourives, has just received a large invoice of beautiful furniture for parlors, sleeping-rooms and dining-rooms. He has also added largely by fresh receipts to his stock of special upholstered and fine wicker furniture of rich designs and new styles. All the furniture he offers to the public is particularly adapted to this climate and made of the best wood. In his spacious store-room he displays sofas, reclining chairs provided with every device of comfort, tapestry, curtains, window ornaments, an extensive variety of carpets, mats, hassocks, oil-cloths, quilts, mattresses, in fine everything to be found in a complete and first-class stock of furniture and carpets. The upholstering department is a special feature of his establishment, and the work that comes from it is done in the most substantial manner. He is also a speciality of receiving orders to be filled direct from Europe.

Companhia Grande Hotel de Petropolis.—This company owns the two principal hotels in Petropolis, the Bragança and the Orleans, provided with every desirable comfort for guests and with the service of first-class establishments. The Hotel Bragança is situated at Nos. 21 and 23 on the Avenida 15 de Novembro, a broad and attractive avenue. The Hotel Orleans is at the base of a little mount, fronting the Praça D. Afonso and with the charming river Quitandinha flowing at its side. Both hotels have pleasure-phactons for excursions in the romantic scenery of the suburbs and carriages to convey passengers to and from the railroad station. This is the season of the year to be in mind that Petropolis is considered by hygienists to

possess an Alpine climate, or the climate of a high altitude, which ensures its entire freedom from the prevailing diseases of the summer and establishes its character of a desirable health-resort. The top hotels described are recommended as the largest and most fashionable in Brazil. In Rio de Janeiro the company has an office at No. 28, Rua de S. Pedro where you will be courteously furnished with any further information you may require.

Machinery for mineral prospecting. — A large field for intelligent exploration in Brazil is mining. Little has been done in this regard. Enterprising men have organized companies for many purposes and, in not a few instances, many companies with similar ends. Mining has been neglected. There is no substantial reason for shutting one's eyes to this most important industry. Geologists and mineralogists who have investigated Brazilian formations, declare that they possess wonderful mineral riches. There is no country that has ever developed its mines systematically but what has risen in wealth and influence. There is a large amount of coal imported every year. Now it is claimed by competent authorities that the coal fields of Brazil are considerable. The same is true of other minerals. Instead of importing these things, why not open the Brazilian deposits and develop them? The country will cut off important items of importations and add to its own wealth by making the earth yield up its treasures.

A company organized just to prospect for mineral wealth in localities marked by scientific authorities as possessing the same, can not fail to pay gratifyingly large dividends. The discovery made by penetrating under the surface of the earth several hundred or several thousand feet will astonish. The revelations made will be surprising. They usually are, and Brazil does not differ from other countries only perhaps in possessing more of nature's abundance.

Let a mine be discovered and immediately a center of population springs up. A city is built and it always provides itself, too, with the most modern conveniences. Mining always leads to the most progressive civilization. Its wages are high and the recipients can afford to, and always do, surround themselves with the best comforts of life.

A late patented portable drilling machine, durably constructed and easily manipulated, suitable to go down to a depth of 2,500 feet piercing all kinds of strata and carefully presenting to the prospector the exact arrangement, quality, character, richness, etc., of the deposit, can be purchased at a reasonable outlay. After the operation of the machine are concluded you can tell precisely what has been accomplished, you can calculate with great accuracy what profits can be made in developing any deposits discovered. Explorations can be conducted anywhere. It is not necessary to go far into the unknown interior of Brazil where even if valuable mines were discovered, it would not pay to work them on account of remoteness from transportation lines.

By addressing the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 122 Rua do Rosario, 12^o andar, you can obtain information of a portable drilling machine, just adapted for thorough and accurate prospecting.

The Bureau also has a bonanza mining grant for sale which it will pay a party with capital to investigate.

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 in advance)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for post paid.

Price of 12 copies \$4.00 when paid here.

SINGLE COPIES: 400 REIS; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 7 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, DECEMBER 22nd, 1891.

The government of the United States has now celebrated reciprocity treaties with Brazil, the Spanish and British possessions of the West Indies, Mexico, some of the Central American states and Germany. The productions of these countries affected by these treaties, as our readers well know, are coffee, sugar and hides. The United States, being a very large consumer of these products, has thought it equitable that a basis of exchange should be arranged so that the free admission of these products to American markets should secure a corresponding free or favored entry for American products in other countries, and this is the basis on which these treaties have been celebrated. It is natural that a certain amount of opposition should be encountered to such treaties, for they do not go far enough for the free traders, and too far for the protectionists. Here in Brazil the opposition has been violent and bitter, and there is much reason for the belief that the

