

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 5TH, 1892.

NUMBER 1

## 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.

The Brazilian Government;  
The Britanic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Shipping 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 Concoção Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

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

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 15, Rua das Laranjeiras  
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,  
Minister

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 37  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

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

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ARBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

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

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catted. 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. TILLY, Pastor, on Wednesdays.

Office hours 10—12. (Caixa 284).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 17, Travessa da Barrica. 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 da Condição 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. E. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 172.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.15 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. The Lord's Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 9 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 62. Res. Rua Mariz de Abranches No. 57. Telephone 1138. 6 m.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145. Hours from 2 to 5 p. m.

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

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 39 Rua do Hospicio 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 109 Rua Mariz de Abranches.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 3, Travessa da Moreira, Rua do Livramento, Saúde.—Bethel services: in English on Sundays at 9 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 AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

## FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York  
CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

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

Correspondents of  
**QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.**  
121, RUA DA QUITANDA,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.  
IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Agents for the:  
Alliance Assurance Company, London,  
Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,  
Aspinall's Essence, London,  
T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,  
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,  
Gules Bercer Company, London,  
Wm. Cory & Co., Belfast,  
Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,

Warehouses:—Rua Florenço de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1º  
Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.  
Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,  
Managing Director,  
CAIXA 186, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

### Hotels.

## CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

### HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.  
Trains leave Cosmo Velho for Corcovado at week days at 6.30, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1.45, 3.30, 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 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.15, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.  
1.30 Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Aquas Frazes) at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

## COMPANHIA ECONOMICA, GAZ, AGUA E ESGOTOS.

SÃO PAULO.

Capital 1,000,000\$000  
General Plumbers,  
Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.  
Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.  
Direct Importers from Europe and United States.

Show rooms and technical offices:  
Rua Direita No. 47  
Warehouse and Work Shops:  
Rua da Conceição No. 40

Technical office under the management of Lourenço Sant'Anna, many years established in this city in this line of business.

DIRECTORS:  
JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.  
WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary  
Address correspondence to Caixa 186,  
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,  
Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

### Business Signs Engraved

## 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.  
Re-organized 1879.

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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,  
RECEIPTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c. In the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

Special process manufacturing exclusively for  
the United States Government.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings,  
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.  
Short Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Secy and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Secy.

I. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENA.

Established 1825  
BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Proprietors.

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

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, and all other classes Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.  
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:  
Norton, Megaw & Co.  
No. 82, Rua 1º 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.

## NOBELS 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 use. For further information and prices, 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 100,000 Freight Cars.

This is 10 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick-Action Brakes since December, 1890.

For further particulars apply to  
Norton, Megaw & Co.  
82, Príncipe de Marqo.

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

Sole Agents for  
BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,  
G. PRELLER & Co.,  
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines; Bordeaux, Exporters of Bordeaux Wines; Cognac

Dealers in  
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 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. 6 ms

## W. HAWKESWORTH CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER

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

Office: 49, Rua 1º de Março

## MR. R. J. GALLANDER, C.E.

undertakes to make Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc., and to carry out the Construction of Engineering, Architectural & Mining Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.

67, Rua do Ouvidor — Rio.

Insurance.

IT IS EASY FOR ANY LIFE COMPANY  
to show large returns on "death claims,"  
but the Equitable returns large profits  
TO LIVING POLICY-HOLDERS.

THE TONTINE POLICIES  
OF THE  
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
NOT ONLY  
PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN,

if you should be taken from them, but also  
YIELD A HANDSOME RETURN TO YOURSELF,  
if you live and keep your policy in force.

THE EQUITABLE'S  
Twenty-Year Tontine Policies, maturing in 1891,  
have a Cash Surrender Value equal to  
A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS, WITH INTEREST  
at rates varying from 2 1/2 to 7 per cent. per annum.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund... " 1,328,751 "  
Uncalled capital.. " 2,499,751 "

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

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

Fire Risks  
Authorized 1870 Marine Risks  
Authorized 1894.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil  
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.  
No. 2 Praga das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Smith & Youle.  
No. 69, Rua 1.º de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY 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.

COMPANHIA PARÁ E AMAZONAS.  
(Importers and Exporters.)

129, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 129

Advise 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:

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|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| sugar,      | rum,      | fruits,    | sweets,    |
| fish,       | pirarucú, | birds,     | skins,     |
| insects,    | hides,    | hammocks,  | salsa,     |
| Chili Mats, | guaraná,  | cacão,     | chestnuts, |
| vanilla,    | copaiba,  | tamaquaré, | 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 advan-  
tageous conditions and to the satisfaction of every customer.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan-  
dise 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. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1837.  
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.

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P. O. Box, 139—Cable Address "Nalad"

General & Commission Merchants  
Steam Ship Agents  
Lighter Owners.

Companhia Marques Limitada.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and  
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Iron, Steam, Gas, and Water piping.

Packing, Belting, Rubber, Asbestos, etc.

Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machi-  
nery.

