

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 29TH, 1891.

NUMBER 52

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 others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, for:

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

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

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

TRIM 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. 15, Avenida Lavareiras.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. E. H. CONGER,
Minister.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 25, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DOCKRIGBY, Consul General.

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

Church Directory

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

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Catete. English services at 11.30 a. m. Sundays.

Portuguese services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays 7.30 p. m.—E. A. THOMAS, Pastor.

Office hours 10-12. (Caixa 324).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. 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 Comde 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 No. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class at 11.30 a. m. Holy Scriptures at 12.30 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 Accouchieur, just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Kehl's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 20, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Office: 11, Rua dos Unives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 35, Botafogo. Telephone 1559.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accouchieur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquês de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1128.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 69. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 142; hours from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special solutions at private houses and in 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, 20, Rua do Hospicio 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108, Rua Marquês d'Albantes.

Miscellaneous

RIO HARBOUR MISSION—Sailors Home and Institute—No. 1, Travessa da Moreira. Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Bible services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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.

Agents for the:

Alliance Assurance Company, London,
Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,
Aspidall's Enamel, London,
T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,
Godus-Berger 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.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

58, RUA DO CATETE.

ESTABLISHED 182

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attended, 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 6.25, 8, 11 a. m. and 2.15, 4.15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1.45, 3.7 and 9 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 9 p. m.; from Paineiras at 5.30, 10.00, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Agias Benedito) 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 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.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

NR—Special attention given to large stamps (trademark) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co.,

LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Englights always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Rua 1.º de Março No. 60.

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros.

V. A. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Ornate, Dour, and Lichen wines of the best qualities in bottles, in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

Brazil Brothers & Co.,

G. PELLER & Co.,

F. BERRY MAWDS & Co.,

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherris, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

ROSS & COAKES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

St. RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 81

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

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 5.

CAIXA 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1879.

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

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

With special 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.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

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, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.,

No. 82, Rua 1.º 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 commands 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 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

Norton Megaw & Co.

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, LIMITED
Capital: £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund: £1,328,751
Uncalled capital: £2,409,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
67, Rua 12 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 Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Yout.
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.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Capital: £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund: £480,000
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
G. C. Anderson.
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1-1st floor

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
Capital: £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds: £9,000,000
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co, agents.
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1782
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8057 of March 24th, 1881.
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.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.
30, RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, SANTOS
P. O. Box. 139-Cable Address "Naiad"
General & Commission Merchants
Steam Ship Agents
Lighter Owners.

Companhia Marques Limitada.
RIO DE JANEIRO.
Stores: 84 Rua S. Pedro, and 73 Rua Theophilus Ottoni.
Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and apparatuses.
Iron, Steam, Gas, and Water piping.
Packing, Belting, Rubber, Asbestos, etc.
Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machinery.
Manufacturers of Nails, Railway spikes, and Bolts. Also Lead, Gas, and Water piping.
GEORGE ARMSTRONG, President.
J. F. MARQUES, Secretary. JOHN REID, Treasurer.
Caixa do Correio 841. Telephone 355.
Cable Address: "MARQUES" Rio.

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, cacáo, chestnuts,
vanilla, copaiba, tamararé, quina,
andiroba, spice, cumarú, 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: £1,000,000
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, PELOFAS,
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. J.oh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,
Messrs. Grant Branon & Co. GENOVA.

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 Deutschen 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 Candelária, 1 A
(Authorized by Decree No. 10309)

- Draws on:
[Direction der Disconto]
Gesellschaft Berlin, and corres-
Norddeutsche Bank in 1 ponds.
Hamburg, Hamburg,]
[N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
International Bank of London, Limited
London,
Wm. Branch's, Sons & Co., London
Credit Lyonnais and branches
France: Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp
Spain: E. Albert de Ruy & Co., Antwerp.
Belgium: Banca Generale, branches and corres-
pondents.
Italy: Mennocher & Co., Naples
Portugal: Banco Lisboa & Agnes and corres-
pondents.
United States: G. Amsick & Co., New York.
Uruguay: Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
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-Krab.
June 1891
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
Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.
Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
J. H. LOWNDES & Co
Suc. J. F. 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.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:
Hungarian Claret,
Château Palugyay,
Karlovitz.
TOKAY WINE
is the best recommendation 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 Camara. Rio de Janeiro.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER
This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:
Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia
General Debility, Anemia
and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.
FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.
Full directions accompany each bottle.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND CHEMISTS.
Sole Agents:
W. R. Cassels & Co.
Rua da Candelaria, 8.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselho-ro Saravá
22 Becco de Bragoyva
AGENTS OF THE
Northern Assurance Company.
General and Commission Merchants
for foreign and home trade with the interior.

W. R. CASSELLS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
12 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,
and
CASSELLS, KING & Co.
88, Calle Canallas, BUENOS AYRES.
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

W. HAWKESWORTH CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER

Specialties: Location and construction of Railways;
Iron and Steel Bridges and Buildings; Tunneling, etc.;
Harbour and Submarine works.

Office: 49, Rua 1 de Março
ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,

manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES
from superior calendered papers of various colors.

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers.

LINEN ENVELOPES,
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the
Typographia Aldina,
79 Sete de Setembro-1st floor.

(Under new direction.) THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES (Late "The River Plate Times.")

DAILY MORNING PAPER ESTABLISHED 1888.

The only newspaper in the English language published in the Republic of Uruguay.
Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.
This paper is absolutely independent and is the acknowledged representative organ of English interests in the Republic.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.
For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,
Calle Treinta y Tres 61 - Montevideo.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Stadt Coblenz.—There will be a gala opening of the Stadt Coblenz New Year's eve. The place has recently changed proprietors and passed into most competent hands. The past few weeks have been spent in thoroughly overhauling it, repainting it, repapering it and refitting it with new and appropriate furniture. The dinner can be depended upon to give the restaurant a high reputation. The bar will be of the first genuine American bar started in Rio de Janeiro. It will be under the supervision of first-class talent from New York City who will introduce into the capital of Brazil the ultimate modes of preparations which delight the palates of North American gentlemen of the upper walks. From and after the inauguration Thursday night the comitê-sear can obtain at the Stadt Coblenz any straight or mixed beverage ranging from the succulent and toothsome cocktail to a royal champagne punch. American drinks have become famous and are appreciated in every part of the civilized world. The celebrated beer Marca Pa is also sold here, of which the house is the sole and exclusive local agent. The Stadt Coblenz occupies the four numbers, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Praça da Constituição.

Furniture and Carpets.—Mr. Henry Kingston, at No. 8 Rua dos Olivares, 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, oilcloths, 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 also makes 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 *Olímpica*, provided with every desirable comfort for guests and with the service of first-class attendants. 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 Quilmeira flowing at its side. Both hotels have pleasure-placets 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 visit Petropolis, it is considered by hygienists to possess an *African 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 veritable health resort. The two 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 discoveries made by penetrating and exploring 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 and the modern conveniences. 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 deposits, can be purchased at a reasonable outlay. After the operation of the machine is completed 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 *Commercial Advertising and Commercial Bureau*, No. 132 Rua do Rosário, 1°, and 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 invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$500 per annum for Brazil

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (cash when paid here)

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis, for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 17 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 29th, 1891.