enemies of the treaty will eventually succeed in securing its denunciation. We do not propose to reopen a discussion of the question, for it is clearly evident that the public men of this country have already decided the question in their own minds, and will act accordingly when the time comes. As it is largely a question of expediency, we shall merely call attention to the consequences which will surely result in case the treaty is now denounced. And in so doing, we wish to repeat what we have said before, that the purpose of the United States is equitable because it seeks reciprocal advantages for those which it proposes to confer, and that, while we would gladly see the principle extended to the extreme of free trade, we consider this step worthy of support because it is the thin edge of the free trade wedge which will some day, we trust, split the barriers which protection and taxation have built up against the interchange of products between all nations. In our further consideration of the subject here in Brazil it will be well to bear two things in mind: 1st, the treaty can now be terminated on June 30th next only through hurried action in the present extraordinary session of Congress, for the session of May next will be competent to denounce it only for the 31st of December following; and, 2nd, that a suspension of the treaty must unavoidably result in serious losses to Brazil. If Congress hurries the question through this special session in order to secure the termination of the treaty on June 30th, the impression will be most derogatory and will lead to immediate retaliation through the imposition of duties on Brazilian coffee, sugar and hides. The cable announces that these duties will be imposed against all countries on the 1st proximo which have refused to enter into treaties, and it is reasonable to suppose that no exception will be made in favor of a country which denounces the treaty before giving it a fair trial. As for the results, it is well to remember that nearly all the principal competitors for the American markets for these three products have now signed reciprocity treaties. Mexico and Central America are prepared to extend their cultivation of coffee, and will do so quickly and successfully if the Brazilian product can be placed at a disadvantage. And as for sugar, the Brazilian article will simply disappear altogether from the American market in case a discriminating tax is levied on it. The British and Spanish West Indies can at once increase their production almost indefinitely, and will immediately fill up the deficiency left by the disappearance of Brazilian sugar. In our opinion Brazil cannot withdraw from the treaty without injury to her coffee industry and ruin to her sugar industry. Whether it is worth while to do this for the satisfaction of a few caprices is a question which should not be decided hastily.

The force of turning out the governors continues. On the night of the 18th, the "bouncers" created a row in Pernambuco and in the morning the governor promptly retired. His first vice-governor declined to accept the abandoned trust, and the second vice-governor was called in to keep up an appearance of government. According to the telegraph this was not wholly satisfactory to the "bouncers," who wanted to carry out the full programme and "decide" a provisional government. The "revolution" in Pernambuco can not therefore be considered entirely at an end. In Espirito Santo the governor anticipated the fun and resigned, but the patriots are not to be deprived of their glory, so a "revolution" is now in progress for the deposition of the vice-governor. The situation is much the same as it was elsewhere. The "bouncers" have been fiscalizing the telegraph, issuing manifestos and ringing all the usual changes on that now much abused word *legalidade*, unconscious of the fact, apparently, that there is not an ounce of legality in the whole business. The cherubim (for a state called "Holy Ghost" should be peopled by nothing else), however, have got a provisional junta appointed and have secured a military officer to direct their movements and carry off all the honors. And now, according to the telegraph, the state of Santa Catharina is in a flame. The municipal *intendencias* are being turned out and the people are preparing to rise against their oppressors. The result can be of course foreseen. The governor, who is popular, will be turned out just because it will never

do for Santa Catharina not to follow the example set by the other states, and then the affairs of the state will be turned over to a clique of agitators whose only title to office is the acclamations of a baker's dozen of their friends. It is simply sickening. While such ideas prevail, an orderly government is absolutely impossible. As much as the foreigner may wish for settled government, no matter what may be its form, he knows that it will be absolutely impossible as long as these political pantomimes continue. He knows also that as long as these disturbances are permitted, capital and commerce will risk just as little as possible in Brazil, which means that material development will be seriously checked and a return of prosperity indefinitely postponed. Brazil has so many interests at stake, both at home and abroad, that she should not permit these disorders to continue, for they serve no other purpose than that of destroying the credit of the whole country in order to gratify the vanity of a few agitators.

The proposal of Deputy Aristides Lobo to have the states organized, or reorganized, by Congress merits the severest condemnation. If Congress undertakes to reorganize the country every time a little disturbance occurs, then federal government in Brazil will never be realized. All the states have adopted their constitutions and elected their executive officers. They are now busily engaged in turning out the latter, it is true, but their constitutions stand and they are prepared to go on with what they are pleased to consider as self-government. In such case, all that the national government should do is to let them work out their own salvation. They can certainly make no worse mistakes for themselves than Aristides Lobo is sure to make for them, and even were something worse to result it will be better borne than to permit further interference by the national government. The best the existing Congress can do is to promulgate a good election law, and to create a competent and independent judiciary. Henceforth all these disputes over the authority of public officials should be settled in the courts, and not by brass bands and fireworks. The people must be taught to respect the laws they have, and to secure the changes desired through regular and orderly channels. The country can neither be ruled by the caprices of Congress, nor by the acclamations of a mob.

From private sources we learn that the situation at Santos is steadily growing worse. The epidemic of yellow fever is still largely restricted to the shipping, but it is feared that it will soon spread through the city. Our informant says that it is believed by many that one of the principal causes of the prevalence of fever at Santos is the dredging carried on in the river by the port improvements contractors. The dredging brings up the black fetid mud of the river bottom, which must be full of fever germs. That it is a cause of fever is shown by the epidemic in port before the hot season had fairly opened and before the disease makes its appearance on shore. In view of this, orders should be at once issued to suspend this work of dredging until the hot weather is over. There must be much that the contractors can do which will not imperil health, and the authorities should take steps to confine the company's operations to that. Then, too, something must be done to expedite the discharge of vessels and the transportation of goods to the interior. There is no valid excuse for the situation there. With another pier and with the railway facilities now existing, all the freight arriving at Santos ought to be handled without the delays and obstructions which are now doing so much to ruin the reputation of that port. It will be many years before the port of Santos recovers from the discredit which the last year has brought upon it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Messrs. Members of the National Congress:—

I congratulate you and the country on seeing you resume your legislative labors, violently interrupted by the act of Nov. 3rd, which dissolved the National Congress. In regard to the origin and consequences of this act, history will be impartial. By a patriotic reaction the people have condemned it, and their efforts have produced the definite triumph of constitutional law which, demonstrating the love of the people, of the army and of the navy for constitutional liberty, has led to my assuming, in the character of vice-president of the republic, and in consequence of the resignation of Generalissimo Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, the supreme direction of affairs.