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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.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN  
BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Capital paid up..... " 50,000  
Reserve fund..... " 50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches  
and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,  
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BURNOS 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. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,  
HAMBURG,  
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA,

BANCO S. PAULO E  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
42 RUA DO HOSPICIO  
(provisionally)

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

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

Receives money on deposit on the following conditions:

In account current . . . . . 4%

By bills at fixed date:

From 2 to 5 months . . . . . 5%

6 to 9 do . . . . . 6%

10 to 12 do . . . . . 7%

Stamps for account of the bank.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1837 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

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

England..... (Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London,  
Credit Lyonnais  
(Paris) and branches

France..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp,  
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp,  
pondents.

Spain..... (Banca Generale, branches and corres-  
pondents.  
Meuroffice & Co., Naples.

Italy..... (Banca Lisbon & Agosar and corres-  
pondents.  
G. Arnstuck & Co., New York.

Portugal..... (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo,  
Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.

United States..... (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres,  
Argentine..... 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.

Boellger-Krah,  
Directors.

June 1891

Companhia União Industrial

S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$  
Debentures..... £ 675,000 STG.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

Gimps, finges, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

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

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Succ. J. F. HALL & Co.,  
No. 84, Rua 1.º de Março.  
Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BANK OF  
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.  
London, E.C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

39, Rua 1.º de Março, 1.º andar.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Paid up capital..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund..... " 225,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.  
Correspondents in New York and all the principal  
cities of Europe.

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every  
species of Banking business

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,  
Château Palugyay,  
Karlovitz.

TOKAY WINE

is the best re-constituent for convalescents from fever and  
chronic 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 lead-  
ing 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 weak-  
ness 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.

OKELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Sarniva

22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company.

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO

32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

858, Calle Cangallo, BÜENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

(Under no 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 acknowl-  
edged representative organ of English interests in the Re-  
public.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.  
For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,

Calle Treinta y Tres 61.—Montevideo.

Visiting Governess

An English Lady, experienced, and highly recommended, has now a few hours disengaged. Teaches at São Christovão and Tijuca. Address "Ingleza." 7, Travessa Marquez, Largo dos Leões.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Prospectus of the Companhia Minerva Progresso Pernambucano.—The purpose of the Companhia Minerva Progresso Pernambucano is to introduce into practice compressed air-machines, to construct vessels and ships in which such machines may be applied in accordance with the invention privileged by letter-patent No. 841 and Decree of March 7th, 1890, of Virissimo Barbosa de Souza, developing in every way the said privilege conceded by that decree and letter-patent as well as all the other privileges acquired by the company, with reference to the said invention, from France, Italy, Portugal, England, the United States, Austria-Hungary and Germany, and also to make all operations of credit allowed by law, inclusive of issuing preferred evidences of indebtedness to bearer.

The principal object consisting in the development of the alluded invention and privileges, this company is causing the construction in Pernambuco of the ship Minerva for surface and submarine navigation by means of compressed air.

Not only its entirely new form but its solid construction, wholly unique and of iron, gives it greater velocity than that of any other constructed up to date. Its division into three sections insures it absolutely against loss, because in case of collision it can dispense with the part injured and proceed with the others to its destination. At the same time, there are no delays in discharges because the cargo destined for one port is put in a particular section and upon arrival at the intended port the ship leaves that section continuing forthwith to the terminus of its route, and upon its return later rejoins the same.

The three sections are bound firmly together among themselves, but can, as we said, be easily separated. They work with six engines, two in each section. With the greatest ease the Minerva can be submerged, for which purpose it is sufficient to alter the valves of the interior filling with water the existing tanks, and with equal ease it can again be floated by opening the reservoirs of compressed air against the water which is thus expelled by the force.

This ship is also useful for submarine bombardment, having suitable observatories to watch the enemy, appropriate cameras, steel blades which pierce any kind of vessel, sever readily heavy iron or brass chains. Its speed is calculated at 6,600 meters or 11 knots an hour for a ship of small tonnage, and those of greater tonnage develop 180,000 meters or 30 knots an hour.

The practical application of the motor and machinery for compressed air has been already demonstrated in the city of Pernambuco and has been commended by the press. We can only reproduce here what a few of the leading journals have said with respect to the submarine Minerva.

The Jornal do Commercio of Nov. 19th, 1891, says: By invitation of Mr. Verissimo Barbosa, inventor of this new system of ship, a number of persons re-arrived here yesterday for a boat built in Rua de Machado Coelho where were constructed the machines for its propulsion, submersion, etc., etc. The keel was built in Pernambuco where it awaits the engines, which operated by compressed air gave good results in the trial of yesterday which was wholly private. The official trial will be made next month, after which the engines will be sent to Pernambuco to be placed within the Minerva which ought to arrive here in March.

The Gazeta de Notícias of Dec. 3rd, 1891, says: Under the title of Companhia Minerva Progresso de Pernambuco, Mr. Verissimo Barbosa de Souza and others have organized a company with the view of realizing surface or submarine navigation by compressed air in specially constructed vessels, there being already one built in Pernambuco. We assisted yesterday at some thorough trials of the cylinders of Mr. Barbosa's invention, which by means of accumulation of necessary air causes one or more engines of navigation to operate, attaining a speed above 20 miles an hour. There is another apparatus also of his invention by means of which written correspondence can be transmitted with maximum velocity at great distances. According to what Mr. Barbosa told us, he intends soon to make an official trial after which he expects that in the early part of the coming year he can have in Rio de Janeiro the first vessel operated by the system of his invention.

