

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1892.

NUMBER 6

WILSON, SONS & CO.

PRACA 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.
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Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
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The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
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Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

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Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. COSGROVE,
Minister.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. KIM, Consul General.

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

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaresto da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. The communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M. A., British Chaplain.

1st, Rua das Laranjeiras.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. 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.

Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor: 10 to 12 clock.

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 Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 175.—Divine services in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 2:15, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, at 7 p. m. on Thursdays.
JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua de Alameda No. 29, from 2 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. 23, Bonfins. Telephone 1355.

Dr. F. P. Hagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 9 to 11. Praça General Osorio, No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57, Telephone 1138. 6 m.

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

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospicio 2 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Dr. Raymond Bandeira, residence: Rua Benjamin Constant 24, Glória. Office: Rua do Rosario No. 23, 12 to 3. Telephone 354.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa da Moreira, Rua do Livramento, Santos.—Bethel 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 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.

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Direct importers from Europe and United States.

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JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.

WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.

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HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days

at 6.30, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; returning from

Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 11, 4.30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Sun-

days and Holidays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9.30, 11 a. m.,

12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.35, 10.05,

11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Agua Fervens) at

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for the coming season; first-class

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78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
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Business Founded 1705.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1870.

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BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

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ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

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DEBITS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

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FROM STEEL PLATES,

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Special papers manufactured exclusively for

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AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

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

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WORKS,

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(Established, 1831)

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Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of

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Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-

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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent

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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

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This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car

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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 2½ to 7 per cent. per annum.

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Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... ,, 1,328,751 ,,
Uncalled capital. ,, 2,400,751 ,,
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Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1864.
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INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
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Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 480,000 ,,
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Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.
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Iron, Steam, Gas, and Water piping.
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Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machinery.
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Caixa do Correio 54. Telephone 355.
Cable Address: "MARQUES" Rio.

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SANTOS AND S. PAULO,
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Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated and Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery, Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.
City lighting a speciality.
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Office, 2 Rua S. Pedro, 2nd floor.
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BANK, LIMITED.
Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... ,, 750,000
Reserve fund..... ,, 450,000
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
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Rua da Alfandega
Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
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LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.
Rio de Janeiro: No. 4, Rua da Alfandega,
1st floor (provisionally)
Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.
Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do ,, 900,000
Reserve fund ,, 750,000

BRANCHES:
→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←
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Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
H. A. DELILE,
Acting Manager.

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DEUTSCHLAND.
Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.
Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.
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1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A
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England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)
France..... (Crédit Lyonnais) and branches
Belgium..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, St. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp, Banca Generale, branches and correspondents.)
Italy..... (Neurociffe & Co., Naples.)
Portugal..... (Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents.)
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Opens accounts current:
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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Boetiger—Krahl,
Directors.
June 1891

Companhia União Industrial
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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 joint goods of all descriptions.
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTOVÃO
Cotton, wool and silk goods.
FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA
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FABRICA MANUFATURA DE RENDAS
Lace goods of all kinds.
FABRIL BRAZILEIRA
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TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE
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Succs. J. V. HALL & Co.,
No. 84, Rua 1º de Março.
Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE 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..... ,, 800,000
Reserve fund..... ,, 225,000
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Correspondents in New York and all the principal cities of Europe.
Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every species of Banking business.

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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
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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.
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Full directions accompany each bottle.
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Imports and Commissions,
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Rolling Stock,
Machinery.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.
and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
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NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

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SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES
from superior calendared 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
Typographie Aldine,
79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.
(Under new direction.)

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(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.
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Superintendent of the S. Paulo Railway.
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Recommended brands:

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Château Palugyay,
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and

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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

BUSINESS NOTICES

Shade Rollers.—The Hartshorn spring shade roller is known far and near, and its merits are constantly securing for it a wider field of action. This roller is manufactured by Stewart Hartshorn, East Newark, N. J., U.S.A. Mr. Hartshorn has issued a souvenir catalogue telling about the growth of the business and its present condition, together with a profusion of illustrations of his main and branch offices, exteriors and interiors of his factories at East Newark, N. J., and Muskegon, Michigan. In one edition of the catalogue, the last five pages are devoted to reproductions of medals taken by the Hartshorn rollers at various exhibitions, and in another edition this same space is devoted to illustrations of different styles of brackets. This new catalogue, in both editions, appeared on the first of January and is ready for gratuitous distribution. It can be had by anyone who will address an inquiry to Stewart Hartshorn, East Newark, N. J., U.S.A.

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

Furniture and Carpets.—Mr. Henry Kingston, at No. 8 Rua dos Ourives, has just received a large invoice of beautiful furniture for parlors, sleeping-rooms and dining-rooms. He has also added largely by fresh receipts to his stock of special upholstered and fine wicker furniture of rich designs and new styles. All the furniture he offers to the public is particularly adapted to this climate and made of the best wood. In his spacious store-room he displays sofas, reclining-chairs provided with every device of comfort, tapestry, curtains, window ornaments, an extensive variety of carpets, mats, tassels, oil-cloths, quilts, matresses, 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 this 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.