The events that preceded and brought about the revolution of Nov. 23rd are well known; in these events most of you were either the principal actors or spectators. In spite of the obscurity that usually surrounds contemporary events, in view of the passions they arouse and the disputes that arise, I can affirm that the triumphant revolution of that date, which commenced with your manifesto against the act of the 3rd, (not published here on account of the suspension of press and guarantees and of those securing the liberty of the press) followed by your resistance in Rio Grande do Sul, the openly hostile attitude of the state of Parã, and the covert agitation in other states, and completed by the rising of the navy, the army, and the people in this capital on the night of the 22nd, and morning of the 23rd, I can affirm, I say, that this revolution was hailed by the country and by the civilized world as a civic deed displaying the manliness of a people jealous of its liberties. This revolution, like that of Nov. 15th, was bloodless, and this is due to the patriotism of Generalissimo Deodoro da Fonseca, who, to avoid the shedding of Brazilian blood, surrendered the power with which he had been clothed.

The pacific triumph of the revolution being assured, my principal care was to maintain order in the streets and restore in conformity to the spirit of the people, deeply agitated by the political commotion through which the country had passed. My first object I succeeded in accomplishing with the aid of the orderly and patriotic spirit of the Brazilian people and without having to resort to the intervention of the public authorities. I counted discipline and devotion to my first object, of a moral character and of equal importance to the other. I accomplished by means of the manifesto that I addressed to the nation, affirming my respect for law as a condition essential to the proper working of all the parts of the social machinery, and by restoring to the people their legislative representation and the constitutional guarantee of martial law in this capital and in the city of Niteroy, capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

Although the revolution of Nov. 23rd was effected in this capital without great or lasting material disturbances, the cause which led to it were widespread and deeply rooted, and even the least fore-seeing could not fail to perceive the realization that must necessarily be felt in the states composing the union, in some of which the people were already preparing for rebellion against the decree dissolving the National Congress. It was fore-seeing the events that have occurred already in the states of Parã, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Bahia, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte and S. Paulo, that in the manifesto I addressed to the country on the day on which I took charge of public affairs, while displaying the utmost interest in the performance of the sacred task of re-establishing respect for the inviolability of the law, I declared that I was no less anxious to respect the will of the nation and that of the states in their free manifestations under the federal system.

Tranquillity having been re-established in Rio Grande do Sul and Parã, the disturbing causes that affected those states have led to agitation in others, in which the respective governors have been deposed.

Examining in its causes and consequences the situation created by these events, which fortunately have not continued to be repeated, I arrived at the conclusion that it is my duty to submit to you the final decision of Congress, having, until my intervention to maintaining public order as far as is possible, since to nominate a new governor with the troops of the army in possession of the country into a general coalition against the country, the struggle between the federal and state governments, which commenced by the act of Nov. 3rd, and the dissolution of the National Congress, which was consummated by the deposition of the governors. You will decide the question in the legislative branch of the government, and I will see questions in the United States of North America, Switzerland and the Argentine Republic, countries governed by the federative system.

The country continues happily to pace with all nations.

Civil war in Chile has ended, and the junta of the provisional government there established has already been recognized by Brazil. I express unambiguously the sentiments of all Brazilians, when I display my deep gratification at the restoration of peace in the bosom of that nation.

The joint commission for exploring the Missions territory has not yet concluded its office work. Only after it reports will we proceed, if necessary, to submit to arbitration the respective boundary question.

On the 10th of October there was signed in this capital a treaty of commerce and navigation, for which your approval will be in due time solicited, intended to regulate the interests of Brazil and Peru in the Amazon region. Some of its provisions depend on the approval of the legislature of the state of Amazonas.

The ratifications of the arbitration treaty, already laid before you for your approval, should have been exchanged in Washington on the 1st of last May, or before, had it been possible. But since, from causes not under the control of the governments signing the treaty, the ratifications were not then exchanged, the government of the United States of America proposed that an agreement should be made for postponing the exchange after the date of that agreement the exchange of ratifica-

tions. In conformity with the wishes of that government our minister in Washington was authorized to sign the new agreement, which depends, like the other, on your approval.

In the short series of things which I have held office it would be impossible to execute any well scheme of administration, especially since, the dictatorial power being eliminated, the action of the legislative branch of the government is indispensable. Public expenditure, however, has been made to conform to law; the collection of the public revenue has been carefully supervised; the relations between Church and State have been established on a footing of unparalleled liberality.

The regular administration of the public treasury constitutes one of my principal cares, just as, from eloquent proofs you have already given of your zeal in this matter, it will constitute, I am certain, one of yours.

On September 19th last, in compliance with an appeal from one of the branches of the legislature, my predecessor addressed a message to Congress in which it was proposed to demonstrate the generative causes of the crisis which has disturbed the commercial and industrial movement of the country, and, at the same time, in examining its economic and financial conditions, to indicate the measures, which, in his opinion, might remove the serious embarrassments which are afflicting our productive classes. This most important matter was already the object of your thoughtful attention and solicitude when this message was published. Those difficulties which then occupied with so much seriousness your patriotic spirit, have not disappeared.

The large production of coffee from which, with reason, there was expected an advance in exchange, was marketed, it is certain, in fair proportion, but without nevertheless improving exchange rates. On the contrary the rates which, in the expressions of the cited message, were gradually declining in a manner so persistent and capricious that all administrative provisions failed in their various applications, have continued with the same declining tendency.

At the termination of the dictatorship, the market very naturally breathed with greater freedom, and exchange at once showed confidence in the newly established order by an advance in rate.

In awaiting the measures to be counselled by your enlightened criterion to remove our financial difficulties, which can and should disappear in the near future, I will use every endeavor to reestablish confidence in our credit within and without the country, for the purpose of re-assuring the producing classes and of affording value to our circulating medium, to which must contribute a sound budget law, executed with loyalty and regularity.