The Jornal do Brazil of Nov. 29th, 1891, says: Messrs. Verissimo Barbosa de Souza, Mesquita and Peganha, inventor and representatives of the company which has in view the realization of surface or submarine navigation by compressed air in especially constructed vessels of which one is already built in Pernambuco and ready to receive the machinery which will be sent from here, invited day before yesterday some persons of their acquaintance to witness the result of which the machinery is capable, and another apparatus by means of which written correspondence can be transmitted with the greatest velocity to considerable distances. The official trial of Mr. Barbosa's invention ought to take place some time next month, after which perhaps in the March of the coming year, we shall have in Rio de Janeiro the first vessel operated by the Barbosa system. This gentleman offered his guests a "spread" during which many toasts were proposed to the success of the first national inventions for which privileges have been obtained in Brazil, Italy, Austria-Hungary, France, Portugal, United States, etc., from some of which countries Mr. Barbosa has already received propositions of purchase of his invention for round sums. We do not, therefore, discuss an aspiration, an attempt, a doubtful problem; we discuss an observed fact and a proved result.

The great invention of Verissimo Barbosa de Souza for surface and submarine navigation by

means of compressed air is already, so to speak, practically demonstrated; the motors and machinery have been seen to give the best results and are exhibited in the private shops of the company on the Rua de Machado Coelho No. 18, and in a short time the ship Minerva will be ready to navigate. The great advantages, the fabulous profits which the shareholders of the Companhia Minerva Progresso Pernambucano will necessarily reap in virtue of its marvellous invention patented here and abroad, are incontestable and incalculable, because further the motors by means of compressed air are not only adapted to navigation but also to railroads and stationary engines, which will be preferred to those operated by steam, not only on account of cleanliness and comfort, but on account of economy. The shareholder of the Companhia Minerva Progresso Pernambucano in order to make ample provision for his future, need only to keep his shares with which he will make the best patrimony for himself and for his own. This is the undeniable truth and is clearly apparent from this simple statement of facts.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 5th, 1892.

The action of Congress in increasing taxation in the budget recently adopted was a serious mistake. We have long contended that Brazil is heavily overtaxed, and that this excessive taxation is a crushing burden upon the country's development. In a time of speculative excitement, when fortunes are quickly and easily made, these burdens of taxation are but slightly felt, but when the reverses come—and come they will—or when the country settles down to the routine of ordinary life, then these burdens become oppressive and not infrequently disastrous. In all such cases it is far the better policy to suspend public works and to cut off public expenditures wherever possible, than to increase taxation. The true basis of all national prosperity is individual prosperity, but this can never be obtained where the government absorbs so large a part of the citizen's earnings. In this present case the increase in the taxes on imports will not only take just so much from the pocket of the consumer, but it will operate to increase the costs of living in every other direction. It should be understood that Brazil is now one of the most expensive countries in the world to live in, and that these expenses can be met only when commerce and industry are in a thriving condition. Just now both are stagnant, and in consequence the people are finding it most difficult to meet even their ordinary expenses. A proof of this is to be found in the discontent constantly manifested among the laboring classes. They are entitled to sympathy for their lot is a hard one, and yet there is a feeling that their agitations must be suppressed at all costs. The tendency of such a state of things is anarchy, and the sooner this is understood the better. Instead of increasing taxes, the government should reduce expenditures. Another most mistaken tax is the additional ten per cent. on transfers, a tax that is mistaken in policy and most hurtful in operation. It ought to be the policy of the government to facilitate the transfer of property, particularly real estate, and to encourage the development of small landed properties. It will do more to develop the agricultural resources of Brazil than all the pretentious companies that can be created, and it will give an element of order and political organization which the country does not now possess. In our opinion this surtax and the six per cent tax on which it is based should both be at once abolished.

The final collapse of the Companhia Geral will occasion no surprise to those who have been able to follow the career of this extraordinary corporation. Although many of the roads comprising this system are good enterprises, and although the combination itself under good management could not fail to yield a handsome profit, under an incompetent, extravagant and speculating administration it has been an absolute impossibility to make it a paying concern. The stock of some of the companies forming the combination has been so "watered" that dividends are possible only under the most careful management, and this is just what the Companhia Geral has conspicuously lacked. The only recourse now is in the liquidation of the company, and in the complete reorganization of all the separate roads forming the system. And it would be well, in such a reorganization, to provide against the future management of the properties in the interests of intriguing speculators. Not only have the shareholders of these roads a direct interest in their good management, but the public in general has an interest equally important and it is the business of the authorities to see that it suffers nothing from dishonest or extravagant management.