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

Cahubyna Ink.—The Cahubyna ink is one of the most desirable writing fluids ever offered to the public. It is the invention of Dr. Canha Sales, who prepares it by a chemical process from the Cahuby, a tree of the Pernambuco woods. All who have tried it unanimously endorse it as an ink without a rival for its manifold excellent qualities. Its conspicuous qualities are: It dries rapidly, dispensing with the use of blotting-paper; it resists the action of water, so that writing can be wetted and rubbed without injuring it; it writes as well on moist as on dry paper; it does not oxidize a steel pen. Chief of all it is an indelible ink and ensures the perpetuity of written documents. Time does not obliterate it and no acid can remove it, thus preventing the alteration of writing. It is an absolutely clean ink and serves as well for copying as for ordinary writing. The salesroom is temporarily located at No. 230 Rua da Alfandega, *sobrado*.

Companhia Grande Hotel de Petropolis.—This company owns the two principal hotels in Petropolis, the *Bragança* and the *Orleans*, provided with every desirable comfort for guests and with the service of first-class establishments. The Hotel *Bragança* is situated at Nos. 21 and 23 on the Avenida 15 de Novembro, a broad and attractive avenue. The Hotel *Orleans* is at the base of a little mountain, fronting the Praça D. Afonso and with the charming river Quitandinha flowing at its side. Both hotels have pleasure-phactons for excursions in the romantic scenery of the suburbs and carriages to convey passengers to and from the railroad station. This is the season of the year to bear in mind that Petropolis is considered by hygienists to possess an *Alpine climate*, or the climate of a high altitude, which ensures its entire freedom from the prevailing diseases of the summer and establishes its character of a 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.

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 report 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.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 9th, 1892.

It is worthy of notice, and of earnest protest, that the states are beginning to levy a stamp tax of their own, in addition to what is already levied by the national government. The measure is wrong in principle and is unjust and unequal in practice. It adds a further percentage on transactions which are already heavily taxed, it is confusing for it obliges everyone to keep himself informed of the acts of two separate and independent legislative bodies, it is unjust in making the legality of documents dependent upon conformity with the changeable requirements of these two bodies, and it is unequal because it will lead to heavier taxes in some states than in others. It will also lead to a heavy multiplication of taxes on transactions which may have to be executed in several states, and will tend to impede and complicate general commercial business to an extent which will certainly occasion serious losses. As this will largely affect foreign investments and commercial enterprises, it will inevitably lead to a depreciation of Brazilian credit and to an increase in the charges for doing business in the country. In the end all these costs will have to be met by the Brazilian people themselves, hence self-interest as well as sound principle should counsel them to prohibit all such economic blunders. There are sufficient sources of revenue available, such as that of a land tax, to meet every local requirement without seeking to duplicate taxes already levied by the national government. The customs and internal revenue taxes should be kept in the hands of the national treasury, and if it is necessary for the states to have a share of them then let a percentage be set apart for that purpose.

The official organ of the state government of Minas Geraes affects to treat the secession of southern Minas as the unauthorized and absurd act of an unknown commission. This may be perfectly true, but so far as we can see it in no wise affects the real question. The facts are that a number of citizens, whose names are published, met at Campanha on the 31st to express their dissatisfaction with the government of that state, and the result of their deliberations was an act of secession. This act may be absurd, but it is none the less mischievous. The revolt of the prisoners at Santa Cruz was also absurd, for there was not the least chance of a successful issue, but it was none the less hurtful for all that. We have not the slightest idea that the Campanha secession will result in the division of the state of Minas Geraes, but it certainly will result in an injury to the credit of the state and in undermining confidence in the stability of present political institutions. We do not like to counsel severity, for that will inevitably lead to injustice and oppression, but the fact remains that there will be no end to these revolutionary attempts until someone is severely punished for it. When it is found that a revolution means punishment for treason, then we shall have peace and harmony.

The proposal of some Amazonas legislators to issue a half million in small notes, is worthy of serious notice. The "regional system" proposed by Ruy Barbosa is bad enough, but if each state is to be permitted to issue paper money, then there will be no end to the difficulties and losses sure to follow. There should be one common circulating medium throughout the whole country, uniform in value and based upon one species of security. There will then be no inequality between the states, and they will be all the closer bound together through such a common interest. If once the states are permitted to issue their own currency, then we shall have varying rates of depreciation, arbitrary discounts between states, greater confusion in foreign exchanges, and a wide divergency between the profits on commercial enterprises in contiguous states. Brazil is encountering difficulties enough without this, and a check should be at once placed upon the project. There is unquestionably a general lack of small notes, owing to the abominable policy pursued of permitting bank speculators to issue large notes, presumably to avoid the labor of counting and signing. Here in Rio even there is a serious lack of change and in cases 2% has been paid for it. The government, however, can easily meet the requirement by issuing small notes in exchange for large ones, and this should be done at once.