THE continued mismanagement of the Central railway and the incalculable losses resulting to the commerce and industries of the country, ought to recall attention to the advisability of transferring this important concern to private control. It can hardly be disputed any longer that this railway will never be properly managed by public officials. The extreme demoralization which has crept into the public departments—nowhere more shamelessly so than in this important service—has made it quite impossible to expect either economy or efficiency from them. The poison of political intrigue and partisan controversy has completely destroyed every vestige of discipline, and every sense of responsibility. There is not a public department in which discipline is preserved and in which the employes attend to their work promptly and conscientiously. In the majority of cases the influence of this state of affairs does not extend beyond individuals or the department itself, but in the case of the Central railway its evil effects are felt in a hundred different ways and directions. The efficiency of the road has been so diminished that it is not doing a half of the work it ought to do, and in consequence hundreds of industries are made to suffer loss and delay. How much of the low exchange is due to the failure of this road to bring in the coffee, and how much of industrial depression is due to its inability to carry machinery and merchandise up country, no one will ever know. It is evident, however, that the sloth-like manner of transacting business on this road has had much to do with the reverses which have been experienced in this market. It is a timely question to ask, therefore, whether it is not advisable to put a speedy end to the abuses and obstacles which have become engrained upon the administration of this important railway, by the transfer of its management to competent private parties. In the right hands the Central railway would be of incalculable benefit to the country and would contribute more to its immediate development than almost any other agency. Is it not advisable, then, to have this done?

In all probability the proposal of Deputy Sampaio Ferraz to nationalize the road trade will die a natural death. It may not be untimely, however, to invite this deputy's attention to a few plain facts. In the first place the retail trade of this or any other country will remain in the hands of those who have energy and industry enough to win it. If the Brazilians want it there is not the slightest reason why they should not make an honest, open effort to get it. To use forcible and arbitrary means to get what any man can buy, is a bit of petty tyranny mean enough for a Turk. In the second place, there is no class which has done more for the good order and steady progress of Brazil than the Portuguese groceryman. They are almost wholly recruited from the humblest classes, they have worked their way up from shopboys to proprietors, from poverty and dependence to positions of moderate affluence, they are industrious, thrifty and orderly and therefore afford good examples for the native youth to follow, and they are the advisers and capitalists of the lower classes. A prominent Portuguese merchant of this city once told us that no one could know how good an influence his countrymen exercised over the lower classes. "They

are very often the arbiters in the quarrels between poor people", he said, "and their influence is frequently exercised to prevent disorder. Everyone goes to the *venda* to talk over his grievances, and the *venda*-keeper is therefore well informed of their purposes. It does not suit his interests to have riots in the streets, so he uses all his influence to prevent them." There is no doubt in our mind as to the substantial accuracy of this opinion. The humble grocer is the friend and creditor of the poor, and in our opinion the hard-working Portuguese is much better adapted to this role than the labor-hating Brazilian. Then, too, it is the common experience of business men that Brazilians, as a rule, do not take kindly to commercial pursuits. They have, therefore, to prove their capacity and inclination before it would be advisable to take the first step toward restricting so important an occupation to their management, and then, when this capacity and inclination is really demonstrated, nothing further will be required. Finally, before any one undertakes to divide up the occupations and industries of the country among the natives, would it not be well for the judges to prove their fitness for the work? Brazil has more need of talent, skill and sound judgment in legislation and administration, than the public has need of the native shop-keeper. We have yet to see what the "doctors" are worth, and before they undertake to exercise their mill-finished intellects on nationalizing the retail trade, let us see what they can do with the questions of foreign trade, taxation, currency, and a score of equally important and urgent questions.

We see by many of our American exchanges that efforts were made in the United States during the recent troubles here in Brazil to discredit unfavorable news through London sources on the grounds of British enmity to the Brazilian republic. It appears that Minister Salvador de Mendonça took special pains to spread this idea, and that the newspapers which make it a part of their political creed to condemn everything English, used every effort to extend and strengthen the impression. Even in our private correspondence the statement is repeatedly made that no one knows what to believe as the news through London agencies is believed to be untrustworthy. In reply to these statements we desire to say that there is not the least foundation for them. It has been a source of keen regret to us that the American press should lend itself to so puerile a business as that of disseminating unwelcome news in such a way. As an American, the editor of this paper will be accepted as an unprejudiced witness, and he does not hesitate to denounce the statement as false in every particular. The most untrustworthy telegrams which were sent abroad from this city were those of official origin, as may be easily verified by any file of foreign newspapers. After these came the telegrams from the River Plate and Chili, from both of which the wildest and most absurd of rumors were sent over the cable to Europe and the United States. The most imaginative and mendacious of these news-gatherers dated his dispatches from Santiago, Chili, and his "news" appeared first in American newspapers. It is absurd, therefore, to accuse the London press of giving currency to unfavorable news from Brazil. So far as our information goes, the London news agencies have been particularly careful to avoid giving currency to damning or unfounded news. The British investments in this country are so heavy that disturbing news of an untrustworthy character would not be permitted. Some of our American exchanges affect to think that the Englishman is inimical to Brazil because of the substitution of a republic for the monarchy. This is a mistake. The Englishman may prefer the monarchy, and may have very little confidence in the present form of government, but his commercial and investment interests compel him to keep his political opinions to himself. As long as the country is settled and prosperous, he is bound to be satisfied. He wants to see an orderly and responsible government, no matter what its form may be, and as long as that government observes its contracts and protects his life and property, he will be satisfied. The story that the Englishman is plotting against the Brazilian republic is as absurd as it is false, and the quicker our American exchanges dismiss the idea the better it will be for their credit.

It must be confessed that the action of the Geral shareholders on Saturday last, under the guidance of Dr. Mello Barreto, leaves the affairs of that company in greater confusion than ever. Nothing is explained, and nothing is settled. The directors simply propose a "consolidation" through an "amicable liquidation," but we are in the dark as to just what that means. The contract with Messrs. Morton Rose & Co. is cancelled, the two English directors nominated under the provisions of that contract are kicked out, and the directors are practically authorized to make the best terms they can with the creditors of the company. Nothing is said of the debentures issued on the strength of the Morton Rose & Co. loan, nothing is said of the maturing payments for the purchase of other roads which may lead to the disintegration of the system, nothing is said of the enormous burden of indebtedness weighing upon the company, and nothing of the return of the 10 per cent. commission on the Morton Rose & Co. loan which went to the three men who engineered that unfortunate transaction. The directors simply propose to take the shortest cut out of the difficulty, leaving the wreck behind them, and the shareholders propose to sanction all they do regardless of the results. In view of the important interests at stake, the public has not only a right to know all the truth in regard to the administration of this company, but a right to demand an honest compliance with its engagements. It must be admitted that the retention of Dr. Mello Barreto at the head of this company is not an assurance of better things in the administration of this great corporation, and the steps taken, therefore, to force a judicial liquidation of its affairs can not fail to receive the hearty approbation of those who desire to have these roads managed in the interests of the public rather than in those of contractors and speculators.