It is not altogether improbable that there is a political element of disturbance behind the recent riots among the employés of the Central railway, but at the same time it will be well to remember that the men have just causes for complaint. The management of this great railway has been far from satisfactory, and the steadily increasing costs of living has made it utterly impossible for the laborer to live upon the meagre wages paid him. Under such conditions not only has discontent rapidly increased, but under lax management the service of the road has become disorganized and its personnel utterly demoralized. For a long time it has been absolutely impossible to secure good treatment and prompt service from a majority of the employés of that road. And it has been equally impossible to obtain any satisfaction, for the line belongs to the state, is administered on the red tape system, and is run without the slightest idea of responsibility and efficiency. Had the Central railway been under private control the public would long ago have compelled a better service, but being a state concern the people have been content to submit, just as they submit to everything backed up by an official. In the conflict which occurred on the night of the 30th, it is most difficult to determine just where the blame should be placed. If it is true that the strikers were supplied with money and new revolvers, then we must believe that there was some political intrigue at the bottom of it. The vandalism of the strikers, also, in looting the station and the baggage of travellers can not be censured too severely. On the other side, it must be confessed that the police did not acquit themselves with any too much credit. Riddling a public edifice with rifle balls and attacking innocent strangers were very sorry indications of a fitness to cope with so formidable a rising. From all accounts we have not yet seen the last of the difficulty, though it may be anticipated that the new director will deal with the emergency more promptly and judiciously and thus save us the painful spectacle which the Central station of this city presented on the night of the 30th and morning of the 31st ult.

THE BUDGET.

A decree dated on December 30th approves the budget estimates as passed by Congress. The revenue is estimated to produce 207,992,120\$ and the expenditure (ordinary) is fixed at 25,988,264\$18. The import duties on tobacco and its preparations are doubled, and the duty on crude petroleum is reduced from 50 rs. to 20 rs. per kilogramme. Upon import duties there will be levied a surtax of 50% with the exception of those on coal and other dried fish, jerked beef, beans, corn, rice and common cooking sugar; 50% additional will be levied upon the duties on wines, beer, alcoholic beverages, liquors, cotton and woollen manufactured goods, linen and linen manufactured goods, silk and silk manufactured goods. The stamp tax is increased by 10% and 200 rs. per 100\$ will be collected upon all shares and debentures to leasing, the tax to be collected by the respective companies upon paying dividends. Senators and deputies will pay 10% upon their salaries. The property transfer tax is also increased by 10%. A tax is laid upon tobacco, which is to be paid by stamps, viz: 50 rs. per 250 grammes, or less, of rough tobacco; 20 rs. per 50 grammes, or less, of chopped, cut, or ground tobacco; 20 r. per 20 grammes, or less, of tobacco in cigars;

10 rs. per 20 grammes, or less, of tobacco in cigarettes; 10 rs. per 30 grammes of tobacco in snuff, Scotch snuff, etc. Fines of from 50\$ to 500\$ are prescribed for infractions of this tax. The government is authorized to revise the customs tariff and the wharf dues, and to tax imported jerked beef by 50% additional, if this be considered advisable, in the interests of the country. The decree legalizes that under No. 947 A of November 4th, 1890, which regulates and fiscalizes the concessions of free entry. The expenditure is divided among the various departments as follows, viz: Department of the Interior..... 5,028,842\$500 Department of Public Instruction, Posts and Telegraphs..... 13,593,320 500 Department of Justice..... 4,477,804 680 Department of Foreign Affairs..... 1,427,000 000 Department of the Navy..... 14,208,793 999 Department of War..... 29,116,927 864 Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works..... 67,172,576 351 Department of Finance..... 70,833,348 133 205,948,264 148

There are dozens of additions to the above which will not only defray the apparent balance, but produce a deficit that is modestly estimated at 400,000,000\$.

A prohibition is passed that concessions, with interest guarantees, or subsidies, be granted, without the special authority of Congress, which is certainly a step in the right direction, nor can the government renew former concessions with these favors which have lapsed, or may lapse, or become operative. No monetary advances (prestitos) may be granted without authority from Congress.

The claim of the state of Rio de Janeiro to receive 1,420,000\$ interest paid to the grantors of the ex D. Pedro II railway for guarantees, is ordered to be paid, and also 200,000\$ to the heirs of Joseph Hancox, as damages for the rescission of his contract. The decree authorizing the conversion of the 5% currency government stock into that bearing 4% interest in gold is revoked.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The alarming fatality consequent upon an epidemic of disease demands the closest scrutiny upon the part of communities, large or small, to guard against an approaching prevalence. Medical skill is unable to cope with the fearful onslaught of epidemics, and in many cases the epidemic excesses are so violent a character that the most vigorous constitutions succumb to the assault, and the profoundest medical skill and most rational medical treatment are unavailing. It is questionable whether medical science will ever be able to materially decrease the rate of mortality that usually ensues upon epidemic returns. It is quite certain that proper knowledge and concerted action the spread of an epidemic can be limited, and its onset prevented.

Epidemic diseases belong to the class which have been conveniently but inaccurately designated "zymotic." They are generated, according to the most modern physiological doctrine, not from anything introduced into the body from without, which is capable of causing morbid changes in the blood, and of destroying life. The poisons of various epidemic diseases are distinct, the contagion of typhus and yellow fever, for instance, being altogether different from that of small-pox, and the contagion of cholera from that of diphtheria, and yet it is plain that they are all somehow related, and capable of a mutual transmission from one type to another.

The blood poisons of the zymotic diseases, which is thus various and changing in type, is traceable, however, to the same class of causes. In some epidemics the germs of contagion are far more virulent than in others, but in all we know by experience that, if we can isolate the patient and submit his immediate surroundings to disinfectant agents, we check the spread of the disorder.