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From the elements possessed by the Treasury, the fiscal year 1890 will be liquidated with a deficit of 29,828,231\$585, less by 8,720,715\$369 than that estimated in the last report of the department of finance. This decrease arises from having included in the additional semester of the fiscal year items, such as the revenue of the Central railway, corresponding to the month of December last, the premiums on sales of gold collected at the custom houses in the various states in payment of import duties, and the collection of the transfer of property tax by the sub-Treasury at S. Paulo, which, for want of the respective statements could not then be taken into account.

Nevertheless so favorable has been the movement of the collections in the current fiscal year, due in part to the collection in gold of the import duties, that this period will close, if without a balance, at least with a small deficit.

To obtain as closely as possible the result of the collections and expenditure of the republic up to the end of last September the Treasury required information from its agents, and only those in the states of Amazonas, Rio Grande do Sul and Matto Grosso have not reported. This information demonstrates:

The ordinary revenue during the referred period was 128,795,562\$444 and the extraordinary was 26,031,918\$855, which together amount to 154,727,481\$300. Expenditure in the same period being 119,975,328\$237, there is balance verified of 44,752,153\$063. This balance cannot continue to the end of the fiscal year, according to the estimates of the Treasury, and it doubtless arises from many expenses not having been as yet classified from lack of the necessary documents.

As more recent information affords a better basis than that of June 15th last, for estimating the revenue, it becomes necessary to do this anew for the fiscal year.

If the revenue in nine months was 164,739,962\$298, in proportion it should be 54,913,322\$430 in the three months wanting to complete the fiscal year. And if to the total thus found there be added the revenue of the additional semester, the estimated for the similar period of 1891, after deducting the special revenue of this year, which will not appear in 1891 and further the next sum of deposits, there will be a revenue of 234,572,678\$526.

The authorized expenditure in the referred to fiscal year amounts to 236,466,017\$447. If the budget appropriations be all disbursed, a deficit of 1,893,949\$921 will appear. It is necessary to submit to you, however, that although the disbursements are to be expected, it is certain that from information collected in the Treasury, some of the appropriations of the present budget are exhausted, there remaining engagements to be satisfied for important services, such as, amongst others, those of immigration, the responsibility for which cannot be as yet accurately fixed.

It is to be added that the execution of Decree No. 438 of July 11th last, regulating the manner of delivery of loan services to the constituted states, and those to be constituted, as well as the liquidation of engagements of the federal coffers, may cause a shortage in the revenue as collected.

Notwithstanding this excess of expenditure tends to modify to a greater or less extent the calculations I present to you, you will be enabled to understand the present condition of the Treasury, it being

further necessary that you furnish the government with the necessary resources, in order that in the fiscal year about to commence, it may meet the numerous demands of the public service and the existing charges.

From what I submit, you will see that the position of the Treasury may shortly, by judicious measures, become favorable, the period of budget deficits closed, which will most efficaciously contribute to the advance in exchange and the improvement of our credit in the foreign money markets.

The passing of a sound budget law, in which is secured the equilibrium of expenditure and revenue, the reorganization of our banking regime that the circulating medium may be improved in value, and the preparation of the organic laws supplementary to the constitution, are matters which I expect you will consider with your enlightened criterion, so that republican institutions may more and more be planted and consolidated in our country. For this labor you may count upon my most dedicated assistance and all particulars which are within my reach will be furnished to you.

Federal Capital, December 18th, 1891.

FLORIANO PRINOTO.

BRAZILIAN FINANCE.—EXCHANGE AT 12 PENCE!

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Sir,—The deplorable condition to which the finances of this country have been reduced by the evil genius of Drs. Ruy Barbosa, Maximo and Lucena, may well fill all lovers of Brazil with grief and shame and almost with despair. It will, I suppose, be generally admitted that, with even a moderate amount of intelligence and honesty on the part of its rulers during the last two years, Brazil would at this moment have been prosperous beyond all previous experience. But instead of this, what do we see? Exchange at 12! The cause of this is not far to seek, though, strange to say, there are still some Brazilians who seem reluctant to admit it. But what is to be done? If a remedy could be found for the present state of things, such a remedy would clearly be worth millions to the country. But can such a remedy be found? At the risk of being thought presumptuous I venture to say I do not doubt it can be found; my only doubt and fear is whether it will be sought and applied.

In the case of serious and complicated bodily illness, the first step is to call in professional assistance, the best that may be had. In special cases such assistance is sometimes sought abroad. Let the same rule be followed with the financial disease, which is now threatening the very life of this fair country. Call in the aid of trained and experienced experts. Some such there are even in Brazil. Let them be consulted and let effect be given to their advice. Or better still, call in the assistance of some independent foreign specialist of acknowledged authority. Messrs. Rothschilds would have no difficulty in naming several such men in whom, not only Brazil, but foreign nations also would have confidence. As an Englishman, I might myself prefer an English adviser; but English interests are so deeply concerned in this case, that it might be as well to seek advice from some other country.

Now there is in France a public man of the very highest authority on financial questions—I refer to M. Leon Say. Let the government of Brazil call in the assistance of M. Say. Let the real state of affairs be fully set before him, and let it be seen that there is a real intention of following his advice, and let it be his duty and I do not doubt that confidence in Brazil would at once revive; the present threatening clouds would disperse; we should see exchange returning to old rates, and prosperity once more smiling on the land.

In this way, then, I believe a remedy may be found for present evils. Through the medium of your paper I humbly submit the suggestion to the judgment of the Brazilian public. The position is critical; the times are dangerous; at such times patriotism should assert itself, and the voice of reason and of friendship should be heard.