From the *Citizen Times*, November 25, 1891.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The committee on finance of the Senate and of the House of Deputies met together twice last week for the purpose of studying the financial situation and of preparing a measure on the subject to be submitted to Congress. At the first meeting held on Wednesday the minister of finance read an interesting statement on the national finances. According to this statement there were expended during the dictatorship, besides the revenue derived from ordinary sources, the following sums:

Table with financial data including Treasury surplus, notes authorized by dictatorial Congress, debt contracted with the bank, balance of the German loan, and government issue authorized before and after January 1st, 1891.

At the second sitting held on Friday the majority of the joint committees favoured the following plans for dealing with the national finances.

- 1. To withdraw from circulation, as quickly as may be possible, the dictatorial issues amounting to nearly twenty-one millions of dollars;
2. To withdraw also the issue of fractional currency of two-tenths line;
3. To pay to the banks the sum of nearly nine millions of dollars which the dictatorial laws compelled them to deliver to the government (Act of Expropriation of Bank Notes);
4. To authorize the President of the republic to issue bonds payable to bearer up to the sum of 30,000,000 dollars, for the purpose of withdrawing the dictatorial issue and of paying balances owing to the banks. These bonds to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, with a yearly amortization of 2 per cent.;
5. To oblige the banks to guarantee the total value of their issue and to give in guarantee of the same the bonds mentioned in the preceding paragraph;
6. To continue to withdraw the government issue made prior to 1891 until it shall be reduced to 15,000,000 dollars.

The committees are reported to be strongly in favour of a gradual resumption of specie payments.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.

We have received Rs. 50800 from an unknown friend for the above named institution, which sum has been duly forwarded to its destination. The sailors mission is a worthy undertaking and is doing much good. It certainly deserves the heartiest support from the public.

HOTEL CHARGES.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 22nd, 1891.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Dear Sir,—In conjunction with my friend Mr. Colvin, I recently visited Petropolis where the extraordinary and alarming method of calculating time adopted by the manager of the Orleans Hotel struck me as worthy of remark. In my simplicity I imagined that the tariff of 12 milreis a day included dinner, bed and breakfast during the entire 24 hours. Having partaken of them in the order named I was horrified to find "mine host" calculated it at 2 days' board and lodging. Fearing that at this rate of computing time I should grow prematurely old and poor I hastily retreated and merely send this letter in hopes of warning my countrymen against another method of Brazilian extortion.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
MELTON PRIOR.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DECEMBER 18.—The two houses met in joint session for the reading of the message of the President of the republic. A committee was appointed for congratulating the President, and a motion was voted for congratulating the states of Para and Rio Grande do Sul for their resistance to the dictatorship.

DECEMBER 19.—Senate.—Senator Pinheiro Guedes spoke of the deposition of governors, which, he said, is not a proof of anarchy, but merely a natural result of the fact that those governors were nothing but creatures of the central government. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Aristides Lobo offered a motion for the appointment of a joint committee to report on the affairs of the states and to suggest legislative measures relating to the organization of the same. Deputy Barbosa Lima introduced a bill for annulling all the acts of the federal government between the 23rd and 23rd of November.

DECEMBER 21.—Senate.—The Senate discussed the bill on public property. Chamber of Deputies.—The latter part of the electoral bill was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputy Aristides Lobo withdrew his motion for the appointment of a joint committee for reporting on affairs in the states, and offered it in a modified form. Deputies Serzedello and Leopoldo de Bulhões moved that the government be asked to furnish a copy of the correspondence between ex-Minister Henrique de Lucena and Messrs. Rothschild & Sons. Deputy Ottonio moved to ask for information in regard to the circulation of banks of issue and the indebtedness of the Banco da Republica and Banco de Credito Universal to the Treasury. The same deputy introduced a bill for prohibiting the granting of exceptional favors and privileges to companies dealing in articles of prime necessity and repealing all acts of the provisional government granting such favors and privileges.

DECEMBER 22.—Senate.—The committee on mines reported on the budget for the department of agriculture, now to be called department of industry, transportation and public works, and recommended reducing them to 50,008,721,405. Chamber of Deputies.—The motion of Deputy Aristides Lobo for the appointment of a joint committee for reporting on affairs in the states and the motions asking for a copy of the correspondence between ex-Minister Lucena and Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, and for information in regard to the circulation of banks of issue and indebtedness of banks to the public Treasury were all voted by the Chamber. Deputy José Mariano made a violent speech, accusing the government of aiding with federal troops in the deposition of the governor of Pernambuco. This speech caused much excitement, which at one time became so intense and vehement that the president was obliged to suspend the sitting.

DECEMBER 23.—Senate.—Senator Elyson Martins, speaking on affairs in Piahy, said that the deposition of the governor in that state is a triumph for the monarchial faction of Marquez de Paranaguá. He moved that the government be asked to furnish a copy of the orders given to the commander of the 35th battalion of Infantry stationed at the state capital. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Ottonio said that the minister of finance, on being consulted in regard to the estimates in discussion in Congress, had stated that he did not consider it advisable to alter those estimates. Besides there was no time for a thorough discussion of the subject, as the year was nearly ended. Deputy Sampaio Ferraz made a speech attacking the monarchists and defending the republicans. He introduced a bill for abolishing taxes on articles of prime necessity, and for an increase of 6% in the taxes on articles of luxury. He also offered a motion for the appointment of a committee of five to frame a bill for nationalizing the retail trade of the country. This measure, he declared, will undoubtedly save the Brazilian republic. Deputies Espirito Santo and Serzedello answered the speech of Deputy José Mariano, denying that the government had aided in the deposition of the governor of Pernambuco. Deputy José Mariano replied, challenging the government to withdraw the troops and leave the two parties in the state to settle the question between themselves.

DECEMBER 24.—Senate.—Senator Cruz answered the speech made on the previous day by Senator Elyson Martins, who immediately after took the floor and withdrew his motion. The president made some remarks appealing to the patriotism of the senators to vote the estimates with as little delay as possible. Senator Campos Salles said that it was desirable to harmonize the estimates with the law reorganizing the federal administration, but that under the circumstances this was impracticable, and consequently Congress would have to postpone till the estimates for 1892 should be discussed. He suggested, then, that to save time the estimates of the department of

agriculture should be voted in the shape in which they reached the Senate from the Chamber of Deputies. Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber voted the budget of the department of public instruction and concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the budget of the department of the interior. It voted an amendment to the budget of revenue authorizing the government to modify the expenditures of the department of justice, public instruction and interior in conformity with the law reorganizing the federal administration. The Chamber concurred in the Senate amendment to the army bill. It took action on the resignation of Deputy Assis Brazil, which had been before it since the opening of the ordinary session in June, declining not to accept it. Deputy Serzedello moved that the government be asked to furnish information in regard to the gold deposited in the Treasury by banks of issue. Deputy Jacques Ourique moved to ask for a copy of the correspondence between the government and the governors of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco, and of the instructions given to Col. Azevedo Lima.