Pure air and pure water are irreconcilably hostile to contagious diseases. The first duty, therefore, of sanitary administration is the enforcement of effective ventilation, the supply of a constant quantity of fresh air to every person in every house. This is an innovation which will of course be resisted both by ignorance and self-interest, but no infraction of real liberty will be committed in preventing ignorant and self-interested persons from being insular to the community by sowing the seeds of disease broadcast.

The next step in the work of prevention is to insist on a free and well-distributed system of sewers to carry away at once from every habitation the impurities which poison the air, and which, even when they do not directly propagate contagion, insidiously weaken the constitution of those subjected to their influence and prepare them for the reception of the germs of disease. A third precaution is systematic disinfection, not only of everything connected with and surrounding a person suffering from a contagious disease, but of all places where dirt unavoidably accumulates, and whence at any time effluvia can be perceived to proceed.

These precautions, however, though valuable in themselves, and also as tending to effect the further object to which I am now able to refer, are quite unavailing unless supplemented by securities for a pure supply of water. Cholera, as we have seen, is likely to be propagated almost exclusively through polluted water, and there is scarcely a form of epidemic that is not to some extent disseminated in the same way.

It is laudible if sanitary reform can ever be properly enforced by local authority, and hence I advocate that its requirements should be insisted upon by national statutes. The health of any country is as much a principle of political economy as its freedom, and just as worthy, if not more so, of vigilance, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when legislators in every land, will see the absolute necessity of enacting such laws as



will render thorough disinfection and drainage obligatory upon all its contents. Physicians have long advocated so desirable a reform, and neglected no opportunity to teach the people the virtue of and benefits to be derived from disinfection, but the absence of any epidemic gives a false sense of security, and the advice is unheeded until the deadly blast of the epidemic is upon them, when their folly is exposed and the wisdom of precaution established.

Of the disinfectants, the following are the best: chloride of lime, Labarraque's solution, carbolic acid, and bromo-chloro-alum; chloride gas is probably the best, but not so practicable for universal use. Most of them are comparatively cheap, and no household should be without a sufficient quantity.

Alcove-rooms, sinks, etc., should be thoroughly disinfected when they become offensive and exhale noxious vapours, and no pool of stagnant water or other filthy places should be permitted to remain unrefreshed for any space of time. If such a desirable room could become the subject of an operation, the reign of epidemics would be over and they would become a thing of the past.

J. H. MACINTOSH.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DECEMBER 26.—Senate.—On motion of Senator Wandenkolk, it was resolved, in view of the pressing necessity of voting the budget as speedily as possible, to dispense with the report of the finance committee on the revenue bill and estimates of the department of public instruction. Senator Ubaldo do Amaral expressed his intention of resigning his seat in the Senate at the close of the present session. He does not resign at once, because he does not wish to increase the difficulty in obtaining a quorum. Senator Pinheiro Guedes censured the selection of the officer appointed by the government to command the battalion of infantry in Mato Grosso. The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the estimates of the department of agriculture, and by the unanimous vote of the 35 senators voting passed the vetoed bill for regulating the impeachment of the President of the republic. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Adolpho Gordo, in speaking on the electoral bill, favored election by districts in filling the vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies. This was opposed by Deputies Baptista da Motta and Vinhaes. The Senate amendments to the army bill were rejected by a vote of 98 to 8. The Washington treaty on arbitration was approved in 3rd discussion. Deputy André Cavalcanti spoke on political affairs in Pernambuco, and Deputy Fonseca Hornos on the state of Rio de Janeiro. The latter was answered by Deputy Nilo Peçanha.

DECEMBER 27.—Senate.—The president of the Senate called attention to the fact that among the Senate amendments to the army bill, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, was that which separated from the bill Arts. 6 to 22 inclusive. He had been officially informed that these articles would consequently be presented to the President of the republic for his signature, although they had not been discussed by the Senate. This proceeding he considered incorrect and, if the Senate did not order otherwise, he would request the president of the Chamber of Deputies to return the bill to the Senate in order that those articles might be discussed. Senator Laper spoke on the issue among the coffee trees in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The estimates of the department of agriculture were voted in 3rd discussion, and those of the departments of finance and public instruction in 2nd discussion. In 2nd discussion also passed the revenue bill.

DECEMBER 28.—Senate.—The Senate completed the voting of the budget. The revenue is estimated at 207,902,120\$ and the expenditure at 205,777,223\$-928. Chamber of Deputies.—A communication was received from the secretary of the Senate asking for the return of the army bill in order that the Senate might discuss Arts. 6 to 22 inclusive. Deputy Oliveira moved to refer to the committee on legislation the bill for nationalizing the retail trade, and introduced a bill repealing Decree No. 164, of Jan. 17th, 1890. Deputy Costa Maciel also introduced a bill granting amnesty to the persons implicated in the coup d'Etat. Deputy Demétrio Ribeiro moved to ask for information in regard to the amount and origin of indebtedness of banks. Deputy Luiz Murat made a speech defending Gov. Portella, who, he says, on taking office, found only 6,000\$ in the treasury of the state of Rio de Janeiro, leaving 11,809,120\$ when he resigned.