That our rulers may be wise, and that Heaven may bless their honest efforts to save the country, is the earnest hope and prayer of an

ENGLISHMAN.

Pernambuco, Dec. 12th, 1891.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.

Capital, Dec. 19th, 1891.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Dear Sir,—My attention has been drawn by many friends to a leading article in the last issue of your paper relative to sailors ashore in this port, in which you say, "In a harbor like this there surely ought to be some provision for Jack's entertainment and amusement, without exposing him to the excesses and abuses which are sure to cause his ruin." The question has been raised whether or no you are acquainted with the work of the above mission.

Kindly permit me for the benefit of all interested to say that at the above address there is conducted a Sailors' Home and Institute. The religious services are bright, cheerful gatherings, suitable to the class for whom they are more particularly intended. The reading-room is made as attractive as possible with papers, magazines, draughts, chess, writing materials, etc. There is also a library of over 100 good, readable books and plenty of empty shelves. The free-and-easy concert is the grand night of the week as the crowded "houses" testify. Of course the occasional tea-meetings are well patronized for Jack is easiest "got at" through his stomach.

I would emphasize your remark, "It is a charity as difficult to organize as necessary," but the initiatory difficulty has been overcome, success has attended the effort, therefore all are asked to cooperate in the difficult undertaking.

Truly yours,
EDWARD WESSON.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at \$10.55 per sovereign, or \$88, in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The Argentine government has voted \$100,000 towards the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. A commission has been appointed to make arrangements.

—Reports are current in Buenos Aires of a purpose to move the federal capital to La Plata. That is what all these pretentious public edifices in the latter city were built for.

—The provincial government (Buenos Aires) has by virtue of the law of 3rd July 1884, given to Dr. Dardo Rocha, as founder of the city of La Plata, 16,000 square metres of land in the port, fronting the river Santiago, and between the intermediate dock and the entrance canal. This is a big reward for ruining the country, but it is not the first of the kind Dr. Rocha has received and probably will not be the last.—*southern Cross.*

—The cashier of a departmental branch of the National Bank is in trouble for a defalcation of some two thousand dollars, and is actually being criminally proscribed. This is very pitiful and absurd. If this enterprising gentleman had only passed himself off as a director or an eminent financier, he might have defrauded the bank several hundred thousand dollars with ease and nothing would have been said to him. On the contrary, he would be treated with great respect, every care would be taken to hush up the matter, the President himself would take off his hat to him in the street, and if the amount was only large enough he might even be sent to England as financial representative of the republic. So wags the world.—*Montevideo Times.*

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Paraná junta has dissolved the state legislature.

—The president of S. Paulo has dissolved the tribunal of justice of that state.

—The revolution in S. Paulo being over, Col. Solon will go and convalesce in Minas.

—During the prevalence of small-pox in Araxá, Minas Geraes, there were 77 cases and 26 deaths.

—In Pará from Nov. 20th to 28th the price of the best quality of rubber declined from 450 o to 389 o per kilo.

—“Let's go and have a game of billiards.” “No, I'm tired of billiards; let's go and depose a governor.”

—From Manaus and Para there were shipped last year to foreign countries 10,394,824 kilos of rubber.

—The new municipal intendents of the city of S. Paulo, appointed by the new governor, took possession of their offices on the 17th inst.

—The Paulista republicans held a mass meeting in S. Paulo on the 16th to protest against the “sebastianist” movement in Rio de Janeiro.

—The state legislature of Rio Grande do Norte was dissolved on the 18th. The election of members of the new legislature will be held on Jan. 21st.

—Gov. Leano Sodre's physician has advised him to go to Ceara for his health. Why didn't Dr. Paulo Cesar give the same advice to Governor Portella?

—It would be a significant commentary on Brazilian republican institutions if all the elected officials should be turned out of office before serving one whole year.

—A telegram from Castro, Santa Catharina, on the 2th says that the military force is going through the interior of that state deposing the municipal intendents. In Desterro there is much excitement.

—Gen. Astrogildo Pereira da Costa has been appointed to the command of the garrison at Juazeiro, Gen. João da Silva Tavoras at Boa, and Gen. Francisco Antonio Martins at S. Raja, all in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The provisional junta in Abgguas has been much disturbed over the reports that they have increased the expenses of the state. An army lieutenant is there to inquire into the situation for the national government.

—Ex-Gov. Portella's ex-legislator issued a manifesto every day. In one of the most recent of these documents they promise to sustain the republic. Their ex-excellencies are probably unaware that charity begins at home.

—Gen. Fude, alleging illness, has retired from the state government of Bahia, leaving it in the hands of Col. Abreu Lima. Many of the state officials refuse to recognise the new governor, and forty officers of the garrison have declared against him.

—In the 5th regiment of artillery, stationed at Bahia, there is a captain whose name is Raymundo F. De Deus (Raymond F. By God). In view of the ease with which one can change his name in this country we should think the captain might manage to get rid of so emphatic a cognomen.

—Late papers from Amazonas state that Major Manoel Ferreira dos Anjos was arrested in Manaus for a defalcation of 70,000\$ in his accounts as treasurer of the state. When his friends heard of his arrest and imprisonment they at once raised the amount of the default and paid it in, after which the prisoner was liberated.

—The agitation in Espirito Santo, which compelled the resignation of the governor, broke out in an open revolt against the vice-governor on the 20th. The “bouncers” took possession of the telegraph lines and proclaimed the dissolution of the state legislature. The movement, however, does not appear to be unanimous, although the military is apparently favorable.