DECEMBER 25.—Both houses met, but neither did any business for want of a quorum. In the Chamber of Deputies there was read a telegram from members of the legislature of Rio Grande do Sul, protesting against the calling of a new constituent assembly by Gen. Barreto Leite, provisional governor of the state. There was also read a telegram from the deposed municipal council of S. Boja, asking Congress to maintain municipal authority in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Deputy Homero Baptista called attention to this telegram and offered a motion signed by himself and three other deputies asking whether the government is aware that federal troops have interfered in the municipal affairs of S. Boja.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Madero port works at Buenos Aires are to be stopped for two years.

—The United States steamer *Talapaosa* will be sold at auction on the 16th prox, the upset price being \$6,500,000.

—There were 482 deaths, 716 births (81 illegitimate) and 77 marriages in Montevideo during the month of November.

—Another fight between regulars and police occurred at Cordoba on the 15th. The colonel commanding the former has resolved to permit his men to carry arms in the street, which will probably lead to serious consequences. It would be, in our opinion, much better to keep the soldiers out of the streets.

—On Wednesday, with all the necessary formalities, the transfer was effected to the Banco Italo-Oriental of all the guarantees given by the National Bank to the Bank of Popular Credit of Rio de Janeiro for the \$3,000,000 loan of March 2, and which had been deposited in the English Bank. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 18th.

—The Municipal Committee of Public Works recommends the Intendant not to authorize the construction of wooden huts on the ground gained from the river, because it would tend to check the erection of permanent buildings there and detract anything but ornamental to what will be the most conspicuous portion of the city. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—News comes from Oran, on the Bolivian frontier, that that district is infested with bandits. A detachment of soldiers, commanded by a corporal, was detached from Oran to attack the bandits, but the soldiers joined them, after killing the corporal, and then assisted an invasion of Indians who plundered all the country round Oran. The colonel of national guards ordered the mobilized forces to oppose the invasion and some soldiers were also sent from this city to aid them. —*Southern Cross*.

—Col. Bernabé Herrera y Obes (brother of the President of the republic) was no sooner released from his twelve days imprisonment for alleged seditious utterances than he published a letter threatening all sorts of disclosures and the exposition of his real opinion concerning the government. For this fresh offense he was re-arrested on Wednesday afternoon, by order of the President, and has this time been sent to the Cerro fortress, in which elevated situation his indignation will have time to cool. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 18th.

—The justly dreaded yellow fever is alleged to be on its doors again, the culprit this time being the English ship *Hyeron March* from Cardiff, which arrived on Wednesday after having touched at Santos. It is said that two of the crew died of yellow fever on the voyage from the latter port, but there being no doctor on board, it is difficult to ascertain the truth. Anyhow, she has been put in strict sanitary observation at Flores Island and will be rigorously disinfected. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 18th.

—We hear from a correspondent that a brigantine from Montevideo bound for Rio, put into Maldonado last week, her crew having refused to go on, as they stated the vessel had five holes in her bottom as though it were intended to scuttle her when out at sea. A Greek pilot, who was the skipper, had apparently brought all his belongings on shore. The vessel was consigned instead. A survey was held and the facts found to be as the crew had stated. We shall probably hear more of this. —*Unquay News*, Dec. 20th.

—As we go to press, we learn that Governor Costa and a large party of friends have chosen Dr. Roppe Steen Pein as their candidate. They dined together at the Café de Paris on Wednesday, and it is said that \$400,000 has been subscribed in support of their favorite. President Pellegrini says he has no choice among candidates and that he will allow free elections. General Roca being consulted said he would wait the development of events. The radicals still adhere to Frigoyen. The national party are divided in opinion; one division is in favor of Dr. Luis Sienz Peña and another in favor of Dr. Quintana. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires Dec. 18th.

—Telegrams from the province of Cordoba, Argentina, report a serious inundation, from which extensive damages have resulted.

—It could seem apparent that the River Plate republics, Argentina and Uruguay, are trying hard to establish for themselves a moral code different to that of the rest of the civilized world, especially in regard to the relations of creditor and debtor. Take the financial history of the last two or three years. They have neither impeachment, exposure, nor punishment for public thieves, rascally presidents, corrupt officers of state, dishonest employes and fraudulent directors. They waste no resources by administrative extravagances and then draw upon the future by heavy loans the services of which they soon find themselves unable to meet. They entice foreign capital with specious promises, not kept, and solemn guarantees, deliberately broken; when obtained and when they have enjoyed its benefits, they turn round and abuse and persecute it, as is being done now in Argentina. They take the upper hand of the creditors whose just claims they cannot meet, refuse to treat with them properly, receive their protests with open discourtesy, and force upon them improper terms to which they have never consented, as is now being done here with the conversion scheme. And they express themselves as insulted and injured when subjected to just criticism, or when told that these proceedings are not those of honorable and civilized nations.

—In a discussion of the constant attacks on foreign enterprises by the Argentines, the *Financial Review* of Buenos Aires says: "A year ago it was the insurance companies, many of whom were driven from the country; to-day it is the railways and tramways; to-morrow it may be the banks, and finally the foreign commerce generally who will be subjected to laws calmly calculated to destroy the benefit of the capital already introduced into Argentina, and to effectually prohibit any further investments, which are absolutely necessary to the country's development. Amongst the numbers of educated, sensible Argentines is there not one with sufficient influence to persuade the government to pause in this suicidal policy? If the government and the press could only be brought to reflect that Argentina's development has but just commenced, that she has not one-tenth of the population she might easily support, that foreign capital would again flow into the country if confidence in its good faith could be restored, and that foreign capital is absolutely necessary unless the republic is to go backward instead of forward upon the path of progress, we are convinced that the present eminently unfair tendency to use no harsher term, which is being dealt out to foreign enterprises generally, and especially to English railway and tramway companies, would be considerably modified, to the immense benefit, both present and future, of the country as well as of the foreign investor."

—The governor of Piahy was deposed on the 22nd.

—The students in S. Paulo are organizing a republican battalion.

—News received by mail from Rio Grande do Sul shows that there is considerable jealousy between the regular troops and the volunteers in that state.

—A fight occurred at Para on the 4th inst. between soldiers of the state militia and of the 4th artillery (regulars), resulting in wounding two of the latter.

—Having nearly finished the governors, the depositors have now taken the vicars in hand, beginning with that of Sinto Pereira, in the state of Minas Geraes.

—The attitude of the troops in regard to "sebastianism" has furnished a pretext for Gen. Cesario Alvim to send another telegram. Evidently this burnt child has not yet learned to dread fire.