DECEMBER 29.—Senate.—The Senate adopted, with an amendment of Senator Americo Lobo, the report of the committee on the constitution in regard to the resignation of Senators Paes de Carvalho, João Severiano and Quintino Bocayuva. It rejected an amendment appealing to the list of these senators to withdraw his resignation. Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber passed a resolution according to the request of the Senate for the return of the army bill. The budget committee introduced a bill authorizing the President of the republic to maintain, if the public well requires it, the legations abolished by Congress, and to make supplementary appropriations when expenses exceed the estimates in the budget. The Chamber voted part of the amendments to the electoral bill. Among the amendments so voted was that of Deputy Bevilacqua for counting tickets with the name of the voter written thereon.

DECEMBER 30.—Senate.—From Senator Ubaldo do Amaral was received a communication resigning his seat in the Senate. The bill for organizing the federal district was voted in 3rd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Barbosa Lima opposed the bill authorizing the President of the republic to maintain the legations abolished by law and to make appropriations for covering deficiencies in appropriations voted by Congress. The bill was also opposed by Deputy Arthur Ramos and defended by Deputy Leopoldo de Barros. The Chamber continued the voting on the amendments to the electoral bill. Among the amendments voted is one that provides that the governors of states in whose delegations to Congress there are vacancies, shall immediately order elections for

filling the vacancies. The Senate amendments to a veto bill were rejected by a vote of 79 to 24. On being consulted as to whether the bill should be returned to the Senate, the Chamber decided in the negative and resolved that it should be sent directly to the President for his signature. The vetoed bill for defining the crimes for which the President is subject to impeachment, was passed over the veto by a vote of 89 to 14. Deputy Seab made a vigorous attack on the enemies of ex-President D. Osório. His speech caused such an uproar in the house that the president was twice obliged to suspend the sitting before order could be restored. Deputy Aristides Lobo made a complaint in 1st session, advising moderation and deprecating violence. Deputy Teodoro de Aguiar, in defining a motion which he offered in regard to affairs in Pernambuco, answered this appeal by saying that co-ercion is impossible unless those who made a revolution in the name of legality shall restore legality to the states which they have deprived of it.

DECEMBER 31.—Senate.—It was decided to ask the Chamber of Deputies to return the army bill in order that the Senate might discuss certain provisions which it had voted to suppress. In discussing the vetoed bill interrupting Arts. 73, 74 and 75 of the constitution, Senators Campos Salles, Elyseu Martins and Coelho Campos defended the veto, and Senator Virgílio Damasio spoke in favor of the bill. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Virgílio Pessoa moved to inquire whether the government is aware that Dr. Ladislau Fortuna had been insulted by a police delegate, and that Drs. Valladares, Rufino de Mendonça and other citizens had been banished from the municipal district of Parahyba do Sul. Deputy Vinhaes made a speech defending himself from the charge of having instigated the riot on the Central railway. The bill authorizing the President to maintain abolished legations and make appropriations for covering deficiencies, was defended by Deputy Setzelelo and opposed by Deputies Seabra, Aníbal Felício and Retumba.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Last year at Popo de Caldas there were 81 births, 55 deaths, and 11 marriages.

—In the Bahia chamber of deputies an electoral bill was introduced on the 31st ult.

—The legislature of Maranhão was dissolved on the 31st ult. by the provisional junta of that state.

—The friends of Lieut. Lauro Müller, the deposed governor of Santa Catharina, are endeavoring to reinstate him.

—On the 31st inst. the chief of police of Espírito Santo prohibited an at empty meeting of the partisans of the deposed governor.

—The battalion of police that was stationed at Campos under the administration of Gov. Portella, has been withdrawn from that city.

—The German steamer Hamburg called at Pernambuco on the 2nd and landed two corpses and four patients, victims of yellow-fever.

—A trial of the mains for the new water-works in Niterói took place on the 3rd. The pressure caused a bursting of the pipes in two places.

—The latest news from Santa Catharina seem to indicate a continuance of the conflict, many of the municipalities refusing to recognize the provisional junta.

—Barão de Monjardim, the deposed governor of Espírito Santo, declared on the 1st that he resigned his office in favor of Col. Gouveia, commander of the garrison at Victoria.

—The provisional junta at Pernambuco seems to be living a very enjoyable life. It keeps soldiers and repeating guns about the government house, and holds its sessions in constant fear of attack.

—Telegrams from Victoria report many sections of Espírito Santo to be in a state of anarchy. The military forces are using arms to terrorize the people and to enforce the authority of the provisional government.

—The provisional government of Maranhão is annulling the acts of the deposed governor and is fixing up things to suit itself. It would be interesting to know just what kind of an idea of government these provisional juntas have.

—The good people of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, have been very indignant over a concession to Sr. Costa Figueiredo for a steaming monopoly. It is becoming very difficult to grant a monopoly now-a-days which will not conflict with the interests of so many.

—We have heard of strikes for higher wages and strikes for fewer hours; but it seems to us that the strike of the employes of the Companhia de Drogas in S. Paulo is altogether original and *fin de siècle*. If the telegraph is to be credited, these employes have struck for holiday presents.