—It is pleasing to note that at the moment so many states are disregarding their constitutions by turning out their governors by mob violence, the state of Goyaz is adopting a constitution and complementing its governor. The formal promulgation of the G. Y. constitution occurred on the 2th inst. and the first ordinary session of the state legislature took place on the same day.

—Another pacific revolution occurred in Maranhão on the 20th, a provisional junta being organized and the 2nd vice-governor turning over the state government to it. The governor first announced his resignation because he could not count upon the public force; the 1st vice-governor then declined to accept the office and named the 2nd vice as his successor, but the people kicked the latter out before he could draw his salary.

—The state government of Pernambuco appears to have collapsed on the 18th almost without a sign of resistance. There was a street manifestation and row, the police force is said to have fired upon the people with fatal results, a provisional junta was proclaimed, and Gen. Oriuque Jacques was invited to assume the government. This singularly modest officer, who had only just arrived in Pernambuco, promptly accepted the office, and the people then gave themselves up to the pleasant sensations of aliterious rejoicings.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The coffee producers of Taubaté, S. Paulo, are complaining of a lack of transportation to the market.

—The committee appointed to report on the cause of the recent accidents on the Central railway began work on the 15th.

—The directors of the Geral railway have at last been compelled to listen to reason and a general meeting of shareholders is called for the 28th inst.

—The administration of the Central railway suspended the acceptance of merchandise for the interior on the 17th, and this suspension will remain in force until the 29th inst. Think of the principal railway of Brazil closing its doors to merchandise for a period of twelve days!

—On a petition of the Companhia Viação Ferreira Sapucahy asking for the approval of the final surveys on the Sul Paulista railway, the minister of agriculture has decided that the company must prove that the grant of the railway has been transferred to it before the government can recognize its right to an answer to such a petition.

COFFEE NOTES.

—A new machine for hulling coffee, invented by Messrs. Thompson, Wilkes and Reed, was experimented in Niteroy on the 15th. The results of the trial were considered satisfactory.

—In these days when 5,000 bushels is a big crop of coffee, and the estates which give as much as 5,000 bushels might almost be counted on the fingers of one's hands, it is refreshing to hear of a large crop—a crop not measured by hundreds of bushels but by thousand tons. We hear that the total crop of Spring Valley estate, Badulla, amounts this year to 17,000 bushels of parchment, equal to about 4½ cwts. an acre all round. Considering that this crop has been picked off such an area of 800 acres, it must be considered a really very fine crop, not only relative to others but actually. No other estate in Ceylon has given this year so large a crop, and the shareholders of the Spring Valley Company, no less than the well-known and energetic manager, Mr. A. T. Rottie, are to be congratulated upon this magnificent result of the year's work. When coffee can yield such splendid returns who shall say that it is dead! We are told that, notwithstanding this fine crop, the trees are generally in good condition, and that a very fine blossom has again set on them. With this valuable extent of fine vigorous coffee and a large average (617 acres) in a very fine tea prospects before the company are certainly very satisfactory.—*Ceylon Observer*, Oct. 21st.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Congress was opened on the 18th.

—The decree annulling that of Oct. 20, relating to joint-stock companies, will be signed to-day.

—The sessions of Congress are again suffering from the old complaint—lack of quorum.

—The new electoral law was voted in 2nd reading in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

—On the 15th only 155 breves were killed at the abattoir for supplying this city, which requires an average of 300 breves a day.

—The inspector general of lands and colonization has been suspended from his office, pending an examination of his official conduct.

—The director-general of the postoffice and his chiefs of section indignantly deny that letters were opened in the Rio postoffice during the dictatorship.

—The chief of police has published a notice prohibiting unlawful assemblages in the streets, and warning law-abiding citizens to keep away from them.

—The authorities are sending 1,080 immigrants from Ilha das Flores to Santos to-day. Is it not a strange oversight to send these poor people to a place like Santos?

—The department of justice has been united to that of the interior, and the offices have been moved to the building occupied by the minister of interior on the Largo do Rocio.

—On the 17th a band of so-called republicans made an attack on the *enfilamento*, where on the day before there had been some monarchist demonstrations. A police force was afterwards sent there for the purpose of keeping order.

It is stated that office-holders who have been illegally appointed without competitive examination...

Burglars broke into the chapel of S. Benedicto de Inhauma recently and robbed it of money and other valuables...

On the 15th inst. at 10 p.m. several persons on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula shouted 'Long live the monarchy!'

We are indebted to the British and Foreign Bible Society agency, 71 Rua Sete de Setembro, for a copy of the Society's Almanack for 1892.

The Vice-President in his message of the 18th gives credit to the army also for the counter-revolution of the 23rd ult.

Councillor Rodolpho de Souza Dantas, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco and Dr. Sancho de Barros Pimentel have retired from the editorial staff of the Jornal do Brasil.

If there are any doubts of the utter incompetence of the first ministers of the provisional government, they must entirely disappear in view of the revelations which one of those ministers, Gen. Quintino Bocayava, has recently made in the columns of the Tuzis.

On the 18th 300 officers of the national guard signed a message to President Floriano, promising to aid in the defence of legality and maintenance of order...

The government has accepted the resignations of Dr. Luiz Bettim Paes Leme, director-general of post-offices, and Dr. João Nepomuceno Baptista, director-general of telegraphs.

Some days ago the subdelegado of the Gloria parish found seven notes of 100\$ in one of the pipes of the City Improvements Co.

The director of the Mint has joined the Batalha Patriótica Tiradentes, which, as all the world knows, is commanded by the gallant Col. Sampaio Feroz.

On the 17th the steamer Sepitiba entered this port flying the imperial flag. The commander of ironclad Babia sent a boat to ask for an explanation.