There is perhaps no better illustration of the humane tendencies of modern civilization than the organization of societies for the relief of those falling in battle. Noble, tender-hearted men and women have dedicated their lives to this service, and are to be found wherever war is doing its dreadful work. The work of these devoted servants of humanity is honored and protected everywhere, and their badge opens for them every door. Besides these there are other societies for supplying hospitals with nurses, for the protection of the aged and infirm, of children, and of dumb animals. In every direction we find some manifestation of this spirit of self-sacrifice and fraternity. It has occurred to us, in considering the present state of affairs in this city and Santos, that there is still another field to occupy in the work of organized relief, and that it might be initiated right here in Rio de Janeiro—the work of carrying relief to the victims of fever, and of improving the sanitary condition of places where dangerous fevers are common. Like the others, it should be a private organization and should be accorded the fullest protection by the authorities wherever its work is required. It should seek to provide nurses, hospitals, ambulances, medicines for the poor, and everything which can alleviate the sufferings of the poor. It should strive to seek out the sources of infection and to propagate better ideas of cleanliness, ventilation, alimentation and personal habits. And it should be protected by all authorities in its recommendations for the abatement of nuisances, and for the execution of sanitary improvements. Such a society would need to be well instructed in sanitary science; it will therefore be the work of educated men and women, whose opinions will be respected and whose re-

commendations will be observed. Many an epidemic might have been averted by the timely and intelligent action of the sanitary authorities, but, as we know only too well, this action is never taken. Governments can not be depended upon to do this work; even the best of them are ignorant and negligent. If this work—which means the saving of more lives than are lost on the battle-field—is ever to be done, it must be through the efforts of an organized society composed of men and women who are willing to dedicate life and fortune to it. Can it not be done?

The newly elected directors of the Banco da Republica have not taken upon their shoulders a light responsibility, and their management of a delicate and difficult task will be watched with interest. The composition of the directory shows that it is the result of a coalition; Sr. Figueiredo has his representatives, Sr. Mayrink has his and it is supposed that Sr. Pinho has also a representative upon the new board. It is quite possible that some such arrangement was inevitable, but at the same time it must be confessed that a diversity of influences can hardly be expected to produce harmony of action, and if the newly elected managers of Brazil's great financial institution are able to preserve peace among themselves, it is to be hoped that they will reduce the chaos delivered over to them into some form that will inspire a shade of that confidence which the Banco da Republica has never enjoyed heretofore. It is evident that a vast amount of disagreeable "dunning" will be thrown upon Barão de Guahy and his colleagues. The gigantic speculative operations fostered by Sr. Mayrink and his colleagues in the Banco da Republica, the Banco Constructor and the Banco de Credito Popular must be liquidated in some form if confidence is sought for the Banco da Republica, and can these liquidations be realized without damage to reputations? We fear not; and hence we consider that the new directors are assuming a responsibility that either is the expression of most admirable courage and confidence, or is inspired by a certainty that aid is to be extended to the reformed institution by the Treasury. There can be no one connected with Brazil that honestly wishes the total destruction of the Banco da Republica. Its management has been that of lunatics so far, but if these managers have incurred liabilities that can be enforced by the new directory, then it may be justifiable on the part of the government to extend what aid it can to prevent the entire destruction of the capital of the bank. The meeting called for the 10th inst. will modify the statutes of the bank, and after this is held, it will be possible, perhaps, to form some idea as to what are the expectations of the directory, of which Barão de Guahy is head, as to the future of the bank. According to the report of the meeting held on the 6th the new directors are to have a constant remembrance of what is expected of them, for it was unanimously decided to place a bust of Sr. Mayrink in the bank parlor, and with this effigy before them the new board will surely be strengthened in all their efforts to improve the credit of the institution of which they have taken charge.

From The Uruguay News, Jan. 24th.

LOSS OF THE "JOHN ELDER."

The news of the total loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *John Elder*, one of the favorite boats of this popular line and one which bore the name of the founder of this important service, caused great consternation in this city, where Captain H. Perry, was a great favorite.

The *John Elder*, Capt. H. Perry, sailed from Valparaiso on Saturday the 16th, and ran ashore on Sunday the 17th, in a fog at Carranza Point near Taichuanu 30 miles from Constitution and speedily became a total wreck. The crew and passengers however were saved, they being brought ashore in seven boats of the ill-fated vessel. The port authorities also rendered every sort of help. The mails and treasure arrived at Valparaiso, per *Melomon*, on the 21st.