—The people of Blumenau and Itajayá are protesting against the intervention of the military, under orders from Rio, in the domestic affairs of Santa Catharina. The good people of these two old colonies have evidently been taking all the talk about federation seriously. They have not seen the old idea of governing from Rio is still the only idea of government which exists in the dominant classes. Self-government is a fine thing to talk about, but it is not yet in practice.

—Some time ago the charge was openly made that a mail from Rio Grande during the dictatorship was burned at Paramaguá by the police authorities, under superior orders of course, to prevent the dissemination of political news from that state. This statement has since been denied, but it is asserted by credible witnesses that the mails were removed from the steamer by a police force and were taken to the police station. It is not definitely known whether the mails were destroyed, or merely delayed. The authorities should rigorously investigate the charge and punish the guilty parties.

—Last year 12,132 beeves were slaughtered in the city of Santos.

—The Se-gigie legislature has been dissolved by the provisional junta.

—The American ironclad *Atlanta* and gunboat *Bennington* reached Bahia to-day.

—On the 31st ult. thieves broke into the abbatoir in S. Paulo and stole 16\$ in nickel.

—The immigrant arrivals at the São Paulo *hospedaria* during the past year numbered 108,736 individuals.

—There was a popular meeting at Rio Novo, Minas, on the 1st to protest against the proposed deposition of Governor Cesario Alvim.

—The British consulate at Santos has made a formal complaint to the British government by telegraph of the bad sanitary condition of that port.

—The Emperor's exequies were celebrated with much splendor in Bahia. Over 10,000 persons, including 1,000 ladies, assembled to witness the ceremony. Although the crowd was so large, there were no disturbances.

—The Santa Catharina junta is proving its republicanism by turning out municipal intendencias, annulling elections and appointing municipal councils of its own kidney. Such ideas ought soon to elevate Brazil to the level of Bolivia.

RAILROAD NOTES

—According to reports current this afternoon Judge Salvador Muniz has granted an application for the judicial liquidation of the Geral railway company.

—The tunnel for the Copacabana section of the Botanical Garden tramway is now open, and will be ready for traffic in April. It is 108 metres long, 6 high and 5 wide.

—The receipts of the Bahia and Minas railway in the year ending May 31st, 1891, were 553,947\$160, and the expenses 388,577\$79. The length of the road was then 192 k. 400 m.

—A mixed train on the Cantagallo line was thrown off the track by a broken axle on Sunday, resulting in injuries to several passengers and employes and in the smashing of two or three cars.

—It is said that the ex-director of the Central railway, Dr. Crockett de Sá, whose bad management has led to such serious results, is to be made chief of the railway fiscalization board. A failure evidently counts as nothing in the eyes of the government.

—The committee appointed at the meeting of the 26th ult. to promote an agreement between the Companhia Geral and its creditors, published in the papers of the 2nd a card stating that, in consequence of the conflicting views of interested parties, it desisted from the attempt.

—There was an independent and numerously attended meeting of shareholders and creditors of the Companhia Geral on Saturday last, which afterwards went to the Vice-President in a body to present a representation against the bad administration of that company. They were asked to present a formal representation in writing. They afterwards visited various newspaper offices.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 30th ult. publishes the report that the protest of the S. Paulo Railway Co. against granting to the Mogyana Co. the right to build a double-track railway between Santos and Campinas was considered disrespectful and returned to the company. It is most singular, certainly, that a protest against an infraction of a legal contract, is to be considered disrespectful!

—The disturbances at the station of Riachuelo, of which we gave an account in our last number, led to serious rioting on the 30th ult., in which one man is known to be killed and quite a number wounded. Other employes of the Central railway made common cause with the braken and, after considerable rioting during the day, a large body of rioters, at 9 o'clock p.m., took possession of the city station of the railway. This was attacked by the police, which at the end of a fight, lasting an hour and a half, succeeded in dispersing the rioters. Traffic was partly interrupted, the station was considerably damaged, and packages of freight and luggage were broken open and rifled. Dr. Crockett de Sá has resigned the office of director of the road and has been succeeded by Major Antonio Geraldo de Souza Aguiar, commander of the fire corps.

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—On the 1st inst. at 1 o'clock a.m., on Rua Voluntarios da Patria, two shots were fired at a Botanical Garden tramway car by a body of men, who, after firing, ran away.

—Among the passengers arriving here on the Royal Mail steamer *Clade* yesterday was Counsellor Gaspar Silveira Martins, the old-time political chief of Rio Grande do Sul.

—The *Gazeta da Noticias* of the 2nd inst. publishes a list of 107 wreaths that were placed on the Emperor's coffin, and states that there were also many not mentioned in the list.

—One hundred and fifty butchers of this city have signed a pledge not to ask more than 600 reis per kilo for fresh meat. Let us hope that this pledge will not have the fate of New Year pledges in general.

—An orderly of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto went up to Guaratinguá on the 3rd to take (*desembarcar*) Dr. Rodrigues Alves out of mourning. It reminds one of the days when the Emperor used to perform this peculiar function.

—The United States postal department has accepted the proposal of Mr. W. H. T. Hughes, of New York, for a mail steamship line between New York and Buenos Aires. The steamers will run once every three weeks and will have a subsidy of \$2 per outward mile.