—In the foghos in Pernambuco on the 18th inst. there were 9 persons killed and 14 wounded. It is said that some persons were drowned in the Capiberibe river, into which they had jumped to escape the conflict. The accounts are so confusing, however, that it is not at all certain that this report includes all the casualties.

—An important burglary occurred in São Paulo on Christmas night in the jewellery establishment of Hypolyto Supply, the burglars cutting through a brick wall from an adjoining establishment. There were no signs on the outside of the two buildings of a forcible entry. The estimated value of the jewellery stolen is \$6,000.

—The state of Santa Catharina is now in the throes of a domestic revolution. A party of "bonapartes" has been organized and Gov. Lauro Müller has been invited to go. The governor, however, declines to run a second time, and is resisting. It appears to have the support of the German colonists and may make a successful stand.

—The *Pharol* of Luiz de Fôra, of the 24th, contains the following item: "Yesterday at 8 a.m., a special train of the Central railway passed through this city en route for the interior. As the train did not stop at the stations, it was impossible to recognize the travellers. We are informed, however, that the passengers of this train were Conde de Leopoldina and his family."

—The political crisis in Bahia has been solved by the withdrawal of the military dictatorship, the reinstatement of Dr. José Gonçalves in the gubernatorial chair, and then by the resignation of the latter in favor of his legal successor, Vice-Governor Luiz Viana. It is a long way round, but the compromise has the virtue of being legal and satisfactory to all the parties concerned, and it is to be hoped that we shall hear no more of provisional military governments in the state of Bahia.

—On the 20th the officers of the garrison at Curitiba voted a motion to uphold the republic. Very kind of them, surely!

—In Desterro, Santa Catharina, the people are in terror over the expected arrival of 300 German colonists, who are going to the relief of the governor. On the 28th, one of the leaders of the opposition, Sr. Severo Pereira, committed suicide.

—Parahyba do Norte is also having a little revolution. On the 27th the governor was put out by the military and opposition, the state government being turned over to a junta of three, which included Col. Savaget, the military commandant. On the succeeding day, Col. Savaget restored the government to the deposed governor, according to orders from the federal executive. In both cases there was great popular rejoicings.

—Espirito Santo is evidently "republican to the core." On the 28th the state tribunal met to determine what should be done in relation to recent changes in the situation in that state. As the judges were about to begin their deliberations a military officer (Capt. Olympio) walked in and ordered them to disperse. They accordingly dispersed, but subsequently met at the house of their president, where they resolved not have anything to do with the provisional junta and to adjourn until the re-establishment of law and order.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A commercial firm in this city has applied to the Camara Commercial for the forcible liquidation of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de ferro no Brazil.

—At the station of Cayambuca on the Recife and S. Francisco Railway there was a collision of trains on the 23rd, more than 50 persons, it is reported, being killed and a large number wounded.

—It would be interesting to know what kind of an idea of law and justice prevails in the judiciary of this city. On Friday last a creditor applied to the proper judicial authority for the forced liquidation of the Geral railway company. The latter resolved to defer action, however, until after the general meetings called for the 26th and 28th. How could any deliberation in such meetings affect the action of the courts?

—The chief fiscal of the São Paulo railway has written to the fiscal engineer of the São Paulo line (English) in regard to the traffic on that road and the measures required to satisfy complaints as to delays in the delivery of freight. He wants to know all the particulars respecting present traffic, such as the number of trains, time, capacity and all other particulars, and also whether these can be increased. In view of the state of things in Santos, it is full time that something should be done to increase the traffic facilities of that road.

Gazeta de Notícias, December 27th.

THE GERAL RAILWAY.

The shareholders of the "Geral de Estradas de Ferro no Brazil" company met yesterday at an extraordinary general meeting, more than two-thirds of the capital being represented.

Dr. Pedro Betim Paes Leme was acclaimed president, who invited Srs. Delgado de Carvalho and Honorio Maniz to serve as secretaries, and he explained the purpose of the meeting of the company, Sr. Mello Barreto, president of the company, was given the floor and he, in short but incisive language, explained the position of the company, and terminated by submitting a proposal for the transformation of this to solve its engagements.

After an extended discussion in which took part Srs. João Feliciano, Frontin, Ferrerinha and others, the proposal of the directory, except as regards their resignation, was unanimously approved and the amendment of Sr. Honorio Maniz and others was carried.

On motion of Srs. Frontin and Figueira it was decided to authorize the directory to cancel the contract with Morton, Rose & Co. and to collect the respective indemnity.

And, finally, by an unanimous vote, a motion of Sr. Pedro Betim dismissing (*dispensando*) the directors representing Morton, Rose & Co. was approved.

The proposals approved were as follows:

1st.—That with urgency the transformation and consolidation of the Geral de Estradas de ferro no Brazil company be secured, by amicable liquidation, or agreement, securing the interests of the shareholders, on the basis of the plan offered by the undersigned to the committee appointed at the meeting of December 17th, or of that to be reorganized by it with the modifications suggested by the directory.

2nd.—That the directory in at once acting in conformity with the foregoing shall oppose any form of solution, which will be ruinous, and

3rd.—That for the execution of this resolution there be appointed a new directory, the number of members to be reduced, and the conditions of their eligibility modified, giving to it general and special powers, ample, full and unlimited for the disposal of property and values.

Antonio Paulo de Mello Barreto.

The amendment read as follows:—

That the resignation of the directory be not accepted, it to continue in the management of affairs, jointly with the committee formed by Srs. Frontin, Honorio Continho and Cardoso.

Honorio José Maniz, and others.

Motion of Dr. Tiburcio Figueira:—

That the directory, after hearing the report of the committee of creditors appointed at the meeting on December 17th, shall decide whether the contract with Morton, Rose & Co. for raising the loan in London, was by the latter properly complied with, the directory to be authorized to proceed with either its faithful execution by the said bankers, or its cancellation with indemnity in case it be verified that the said contract became null.

On the 28th the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway (a section of the Geral system) met and determined to approve the action of the directors...

The following petitions for the judicial liquidation of the Geral and its banking section, the Banco de Credito Universal, have been presented to the courts:

Henriques, Costa Reis & Co.: 2 unpaid cheques, one drawn on the Credito Universal for 72,000\$ and the other on the Banco de Credito Popular, by the Geral.

Banco Brazil e Londres: 2 petitions, one against the Geral, and the other against the Credito Universal.

Banco Brasileiro Portuguez: a petition against the Credito Universal.

COFFEE NOTES

It is very encouraging to all interested in coffee to see in your issue of the 20th ultimo the satisfactory coffee crops from Spring Valley last year. Old Maturata is not far, if anything, behind. One estate in the district to my certain knowledge gave an average of within a fraction of 4 1/2 cwts per acre last year. The coffee is old, but in good heart. There has been a very good blossom, which set well. A good deal of the coffee has been lopped up and planted with tea. I do not think much, if any, of this coffee has ever been marketed.

LOCAL NOTES

It is stated that the Jornal do Brazil has been sold to Conde de Figueiredo.