The Clary Opera Company were on board and will of course have lost all their valuable baggage, scenery, dresses, etc., an immense loss, even if insured, as they had made arrangements for giving some more representations in Buenos Aires and Montevideo and will now of course find it difficult, or rather impossible, to do much more than a benefit concert, if that. Great sympathy is felt with Captain Perry as the difficulties of that coast are well known. Off Carranza Point the sea is so deep that the lead is quite useless and as fogs are frequent there the danger is very considerable. Some 4000 tons of cargo were lost. We understand that the Pacific company are their own insurers, and as the vessel was an old one her insurance account will more than cover the loss. The company, as we have lately mentioned, has several new boats building and almost ready, so that no serious inconvenience will be felt in the service by this unfortunate loss.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

On the 6th the first meeting of the bank's shareholders was held, the object being to receive the resignation of the entire board of directors, including the president, Sr. Mayrink.

After Visconde de Guahy had complained, in a politely sarcastic manner, of a paragraph in Sr. Mayrink's relations in reference to the fourparties that preceded, and produced, the latter's resignation, the election of the new board of directors was held and the following gentlemen were declared elected: Visconde de Guahy, Frederico Duval, Conde de Caetano Pinto, Camillo de Andrade and Manoel Gonçalves Duarte.

The conseilho fiscal elected is composed of Sr. Barão de Araujo Ferraz, Guilherme Pinto, Barão de Sampaio Vianna, João Manoel Pereira da Silva and Carlos Antonio de Araujo Silva.

Upon the motion of Visconde de Assis Martins a vote of confidence in Sr. Mayrink was passed, and this gentleman's bust is to be placed in the bank parlor with the dates of the installation of the bank and of Sr. Mayrink's resignation of the presidency.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the 8th inst. O Tempo published the following telegram: "Porto Alegre, 6th.

The provisional government of the state maintains itself surrounded with all popular prestige, directing affairs from on board the gunboat Marajó. Col. João Pinto was arrested to-day as one of the leaders of the insurrectionary movement. Other arrests have been made.

The 29th battalion of infantry which had seized the telegraph station at Cachoeira returned to its barracks upon the energetic intimation of Col. Pedra.

The population of the city demands the withdrawal of the battalion.

The 4th, 6th and 12th battalions which remain faithful to the government are expected here. The only battalion that is still hostile is the 13th.

The commander of the district has not acted as circumstances required.

O Tempo adds that this telegram was received at 2 a. m. on the 7th; that it refers to former telegrams which had not been received, and asks the government what had become of them.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The rainfall in Buenos Aires last year amounted to 944 millimetres, of which 158mm fell in March.

The Cleary company, which was wrecked on the John Elder, was expected to arrive at the River on the Liguria and will give a performance in Buenos Aires on the 15th inst.

The Buenos Aires Herald of January 9th was received on Sunday last by a steamer which brought Montevideo papers of the 31st. The Buenos Aires post-office seems to be thoroughly demoralized.

An exchange says that a French firm has offered the Argentine government to finance a loan of £10,000,000 on condition of receiving an exclusive monopoly of the sale of tobacco and matches in that country.

The December returns for the city of Buenos Aires show that there had been 1811 births (272 illegitimate) during the month, 635 marriages, 1345 deaths and 105 still-births. The population was estimated at 556,663 at the close of the month.

On Wednesday, January 20th, the thermometer went up very nearly to 68° Fahr. in Buenos Aires, and in Montevideo it is said to have marked 38° C. or 100.4° Fahr. It looks as though our Platine friends will have to come up to Rio to cool off.

A decree has been issued by the Argentine government declaring that all the private banks in the republic, whether carried on with foreign or national capital, and whether their boards of directors are in the country or not, are liable to pay the tax of 10% on their profits.

The bill raising the unjust moratorium imposed on the Bolsa liquidation for July, having at last passed the Chambers, received the seal of the executive on Tuesday, and is now law. Although the mischief is now in great measure done, the law has been welcomed in the Bolsa as removing a standing impediment to business, and champagne flowed in the vicinity to celebrate its promulgation. Another instance of gratitude for small mercies.—Montevideo Times, January 28.

The Buenos Aires Intendant has issued a notice to merchants, shopkeepers and the public generally that the chemical analysis of every alimentary substance imported, manufactured or sold for consumption, is obligatory and that the case, cork, bottle or wrapper, etc., containing the same must bear the seal of the chemical office. Merchants are prohibited from printing on their labels the certificate of the chemical office, the only authorized form of certificate being the seal obtained from the office itself.