After a long interview with the minister of justice, the editor-in-chief of the newspaper Brazil came to the conclusion that he had no guarantee that his journal would not share the fate of the Tribuna Imprensa and other victims of political enthusiasm.

The officers of the 1st, 7th, 10th, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th battalions of infantry held a meeting on the 17th and protested against the report that the troops belonging to their commands are favorable to the restoration of the monarchy.

While we have the heartiest sympathy with the efforts of the police to clear the Rua da Alameda of curb-stone brokers, we cannot conscientiously approve the idiotic manner in which it is being done.

We are informed that several cases of highway robbery have occurred recently in the square near the ferry station, the victims being sea captains, and their assailants being sailors' boarding-house runners.

On the 30th November at 17A Rua do Bispo, Rio de Janeiro, the wife of William Baldwin Keyes, D.D.S., of a daughter.

At São Paulo, Brazil, on the 15th of December, the wife of C. F. Twining, C.E., of a daughter.

STACY-FORD. On the 16th inst., at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. H. Mosley, M.A., HAROLD WILLIAM, eldest son of Robert Stacy, Esq., of Dulwich, England, to JESSIE MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late William Ford, of Rio de Janeiro. No cards.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In the month of October the customs receipts at Pernambuco were 1,524,499\$915 against 1,236,998\$104 in the corresponding month of 1890.

The Jornal do Commercio thinks that the sum of 600,000\$ is too large for Brazil to spend with its exhibit at the Chicago Exposition, and adds that the whole of this expenditure might be suppressed without real injury to the country.

A New York telegram of the 17th says that, according to the World, President Harrison has decided to issue a proclamation establishing, after Jan. 1st, 1892, import duties on the coffee, sugar and molasses of the countries that have not made reciprocity treaties with the United States.

The profit and loss account of the Companhia de Navegação Norte e Sul for the half year ended June 30th shows a deficit of 3,027\$350. In the previous half year the company paid a dividend of 51,000\$ (18700 per share) and carried a balance of 1,437\$800 to the following half year.

The shareholders of the Banco da Praga have decided to wind up that bank. It is stated that its losses have reduced its paid-up capital of 36,675\$ to 143,672\$512, without taking into account the expenses of liquidation.

Antonio Fortunato do Nascimento wishes to go into the flour trade, and for this purpose asks the government to lend him 1,000,000\$. He only wishes the money for three years and is willing to pay 5% interest.

LONDON TELEGRAMS.

The Jornal do Commercio published on the 18th the following important telegrams from its London correspondent:

London, Dec. 16th, 5.30 p.m.—I have received your telegram. It is impossible at the present time to divulge the proofs I have of the assertions I have made; I can assure you that they are entirely correct.

London, Dec. 17th, noon.—I called to-day on Messrs. Rothschild and informed them that the Jornal do Commercio had published the facts of which I gave an account in regard to the transfer of balances from the treasury of Mr. Mayrink's bank.

London, Dec. 17th, 2.25 p.m.—I have just had an interview with one of the partners of the firm of Montagu, Rose & Co. These gentlemen emphatically deny that they have any connection whatever with the terrible speculation in Rio de Janeiro.

London, Dec. 16th, 9.30 p.m.—Many persons in this city, Paris and Lisbon complain that their correspondence was opened in the Rio post office during the dictatorship, and that money and important documents were abstracted therefrom.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including London, Paris, and New York, listing values and rates.

EXCHANGE.

December 15th—The Brasilische Bank opened at 11 o'clock, but withdrew about 11 o'clock, and shortly afterwards posted 11 1/2. The market is extremely apprehensive that the banks may refuse to draw for steamers up to the end of the month, and that foreign business will have to be done at very low rates.

December 16.—The banks opened at 11 1/4—11 1/2 on London and the market was fairly steady during the day, closing firm. There was not much doing apparently, brokers quoting 1 1/4 for ready bank paper and 1 1/2 for the end of the month, with commercial sterling quoted at 1 1/4—1 1/2.

December 17.—The market was firm and higher. The banks all posted 1 1/4 on London, and were drawing at 1 1/2, with repressed paper reported at 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 and commercial quoted at 1 1/4—1 1/2.

December 18.—The banks opened at 1 1/4. The market was firm during the day, but was considered a little easier at the close. Bank sterling was reported at 1 1/4—1 1/2 and commercial at 1 1/2—1 1/4.

December 19.—The market was firm throughout the day. All the banks were officially at 1 1/4 on London, with business doing at 1 1/4 direct, at 1 1/2—1 1/4 for repressed bills and at 1 1/4—1 1/2 for commercial sterling.

December 20.—The banks all opened at 1 1/4 on London and the market was firm during the day. There was not much doing, and commercial exchange continues scarce.

December 21.—The banks all opened at 1 1/4 on London and the market was firm during the day. There was not much doing, and commercial exchange continues scarce.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

December 14. 250 Sovereigns 21 3400 del. Geral, £20 8 2000 del. Geral, £20 7 500 200 do 8 5

Banks. 74 Brazil, 25 130 41 Republica 154 115 Paris-Rio 117 113 do 135

Miscellaneous. 300 Melh no Braz 118 49 Obras Publicas 102 400 do 120

December 15. 900 del. Geral, £20 7 300 30 del. Sap'hy, £20 120 300 do 7 300 1000 Cons. Ut. Movel 40

Banks. 100 Commercial 280 200 Republica 130 60 Lavoura e Com 130 500 do 15 Jan 130

Miscellaneous. 300 Pariz e Rio 117 50 Obras Publicas 130 11 Melh no Braz 120 150 Torresas 50

December 16. 120 del. Geral, £10 7 350 h. n. C. R. Braz 86 150 do 7 300 280 do scrip 72