What shall we do when Sampaio Feroz breaks the country up and scatters the venda-keepers to the four winds?

Barão do Rio Apa, adjutant-general of the army, has been promoted to the rank of general of division.

Mr. J. S. Lambley, manager of the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, in this city, leaves for England to-day on a brief visit.

Henrique de Carvalho and Sampaio Ferraz will probably suspend hostilities and unite their forces against the Portuguese venda-keeper.

The minister of war has informed the governor of Goyaz that he must not interfere with the sending of telegrams from that state to this city.

The students of the Polytechnic School have succeeded in having Dr. Viriato de Medeiros deposed from the office of director of that school.

The Jornal do Commercio was not published on the 26th. The type-setters certainly deserved a little rest after setting up that speech of Gen. Ruy's.

The Diario Official is publishing some of the political letters of Emperor D. Pedro I. From the orthography we suspect that His Majesty was a positivist long before Miguel Lenos.

Campo Sant'Anna is becoming a species of Hounslow Heath. On Christmas day at 4 o'clock p.m. a man, while crossing that square, was attacked by two footpads and robbed of 2,120\$.

The census returns give the population of this city as 515,559, which in our opinion is more than the city really contains. We have as yet seen no explanation as to how those duplicate and triplicate registries were eliminated.

On the 21st the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro issued regulations for election of members of the constituent assembly to be held on the 31st prox. It is generally supposed that the state had already adopted one constitution!

It is reported that Gen. Conrado Niemeyer has been appointed to the command of the 6th military district, which comprises the state of Rio Grande do Sul. It is to be feared that Gen. Conrado will soon be completely worn out with these rapid changes of command.

The suburban station of Riachuelo was the scene of a fight yesterday evening between some railway employes and a police force. The latter had arrested three brakemen for alleged insults to the inspector de quartaria (a meddlesome police official) and had them locked up in the police station. The friends of the prisoners rallied and took the station by assault. A police force sent from the city was met at the railway station by the rioters and a slight skirmish ensued, resulting in three policemen wounded. The rioters then dispersed and all is now quiet.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. A. M. Edmondson, manager of the Brazilian Coal Co., which was caused by an apoplectic attack at his rooms on Rua Hunyady on the afternoon of the 27th inst. He had attended the services at the English Church and had retired to his room after lunching and taking a bath. When called for dinner, he was found dead on his bed, having expired apparently immediately after retiring to his room. Mr. Edmondson was a popular and highly esteemed member of our small English colony, and his sudden death will be deeply and universally felt.

The regulations for night-stock companies, issued on Oct. 20th, were cancelled on the 23rd inst. The grounds for repealing those regulations are that the government, in issuing them, exceeded the limits of its constitutional powers.

Deputy Aristides Lobo advocates a definite alliance with all American nations against the monarchies of Europe, which, he says, are united in a secret alliance against democracy in America. It is to be feared that Aristides is sleeping very badly now-a-days.

Was it the navy, the army, or the people that overthrew Gen. Deodoro and the dictatorship? "None of them, of course; everybody knows that it was Col. Sampaio Feroz and the Batalhão Patriótico Tiradentes that extracted the fangs of the tyrant."

The Batalhão Patriótico Tiradentes has already taken the field. "Indeed?" "Yes, didn't you hear it applauding in the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies, when Col. Sampaio Feroz offered his motion for extinguishing the Portuguese venda-keepers?"

One of the letters of D. Pedro I., published in the Diario Official, gives instructions for the selection of his consort. He wishes birth, beauty, virtue and learning. If it is impossible to obtain all four, he will admit of some want of perfection on the first and fourth points, but not on the second and third.

On Praia de Santa Luzia a fight occurred among some fishermen who were celebrating Christmas, and one of them was killed. His body was covered with wounds caused by needles used in sewing nets, and a piece of a needle was found in his heart. Seven fishermen, one of whom was wounded, were arrested.

The public departments all observed Christmas day. It may be thought that the department of agriculture was an exception to the rule, but this is a mistake. The other departments observed the day by resting and that of agriculture by working. And surely it is not wrong for the department of agriculture to work one day every year!

In order to pay a debt of 100,000\$ that he owed the treasury, D. Pedro I., as we see by one of his letters published in the Diario Official, allowed the sum of 6,000\$ to be discounted monthly from his civil list. Let us hope that the austere republicans who in the last two years have received money unduly from the Treasury will be as complaisant as the Emperor.

The government has declared to the director of the post-office that it has no cause to doubt the honesty of the employes of that department. For this reason it does not investigate the charges made in a London telegram to the Jornal do Commercio, that letters have been opened and money and important documents abstracted therefrom. Brazil is certainly a country of novel ideas!

The contract with Dr. Dorneval da Fonseca for establishing to colonies in Amazonas, that with the Banco União de S. Paulo for settling 20,000 immigrant families in S. Paulo and that with Dr. José Vicente da Cunha Guimarães for settling 10,000 immigrant families in Pará and Amazonas, were all declared lapses on the 24th. Dr. Araújo de Paiva certainly did a good day's work on Christmas Eve, and the relief from these burdensome contracts is a Christmas present for which the country should be duly grateful.

Eleven members of the Minas delegation to Congress called on the 25th on President Floriano Peixoto for the purpose of requesting that, in case he would cause the troops in that state to observe a neutral attitude. The Vice-President was not at home, and one of the congressmen spoke to the ministers of foreign affairs and marine, who assured him that troops would interfere in the affairs of the state. Deputy Constantino Paqueta wrote on the same day to the Gazeta de Notícias stating that the opposition in Minas has at present no intention of resorting to force, and is confident of finding a peaceful solution for the political problem in that state.

On the 24th a gentleman called at the office of the chief of police and stated that at the request of his cousin, Mr. Othton Leonardo, attorney of Conde de Leopoldina, he was endeavoring to obtain possession of a valuable album that had been stolen from the Conde. He added that he had found this album offered for sale for 6,000\$ at a house on Rua do Ouvidor. The chief of police, on investigating the matter, was informed by the merchant in whose possession the album was found, that he had bought it for 1,000\$ from a well-dressed young man, whose name he gave. The latter, on being questioned, confirmed the merchant's statement and said that the album had been given to him by the Conde for services rendered.

José da Silva Correia celebrated his Christmas in the following manner. He first went out and had a shave. What else he had your deponent said not; but, if he had nothing but a shave, it certainly affected him in a very peculiar manner. On reaching home after having a good shave, José began to break his furniture. His wife interfered and José broke her head. He then rushed to the street, put himself on all fours, barked like a dog, and snapped at the legs of people as they passed. The people fled in terror, doors were rapidly closed, and Rua da Guanabara began to assume the appearance of Rio de Janeiro on the morning of Nov. 23rd. Finally José was arrested, but it took some time to break him. He was then in six policemen to arrest him in a goodly number. He was taken into a street-jacket and gradually grew calm, bitterly complaining that he was the victim of witchcraft. We must confess that we never heard it called by that name before.