Strange to say, in spite of the new emission, paper money is already becoming scarce in the market. This scarcity will continue in proportion as the shill-plaster decreases in value, and no difficulty will be added to another until we have another emission. Thus the government that once violates economic laws commits another crime to escape the effects of the first, and so the way to perdition becomes easy. It is not likely that Pellegrini will call for another pull on the paper factory during his term of office. He will content himself with the fifty millions of shill-plasters, but his successor must have a new supply on coming into office.—Southern Cross.

—We call attention to the article in another column on police abuses in Rio de Janeiro. The question of making the police and other authorities responsible for abuse and false imprisonment is one that equally affects the River Plate. Here, as in Rio, the present customs are not those of civilized nations, nor should they be tolerated by the foreign residents.—Montevideo Times, Jan. 29th.

—The 45% of the Montevideo custom house revenue for the payment of the first coupon of the consolidated debt of Uruguay was being collected daily by the London & River Plate Bank, the total received up to the present being \$304,411.38. Should the proceeds of the 45% from the custom house amount to no more than \$300,000 per month, that will be amply sufficient to cover this liability, which amounts to about \$280,000 a month. Where trouble may arise in future if this revenue does not increase, is when the question has to be faced as to whether the remaining 55% together with the other small sources of revenue the country possesses, will suffice to cover the public service of the country, while no attempt whatever is being made to diminish expenses.—Uruguay News, Montevideo, January 31st.

—The extraordinarily high duties now charged upon all articles of consumption, and particularly on tobacco, etc., are bringing forth fruits after their kind. The general public has to pay famine prices for its commodities, the government revenue is not increased to any appreciable extent, and the temptation to smuggle goods becomes too strong to be resisted. Through a mere accident, the other day, it was discovered that a most respectable firm was endeavoring to smuggle twelve thousand dollars' worth of fine tobacco in jars that were concealed in the centre of a lot of barrels of yerba. Of course these goods were confiscated, but it is very doubtful whether their value represents anything like what the government has been defrauded out of through more successful ventures.—Argentine News, Rosario, January 23rd.

—The political outlook is as bad as it can be. On Monday evening the troops of the line were ordered out to encamp in Maldonado. The alleged object of this move is to give the soldiers an opportunity of bathing in the river, and for drill and target exercise. Nobody believes that such was the real motive. We give elsewhere some particulars of the row in Mendoza. It appears that Suarez who was shot, is dangerously wounded but not dead yet. The secretary, Narvaes, died immediately. Two of the assassins were also killed in the fray. Pellegrini and Rocas are about to return to this city from Mar del Plata. Costa is still sending out arms to the police in camp, but whom he is going to fight is a mystery. Some say he will form an alliance with the radicals to support the candidature of Roque Saenz Pena.

Others say he intends to proclaim himself King or Sultan. Rocas finds it hard to keep his followers together and many of them laugh at the acedero. There is a general feeling that the radicals are conspiring and will make an attack somewhere. Mitre's supporters are crest-fallen and know not what side to take. At every hour of the day there are alarming rumors in the beginning of the week. Things are somewhat queer as we go to press and the general opinion is there can be no revolution unless by defection of the troops. There's the rub.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Jan. 22.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- Salt is selling in Goyaz for 25\$ a bag.
—In Ceará there have been some fatal cases of small-pox and yellow-fever.
—The laborers employed on the new quays at Santos struck on the 5th for higher wages.
—The extraordinary session of the state legislature of Ceará was opened on the 3rd inst.
—In Juiz de Fora there were registered in January 16 marriages, 60 births and 49 deaths.
—Councillor Leoncio de Carvalho has published a card declaring that he has retired from political life.
—The first section of the new quays at Santos was formally opened for business uses on the 2nd inst.
—During the month of January there were 2,787 immigrant arrivals at Santos, of which 2,498 were Italians.
—The sanitary delegate at Campinas has prohibited the entrance into that city of persons ill of contagious fevers.
—The export of rubber from the Amazon valley amounted to 10,831,528 kilos to the United States and 6,957,877 kilos to Europe, last year.
—The receipts of rubber at Pará last month were 3,030 tons, the largest quantity ever received at that market in any one month.
—Forty members of the S. Paulo legislature have protested against the dissolution of that legislature by the president of the state.
—The telephone employes in S. Paulo went out on a strike on the 3rd because their petition for more pay had not been attended to.
—The governor of São Paulo has authorized the sanitary authorities of that capital to open a hospital for yellow fever cases coming from Santos.

- A telegram of the 4th from Bahia says that it was reported the government had resolved to annul its appointment of a chief of police for that state.
—A Desterro telegram of yesterday states that a conflict is threatened at Brusque, Santa Catharina, where a body of armed men have appeared and demanded the withdrawal of the provisional authorities and police.
—A revolutionary movement occurred in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 7th to overthrow the provisional government. The news are very meagre and uncertain, but it seems to have been a failure from the beginning.

—The provisional junta of Santa Catharina has ordered an election of members of the constituent assembly to be held in that state on the 27th prox.