—We have had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Hugo Zoller, of the *Kölnischer Zeitung* staff, who is visiting Brazil and the River Plate republics in the interests of that important journal. After a short delay in Rio Mr. Zoller leaves for Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—If the gentleman who has the contract for colonizing the Largo do Paço will listen to advice, we beg that he will permit us say to him: *Passap de 22*. Unless he consents to make haste a little more slowly, we greatly fear that his colony will be completely destroyed by yellow fever.

—The *Correio do Povo* and *Diário do Commercio* have discontinued publication. The former is to be succeeded by the *Combat*, which will be edited by the ex-agitator Louren Trovão, and whose first number will be published on the 15th inst. In the place of the *Diário* will be published a paper whose title is not yet stated.

—Although the government has so much confidence in the trustworthiness of the post-office employes, we note that serious abuses are occurring in the treatment of the mails. The last mail brought us two packages that had been opened to inspect the contents, which the clerks did not have the decency to close up properly.

—The ideas prevalent in Congress as to the powers and privileges of the two houses are beyond all rational comprehension. It is now claimed in the Chamber that when the Senate returns a bill with amendments the former may reject the amendments and then send the bill to the President for approval without returning it to the Senate for reconsideration. If this is to be the rule, then the vote of the Senate is clearly unnecessary.

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BUSINESS NOTES

Messrs. Herra, Stoltz & Co. announce under the date of the 1st inst. the admission into their firm of Mr. Leopoldo Pavia and Mr. Heinrich Holtek.

Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co., of Santos, have opened a house in this city, which will be under the management of Mr. Thomas George Cross.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—In 1891 the state revenue of Pará amounted to 5,447,435\$273.

—Brazilian bonds of the 1889 loan went up to 6



Coal.—Receipts have been: 940 tons per Canning, from Cardiff 1,792 " Alpha Marshall, do 1,500 " Mabel Jordan, from Newport. to dealers and companies. Receipts in December were 49,991 tons British and 1,840 tons American of 51,741 tons, against 59,931 tons in December, 1891.

Cement.—Receipts in December were 400-lb. British, 6,192 lbs. German and 3,047 lbs. French, etc., or 9,646 lbs. in all, against 14,229 lbs. in December, 1891. We may compare quantities of 14,800—11,800 per lb. for British, 10,800—11,600 for German and 11,800—12,800 for French.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 31. CALEDON.—In brig, Canning; 647 tons; Pease; 46 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co. NEWBURY.—Amer. brig, Mabel Jordan; 944 tons; Balance; 54 ds. coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 31. BARBADOS.—In bk, Alpha Marshall; 1,053 tons; McFadden; 4 ds. coal to Central Brazil railway. J.A.N. CALEDON.—In bk, Martin Luther; 792 tons; Steensen; 14 ds. coal to Brazilian Coal Co. MONTREAL.—In bk, Boston; 320 tons; Vorland; 14 ds. salt to John Moore & Co.

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Table with columns: Ship Name, Origin, Arrival Date. Includes Prince Arthur, Prince Albert, President, Prima Albert, Rose of England, Rudolf von Bennigsen, Souverain, Stella, Sardinia, Stormy Petrel, San Lorenzo, Temeraire, Verania, Vallyrie, Veritas, Windsor Castle, W. H. Corsar.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Wherefrom, Consigned to. Includes Dec 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

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MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF SUNDY STAPLE ARTICLES AT THIS PORT.

Table with columns: Flour (lbs.), Pitch Pine (feet.), White Pine (feet.). Rows for months from January to December.

Table with columns: Spruce Pine (feet.), Swedish Pine (doz.), Kerosene (cases). Rows for months from January to December.

Table with columns: Rosin (lbs.), Lard (packages), Rice (bags). Rows for months from January to December.

Table with columns: Codfish (packages), Coal (tons), Cement (lbs.). Rows for months from January to December.

Table with columns: Hay (bales), Bran (bags), Indian Corn (bags). Rows for months from January to December.

SUMMARY.

Summary table with columns: Flour, Cement, Coal, Codfish. Includes sub-sections for Flour, Cement, Coal, and Codfish with monthly and total figures.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 4th, 1892.

Table with columns: Name, Port of Origin, Arrival Date, Consignee. Includes sections for Liverpool, British, Danish, French, German, Italian, and Norwegian.

VESSLS FLAG & LOADING FOR RIO

Table with columns: Ship Name, Flag, Loading Date. Lists various ships and their respective flags and loading dates.



STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 2nd, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apollon, Gold Loan 1868, etc.

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

**Shipping.**

**THOMAS NORTON'S**  
 OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
 BETWEEN THE  
**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS**  
 Established in 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:**  
 ADVANCE..... Jan. 28  
 FINANCE..... Feb. 13

The fine Steamer

**VIGILANCIA**

Capitain **PETRIE**  
 will sail for  
**NEW YORK**  
 Tuesday, 12th January, calling at  
 BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, BARBADOS  
 AND ST. THOMAS.

**Passage Rates**

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	100
New York.....	\$145	\$75
" & back..	\$275	"

For passages and information apply to  
**Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited,** Agents  
 No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.  
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