DEATH.

TRIPP. - In this city on the morning of the 25th inst., FLORA the beloved wife of Herbert Arthur Tripp.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Brazilian 1889 bonds were quoted at 106 1/2 in London yesterday.

Telegrams from Havre express much feeling against the Laocen regulations for certifying to consular invoices.

The provisional government of Pernambuco has appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the treasury of that state.

In the state of Amazonas the revenue collected for the state treasury amounted to 557,666\$80 in the month of September and to 418,209\$88 in that of October.

The municipal council of Juiz de Fora has decided not to collect municipal taxes for 1892. The council thinks that these taxes should be collected by a municipal government elected by the people. It must be observed that the present municipal council has held office only a few months and consequently is not responsible for the collection of taxes for over two years without the people's consent.

At an extraordinary meeting of the British Bank of South America on the 17th ult. to consider the proposition to re-establish agencies in Brazil, Mr. Carrington justified the step in the following terms: "They had an opportunity offered of resuming their former position in Brazil under most advantageous conditions. They regained their right by paying back a comparatively small part of what they had received for the goodwill, and they could replace what capital was required at the most favourable rate of exchange. He might be met with the inquiry, did not the directors think it very unwise to recommence business in Brazil when a revolution had just broken out, the consequence of which no one could foresee, but he replied 'no,' always provided that due caution was observed. It must not be lost sight of, in the midst of very much to cause great anxiety, that Brazil had great resources, the exports of coffee during the present season being valued at 25 millions sterling, while the imports were proportionately large."

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, December 28th, 1891.

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, Dec 28th 1891. Columns include Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), Bank rate of exchange official on London today, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), Value of £1 on (\$4.80 per £1, etc.)

EXCHANGE.

December 22. - The market was firm during the day at higher rates and closed steady. Official rates at the banks were 12 on London, 794-795 on Paris and 980-981 on Hamburg at 90 days; 48172-48200 on New York at sight, but the banks drew freely at 12 1/2, and 12 1/2 was the rate at closing, with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 12 1/16-12 1/2, and 12 1/4 considered the rate for ready bills. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 208.500, sellers at 208.500.

December 21. - The banks again advanced rates to 12 1/2 on London officially, with business done at 12 1/4 direct and 12 1/2 for re-posed paper. Bank francs 785-786, reichs. marks 97-98 and dollars 48350-48360. Commercial sterling was reported at 12 1/4-12 1/2 for ready bills and at 12 1/4 for January delivery. An opinion seems prevalent that exchange rates tend to improve. Large sums of deferred remittances are declared to have been realized, and re-posed paper is offering freely, which may mean that these bills were presented to the banks here, or that speculators are again endeavoring to foresee the course of the market. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 218.50, sellers at 208.50.

December 20. - Official rates at the banks were 12 1/2 on London, 792 on Paris and 980-981 on Hamburg at 90 days; 48170-48175 on New York at sight. There was very little trading, but the market was firm throughout the day. Bank sterling was reported at 12 1/2-12 1/4 and commercial at 12 1/2-12 1/4, according to delivery, and 12 1/4 reported for all January. Sovereigns, sold at 208.500-208.500 for cash, but strong and commercial sterling was reported at 12 1/4-12 1/2, according to date of delivery. Sovereigns sold at 208.500, and closed with buyers at 208.500, sellers at 210.500 for cash; buyers at 208.500 for the 31st.

December 18. - The banks were officially at 12 1/2 on London, 792 on Paris and 980-981 on Hamburg at 90 days; 48170-48175 on New York at sight. The market was quiet, but strong, and commercial sterling was reported at 12 1/4-12 1/2, according to date of delivery. Sovereigns sold at 208.500, and closed with buyers at 208.500, sellers at 210.500 for cash; buyers at 208.500 for the 31st.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with stock and share sales for December 21. Columns include 180 deb. Geral, 155 S. Sorocabana, 70 Brazil, 100 Paris e Rio, 400 Geral, 400 do, 19 Fidejussão, 215 Fvances, 250 do, 5 Hippod. Nac. 200

December 28.

Table with bond and share prices for Dec 28. Columns include 192,000\$ Apolonia, 1500 deb. Geral, 1100 do, 330 Brazil, 200 Iniciador, 150 Paris e Rio, 50 do

Table with bank prices for Dec 28. Columns include 250 Republica, 100 do, 1050 do, 50 Rural, 100 do, 450 do

Table with railway and tramway prices for Dec 28. Columns include 427 J. Bot tram subs, 50 V.F. Sap'y, 150 do

Table with miscellaneous prices for Dec 28. Columns include 100 Orlms Publicas, 240 Melh. no Braz, 100 do

December 27.

Table with bond and share prices for Dec 27. Columns include 440 deb. Geral, 50 do, 98 deb. Braz. Ind, 50 h.n. C. R. Braz. 88

Table with bank prices for Dec 27. Columns include 410 Brazil, 200 Commercial, 275 Commercian, 100 Paris e Rio, 1000 do, 24 do

Table with miscellaneous prices for Dec 27. Columns include 5000 Geral R.R., 125 Agr. Com. Braz, 180 Melh. no Braz, 100 do

December 24.

Table with bond and share prices for Dec 24. Columns include 200 Sovereigns, 150 do, 1000 do, 300 do

Table with bank prices for Dec 24. Columns include 300 Iniciador, 200 Paris e Rio, 1500 do, 1700 do

Miscellaneous.

Table with miscellaneous prices for Dec 24. Columns include 200 Sovereigns, 47 deb. Sap by 2, 100 do

December 26.

Table with bond and share prices for Dec 26. Columns include 200 Sovereigns, 47 deb. Sap by 2, 100 do

Table with bank prices for Dec 26. Columns include 100 Commercial, 285 do, 1500 Paris e Rio, 50 do

Miscellaneous.

Table with miscellaneous prices for Dec 26. Columns include 50 Emp. Theatral, 100 do

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th December, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee - There has been more or less business doing every day, during the week and the total sales will probably reach 50,000 bags. Brokers have not generally furnished quotations since the 21st, but the sales made are supposed to have been about on the basis of 1/5000 per arroba for No. 7. The market closed on Saturday quiet and rather flat. Receipts have increased and are likely to be larger after the turn of the year. Planters have no interest in holding back their coffees with the market here as it is, and, moreover, there appears to be a sufficiency of the bean to tide us over the months, when generally the supply is much reduced, and it would be injudicious, at least, to enter old crop coffees in competition with the new.

Table with market report details for Dec 28. Columns include 42,500 bags for the United States, 21,498 Europe, 6,212 Cape of Good Hope, 64,353 bags, 10 vessels cleared with coffee, United States, Dec 21 New York Br Str Pandylek, 20,547, 2 Bahia no Amer Ice Secure, 3,577, 23 do do, D. Pedro H., 5,082

Receipts for the past week were 71,816 bags, against 67,405 for the preceding week, and 73,116 bags for the week before. Receipts in Santos were about 96,000 bags. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 265,170 bags in all hands. Quotations are nominal, but we consider the market to be about on the following basis:

Table with market report details for Dec 28. Columns include Type, per arroba, No. 6, 14\$00, No. 8, 12\$300, 7, 13\$000, 9, 12\$000

On Saturday the prices was reduced by 10 cts. to 895 rs. per kilogramme.