—In Ceará on the 4th there were disturbances caused by fighting between policemen and cadets of the military school. Several of the latter were wounded.

—A duel was fought in S. Paulo on the 5th by two Italian journalists of the name of Falcinelli and Bertolotti. The latter received a slight wound in the hand.

—The breweries of Juiz de Fora have raised the price of beer to 300, 400 and 540 reis per bottle, and that of soda water to 300 reis per half bottle and 420 reis per bottle.

—Gen. Cesario Alvim has effectively prevented his enemies from deposing him from the presidency of Minas Geraes. The general has resigned. This may be considered a flank movement worthy of a great military leader.

—In the state of Rio Grande do Sul on the 25th ult. a body of 150 men, organized by Col. Pedro de Albuquerque and Bernardino Matta for the purpose of attacking Castagnoli, was captured and disbanded by a force of 500 men under the command of Col. Israel Caldeira.

—In a telegram to the press of this city President Cesario Alvim ridiculed the revolutionary movement at Campanha for organizing the new state of Minas do Sul.

—Senator Pinheiro Guedes has received a telegram stating that at Corumbá on Jan. 22nd there was a successful revolutionary movement which declared the governor of Mato Grosso deposed, appointed a provisional government and removed the capital of the state to Corumbá.

—Dr. F. Bernardino has been elected president of the municipal council of Juiz de Fora by a majority of 181, receiving 893 votes against 712 cast for his competitor Dr. João Penido.

—The official organ of the government of Minas Geraes, O Movimento, says that the reported secession of southern Minas is false, which it calls a "comedy by an unknown commission."

—In Ceará several non-commissioned officers and cadets of the 11th battalion of infantry have been arrested for taking part with the cadets of the military school in promoting disturbances.

—A telegram from Pará of the 5th states that the president of Amazonas has decided to obey the order he has received from the general government to come to Rio. Think of the legally-elected governor of an independent state obeying such an order.

—A telegram from Pernambuco says that the officers of the garrison wish to make Gen. Ourique Jacques sole governor of the state, excluding Dr. Ambrosio Machado and Dr. Meira de Vasconcellos. The general, however, says that he has given his word of honor to uphold the junta and begs the officers to desist from their intention.

—As Gen. Ouriques Jacques did not succeed in dislodging Gen. Clarindo from the gubernatorial chair, the cadets of the Ceará military school have taken the matter in hand. This led to the insulting of a cadet by an officer of the police force, and now the militia school demands the dismissal of the chief of police. Why not dissolve the school?

—The provisional government of Espírito Santo has issued an electoral law and ordered an election of members of the constituent assembly to be held on the 5th. At this election the voters will express their approval or disapproval of the deposition of the governor of the state. If the majority of the electors disapprove of the deposition, the governor will be reinstated.

—At Vassouras a meeting, attended by 800 persons, was held for the purpose of demanding greater promptness in the shipment and delivery of freight by the Central railway. In consequence of the delay with which this service is performed the stocks of merchandise at nearly all the business houses in Vassouras had been exhausted and the people were threatened with starvation.

—There was another revolt of military prisoners on the 5th, but this time in the prison at Juiz de Fora, where some 30 soldiers were confined for various offences. A drunken soldier was sent in to procure a prisoner for outside service, and his brutality provoked a conflict. Fortunately the outer doors were closed in time to prevent an escape, but the prisoners had possession of the cage for a time.

—A meeting was held at Campanha, Minas Geraes, on the 31st ult. at which it was resolved that southern Minas should separate from the rest of the state. A provisional junta was chosen, which issued the customary manifesto about guarantees to life and property. The junta resolved, however, to annul the recent elections of aldermen and justices of the peace, from which it appears that these penny ha'penny local elections are the source and cause of this absurd secession. If the Sul de Minas people could realize how painfully absurd they appear, they would all emigrate to Goyaz to-morrow.

RAILROAD NOTES

- The daily night train between Rio and São Paulo now makes one trip each way per week.
—The director of the Central railway has issued orders for station-masters to prepare their accounts by the 10th of every month. From this rule is excepted the agent at the Rio station, whose accounts must be ready by the 15th.
—A friend remarks that if the authorities want to see a very unsanitary proceeding, let them go to the railway station just before train time and see the crowd about the ticket-office. The ticket-seller's window is kept closed until the last few minutes, and then the surging unwashed crowd on a hot day is enough to give a wooden man the fever.

—A telegram received here on the 4th announces that the personnel of the Central of Bahia railway had struck for an increase of 50 per cent in their salaries.

—A collision occurred between two freight trains on the Central railway just above Rodéo on the morning of the 4th resulting in serious damages to both locomotives. At Maxambomba the night before there was a derailment, much damage to the track and the customary delays. Verily the Central is rapidly acquiring great distinction for negligence and incapacity.