Miscellaneous. 300 Pariz e Rio 117 50 Obras Publicas 130 11 Melh no Braz 120 150 Torresas 50

December 17. 230 del. Geral, £20 7 50 del. Sap'hy, £20 120 50 n. Lpina, £11 5 58

Banks. 100 Brazil 380 400 Lav. e Com'cio 125 81 do 28 187 200 do 126 136

Miscellaneous. 40 Commercial 280 200 Pariz e Rio 116 300 Credito Garant 155 100 do 117 30 Republica 135

December 18. 350 Pariz e Rio 117 200 Melh. no Braz 118 200 do 120

December 19. 230 del. Geral, £20 7 50 del. Sap'hy, £20 120 50 n. Lpina, £11 5 58

Banks. 100 Brazil, 38 186 300 Republica 126 100 Lav. e Com'cio 124 25 Un. Ib. Amer. 70

Railways and Transports. 100 General, £ 11 2511 Geral, 708 1

December 17. 13 Apollides, 48 1022 150 del. Sap'hy, 640 100 10 del. Geral, £20 7 220 h. n. C. R. Braz. 87

Banks. 175 do 7 300 24 do gold. 128 20 Brazil 28 187 500 Inciador 13

Miscellaneous. 100 Commercial, 6 320 200 do 135 50 Economia Pop 620 200 do 14 700 do 7 200 Republica 135 100 Pariz e Rio 115

December 18. 100 Commercial, 6 320 200 do 135 50 Economia Pop 620 200 do 14 700 do 7 200 Republica 135 100 Pariz e Rio 115

December 19. 200 Sovereigns 21 200 4500 del. Geral, £20 6 500 700 do 7

Banks. 600 Brazil, 25 158 500 Republica 136 100 Pariz e Rio 115 200 do ho. 25 Jan 145

Miscellaneous. 400 Rural 440 125 V.F. Sap'hy, 1508 40 500 Vigilancia insce 8 500

100 Melh. no Braz 118 130 O Publicas 90 100 do 120 500 do 100

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st December, 1891

Exports.

Coffee—There has been a fair amount of business doing since our last report, and upwards of 10,000 bags are supposed to have changed hands here, and perhaps some 70,000 bagworts sold in Santos.

The stock of coffee ready for shipment is not at all large in Rio. Brokers have made no changes in quotations during the week, but the *puta* at the custom house was advanced on Saturday by 48 rs. per kilo bringing the official value up to about 14\$60 per arroba.

There seems to be an impression that the business in coffee for the month is about closed, but there are always 'buds and ends' required, the purchases of which are not unlikely to keep Rio dealers tolerably firm up to the end of the year, after which it is to be expected that business generally will be resumed in the market.

There shipments since our last report have been: The shipments since our last report have been:

2,615 bags for the United States 3,415 Europe 2,000 Cape of Good Hope 3,331 Elsewhere 68,361 bags

The vessels cleared with coffee are: Europe: Dec. 12 Antwerp Ger. str. Mauchen 2,285

14 Mediteranean Fr. str. Espagne 17,400 16 Havre Fr. str. Corrientes 11,010

17 London Br. str. Elbe 2,965 Antwerp do 300 13 Hamburg Ger. str. Tigana 5,800

Elsewhere: Dec. 18 River Plate Fr. str. Adrar 2,316 19 Cape of Good Hope Nor. lug. Guan 2,000

Receipts for the past week were 67,495 bags, against 73,176 for the preceding week and 80,582 bags for the week before. Receipts in Santos were about 100,000 bags.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 254,683 bags in all hands. Brokers report the market flat and quote as follows, viz:

Type per arroba. Type per arroba. No. 6 1\$300 No. 8 1\$300 No. 7 1\$200 No. 8 1\$300

Changes since last week. On Saturday the *puta* was advanced by 48 rs. to 998 rs. per kilogramme.

Vessels loading and to load. New York Br. str. Vandijk 2,000 do Hamburg 2,000

do Amer. str. Alhambra 2,000 do Fr. str. Cadamer 2,000

Baltimore Amer. bk. D. Pedro H. 2,000 do Serene 2,000

New Orleans Br. str. Herahel 2,000 Hamburg Ger. str. Santos 2,000

Antwerp do Strasbourg 2,000 do and London Br. str. Thames 2,000

Havre Fr. str. Columbia 2,000 Bordeaux do Arqueute 2,000

Marseilles do Aquitaine 2,000 do Cherbon 2,000

Trieste Aust. str. Modra 2,000 do Maticonia 2,000

Genoa Ital. str. Vittoria 2,000 Cape of Good Hope Swed. lug. Gunhild 4,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including dates, quantities, and prices.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 19th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies and their debentures, including RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, and other industrial firms.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, New issue, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks such as Rio de Janeiro, Aliança do Brasil, Auxiliador, etc.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various hypothecary notes from banks like Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

MILES.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies and their shares, including Aliança do Brasil, Industrial, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies and their shares, including Agrola do Parana, etc.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec. 24	Tamar...	Santos.
.. 28	Thames...	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, and Vigo.
1892		
Jan. 4	Clyde....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires
.. 11	Tamar....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo, Southampton and Rotterdam.

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Rimutaka.....	Feb. 14th

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Potosi.....	Jan. 28th-1892

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Dec. 29-91

EUREKA LODGE

(Preparatory Sessions)

The 6th Preparatory session in connection with the above will be held at the Masonic Temple, Rua Lavradio on Sunday the 26th inst. E. V. at 8 o'clock P. M.

All Reg. F. and A. Mas. are earnestly requested to attend. By Ord.

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