Table with market report details for Dec 28. Columns include Vessels loading and to land, New York Br Str Humboldt, do do, do Amer de Alagoas, do Fr Str Chikanto, New Orleans Br Str Hibernia, Hamburg Ge Str Ananias, Antwerp do, London and Antwerp Br Str Tamara, do do, Havre Fr Str Colombia, Bordeaux do, Marseilles do, Trieste do, Cape of Good Hope No 7, Port Elizabeth Swed Ing Gunkild

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (N.Y., N.M., N.S., etc.) with corresponding prices and quantities.

Imports.

A moderate business has been doing during the past week. Flour, Receipts since our last report are 2,300 hls. per Laplace from New York. Brokers report the market quiet, but buyers are holding very small stocks and a good business is expected after the turn of the year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. DECEMBER 21.

ROSARIO—Br bk *Rhosian*; 673 tons; Cripps; 23 ds; hay to Cammiano & Co.
MARI—Nor bk *Skoldander*; 381 tons; Barresen; 73 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.
SANTOS—Br lg *Trinidad*; 665 tons; Mills; 4 ds; coal to Central Brazil railway.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. DECEMBER 21.

CARIBE—Br bk *Orontes*; 699 tons; Holmes; 50 ds; coal to order.
MARI—Nor bk *Skoldander*; 381 tons; Barresen; 73 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.
SANTOS—Br lg *Trinidad*; 665 tons; Mills; 4 ds; coal to Central Brazil railway.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BARBADOS—Br bk *Palmaria*; ballast.
SWEED BK *Malta*; do.
JAMAICA—Nor bk *Kota*; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported are Not by *Pandora*, coffee to Cape of Good Hope, £300—£350 and Sweed bk *Bore*, salt licks to Clarum, £40—£50.
Stamer: New York 25—28 per bag. Trieste, 40—45 per ton. New Orleans 15—20 do. Havre 10—15 do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO

Table listing vessels, their destinations, and agents. Includes entries for Bermuda, Pernambuco, Newport, New York, Baltimore, London, Penasco, and various other ports.

Table listing shipping companies and their vessels. Includes Rose of England, Rudolf von Bennigsen, Soverain, Stella, Sardinian, Stormy Petrel, Veronica, Visitor, Windsor Castle, and W. H. Corsar.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 28th, 1891.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER. Lists vessels like American, Argentine, British, and others.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists steamers like Dominion, Madras, Rio Plata, etc.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

COFFEE.—Since our last report important events have occurred in Brazil, whence the world draws for the greater portion of its supplies. The president of Brazil dissolved Congress on the 4th inst. and nominated himself dictator. This new following the lead of the United States...

Imports, for ten months.

Table showing import statistics for various countries and goods. Includes columns for country, quantity, and value.

Deliveries for consumption, for ten months.

Table showing delivery statistics for various countries and goods. Includes columns for country, quantity, and value.

Imports, for ten months.

Table showing import statistics for various countries and goods. Includes columns for country, quantity, and value.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER TO. Lists incoming steamers like La Plata, Amazonia, Louisa, etc.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 29th, 1921.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Designation, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

MILLS.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth : Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

VIGILANCA..... Jan. 9-1892

The fine Steamer

ALLIANÇA,

Captain GRIFFITHS

will sail for

NEW YORK

Wednesday, 30th December, calling at

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

Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— (gold)
New York.....	\$145	\$75
“ & back..	\$275	—

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

And for cargo to No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 1	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
“ 4	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo, Southampton and Rotterdam.
“ 8	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Las Palmas, Lisbon, and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua do S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.

G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Humboldt..... Jan. 3rd

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 1^o de Março.

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

Agents — NORGON, MAGAW & CO.

ELECTRICITY.

Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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

City lighting a speciality.

ARTHUR H. BROWN, Agent for Brazil.

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

P. O. Box 954.

RIO DE JANEIRO

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

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

The European Mail.

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

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Pizze & Lubin's and Royal Perlaneries and Pear's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines **SINGER** Celebrated Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy : 38, Rua do Imperador	Rio Paulo : 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia : In front of the Elevator	Campos : 60, Rua 11 de Maio
Porto Alegre : 359, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires : 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario : 793 3/4, Calle Mendoza	

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

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Aorangi.....	Jan. 17th-1892
Riputaka.....	Feb. 14th

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

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

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

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Arawa.....	Jan. 2nd-1892
Coptic.....	Jan. 30th

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

For freight apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

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

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

“ Brazil

“ River Plate

“ China, Japan

“ Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 5th and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks, 125/000

“ Vigo..... 500 “ 100/000

“ Lisbon..... 500 “ 92/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfamega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Plymouth and Bordeaux.

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

Galicia..... “ 2nd

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

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

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

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

Notice

Members of the Executive Club are hereby invited to attend a General Meeting which will be held at Rua Sete de Setembro No. 49, at 7.30 p. m. on Saturday, 2nd of January, 1892.

Punctual attendance is requested

The Secretary

To let

A large, airy front room and a back room, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 36, Rua Santo Amaro, Cattedra.

WANTED.

A thoroughly practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved cotton spinning and weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either cops or on bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" Spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all classes of spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with "Lancaster" patent improvements.

Plans of every description on "Lancaster" patent principle, the result of over 40 years practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Buller's Engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial and economical principle.

We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates, and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

Address: Wm. LANCASTER,

Engineer and Machine Maker,

Accrington,

England

Dec. 29-91

VISITING CARDS.

79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

All descriptions of Commercial Printing

A Tonic

A most excellent and agreeable tonic and appetizer. It nourishes and invigorates the tired brain and body, imparts renewed energy and vitality, and enlivens the functions.

Dr. JAMES BLACK, L. R. C. S., Primrose Hill, Cockburnspath, Scotland, says: "As a nerve tonic, I know nothing like it. It gives me great satisfaction."

Dr. THOMAS DAVISON, L. R. C. P. & S., Gosforth, Newcastle on Tyne, says: "I find it an excellent tonic in cases of mental anxiety induced by over-study in clergymen and others."

Descriptive pamphlet post-free on application to

Bunford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., U. S. A.


Sole Agents

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

8 A, Rua da Candelária

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Prep. Carefully in a Bottle. Directions in English.

THE CHARLES A. VEDELIN CO. Sole Mfrs., U. S. A.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

CHALK & COONAN, SANTOS.

SHIPPING AGENTS & EXCHANGE BROKERS.

(P. O. Box 136).

Agents for

Casa Lupton

Banco dos Lavradores

(Sociedade Commercial).

TYR. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.