COFFEE NOTES

—El Cronista, of Panama, states that a report has been received from the coffee districts of Los Santos, which states that the plantations have never been in better condition, that planting is being actively carried on, and that there is an abundance of land suitable for its cultivation on which the plantations can be very largely extended. This year 120,000 coffee trees, 80,000 rubber trees and 30,000 cacao trees have been planted in this district.

From the American Grocer, January 6th. COFFEE.

For the first time since 1888 the consumption rises beyond the figures for that year. Coffee has declined during the year, and now rules on Brazil sorts 2 1/2 @ 4 cents below the prices of one year ago. Throughout the year spot prices have been light. Coffee, when judged by the value of the imports, constitutes 11.38 per cent. of the total imports of foreign merchandise. The value of the imports for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1891, was \$96,123,777 against a yearly average for the preceding five years of \$62,504,096, an increase of \$33,619,681. In 1880 the imports were valued at less than one-half the value in 1891, being \$42,672,937. That was a year of low prices, the average cost of fair to prime Rio being 10.76 cents. The next year marked the beginning of an era of high cost, the average rising to 18.11 cents for the same grade. This year marks another change toward a basis of low figures and undoubtedly a steady increase in consumption.

The imports into the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1891, less exports, compare with the preceding year as follows:

Table with 3 columns: 1891, 1890, Pounds. 1891: 511,041,459; 1890: 490,161,900.

The consumption for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1891, at six ports was 233,058 tons, against 209,457 tons in 1890, a gain of 23,601 tons, or 11.2 per cent, which, under normal conditions, is above the average annual increase in consumption.

The average monthly cost of leading varieties of coffee, and the average for the year, are shown in the following table:

Table with 4 columns: Rio, Rio, Padang, No. 7, No. 3, Maracaibo, mats. Rows for months Jan to Dec and Average.

During several months of the past year there has been a great scarcity of desirable grades of Rio coffee, so that Fair or No. 3 and at times grades below No. 7 and above No. 3 have commanded a premium varying from 1/2 to 3 cents per pound above the basis of Exchange quotations and the established difference between grades.

While the above table shows a decline of 4 cents in Brazil coffee, the average annual cost is only 1 1/2 cents per pound less than in 1890, when it was 19.64 cents for Fair (No. 3) Rio; in 1880, 18.55 cents; in 1888, 15.35 cents; in 1887, 17.80 cents; in 1886, 10.32 cents; in 1885, 9.01 cents. The sales on the Coffee Exchange during 1891 were 7,738,000 bags, against 9,733,000 bags in 1890.

LOCAL NOTES

- The hot weather is still at a white heat in spite of the rains.
—Gen. Lima e Silva has been appointed commander of the 5th military district.
—Dr. Afonso Celso, Junr., who has had a severe attack of yellow fever, is now recovering.
—Congressman Amphiloquio has been appointed judge of the Supreme Court, but it is reported that he will not accept the appointment.
—The police are examining a "raised" account paid by the Companhia Plastica, by which someone sought to make 1,000 pesos.
—At a recent trial of repeating rifles in this city the Mauser fired 37 shots in two minutes, the Mannlicher 45, and the Nagaut 47.
—We wish to call the attention of the sanitary authorities to the stench at the bar of the oldest and best known restaurant in this city.
—On the night of the 2nd there were disturbances caused by fighting between soldiers and citizens at Sacco do Alheres. Several shots were fired.
—Notwithstanding the rains there is still a scarcity of water in many streets. Some day the authorities will have to confess that it is all due to bad distribution and waste.

—It is stated that Capt. Eduardo Gonçalves Ribeiro, who left for Manaus on the 2nd, has received instructions to take charge of the government of the state of Amazonas. This is in the line of "federation," of course.

—The minister of the navy has given instructions to captains of ports to prevent merchant vessels from plying the national flag at half mast except in cases prescribed by law. This seems to be a very important matter.

—May it not be concluded that the steady destruction of the forests about Rio and in the mountains is a cause of the oppressive heat and frequent droughts which we now experience? It is a subject certainly worthy of consideration.

—An offer has been made to the municipal council to supply the city with fresh beef at 500 reis per kilo. The authors of the proposal do not ask for a monopoly, but only for preference in the shipment of cattle on the Central railway.

—A deficiency of between 13,000\$ and 14,000\$ has been discovered in the accounts of Capt. Rocha, agent at the Rio station of the Central railway. Capt. Rocha was for a long time agent at Barra do Pirahy and was very much esteemed.

—At the Hotel dos Estrangeiros on the night of the 1st, Col. Verissimo do Rego Barros was robbed of 30,000\$ in valuable papers and money. On the same night the janitor of the hotel was robbed of his watch, and Rodolpho Lucius of the sum of 300\$.

—In former times, says the oldest inhabitant, we used to have a thunderstorm every evening, and with so great a regularity that people made their engagements for hours before or after the storm. The last fortnight has been something of the same character, for it has rained nearly every evening.

—A proposal has been made to the municipal council for the lease of the Santa Cruz allotment for the sum of 250,000\$ per annum. The company making the offer binds itself to keep constantly on hand a supply of cattle to meet emergencies in which from any cause heaves should fail to come to market.

—Will the sanitary inspector go down to the passenger-landing near the market and take a note of the refuse thrown into the bay at that point. The stench at the place at low tide is intolerable and immediate steps should be taken to stop the market eating-houses from emptying any more refuse into the bay at that place.

—Dr. Arthur Nunes Maciel has again been arrested. The arrest was effected when Maciel was engaged in experimenting the doors of other people's rooms at the Hotel Giorelli, where he had registered under the name of Dr. Antonio Barcellos. It is a burning disgrace that this notorious thief is not prosecuted for his crimes!

—As the 23rd battalion of infantry was marching up Rua do Ovidio on the 4th two mules belonging to a cart were frightened by the sound of the bugle and, rushing against the battalion, were killed by the bayonets of the soldiers. Another story is to the effect that the mules were killed through sheer perversity and without reason.

—Gen. Bernardo Vasques has been appointed to the command of the 6th military district. We congratulate the general and trust that he will be more successful in restoring discipline among the troops than he was in stemming the tide of revolution when sent to Rio Grande (which we believe he never reached) last November by General Deodoro.

—It is stated that the robbery at the Hotel dos Estrangeiros was committed by the celebrated Dr. Arthur Nunes Maciel. Maciel seems to be making good use of his time since he has been in this city. It makes no difference even if he is caught at it, for the police find it convenient to immediately set him at liberty. Perhaps he is dividing the spoils.

—The minister of the interior has addressed a circular to the governors of the states of Pará, Alagoas, Piahy, Bahia, Paraná, S. Paulo, Maranhão, Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul and Rio de Janeiro, calling their attention to the expediency of ordering elections for filling the vacancies in the delegations from those states to the federal congress.

—We must beg the indulgence of our subscribers in regard to the late delivery of our last number. The heat, new rollers and a sort of general demoralization all around made us over a day late. It may not be generally known, but the damp heat of the past few days has made printing unusually difficult. We are usually prepared for such emergencies, but last week was an exception.

—It gives us the greatest pleasure to state that the Geological Society of London has conferred the Wollaston prize (gold medal) for the past year on Dr. Orville A. Derby, formerly of the Museu Nacional and now chief of the São Paulo geographical and geological survey, for work done in that branch of scientific research worthy of special recognition. Dr. Derby's geological work has been almost wholly accomplished in Brazil, and this recognition of its high importance will, we trust, give as genuine a satisfaction to his many Brazilian friends as it certainly does to his own countrymen.

—President Floriano Peixoto has signed the army and navy bills. The land force is composed nominally of 24,877 non-commissioned officers and privates, of the cadets of the military schools, whose number must not exceed 600, and of the artillery apprentices, whose number must not exceed 400. Should the number of the troops of the line be reduced from any cause to less than 20,000, the government may call up the ranks to be not beyond this number, and in case of the reorganization of the army, of the voting of a new appropriation or of some extraordinary circumstance, the army may be recruited to its full strength of 24,877. The naval force is composed of 3,012 national marines, a naval battalion of 990 non-commissioned officers and privates, 300 firemen and 3,000 naval apprentices.

—There is a letter at this office in reply to the advt. "A.B.C."

—It is said that there is going to be a lively Carnival this year, in spite of its official postponement to June.

—The vicar of Gavea writes to the *Pais* that he is forcibly detained at the Misericordia hospital by order of Gen. Pego.

—An embargo has been placed upon the transfer of any property of the Conde de Leopoldina by the Banco da Republica.

—The *Journal* of this morning says that Dr. José Hygino, minister of interior, justice and public instruction, has tendered his resignation.

—We would suggest the name of Major Espirito Santo as minister of war, and call upon Deputy Chico Glycerio to second the nomination.

—"He didn't know it was loaded." A policeman was cleaning his carbine in the barracks on the 6th, and sent a ball through a corporal, who thereupon resigned.

—And what does Governor Portella say now? If elections in Brazil show the turn of public opinion, a weather-cock should be chosen as a national emblem.

—The firm of Coombs, Crosby & Eddy, commission merchants of New York, well-known here in Brazil, has been changed to The Coombs, Crosby & Eddy Company.

—When public officials fail to do what science and common sense require them to do, and fatal epidemic results, are they not responsible? And what should be the penalty?

—The carnaval having been transferred to June, the chief of police has issued orders for preventing maskers or carnival processions from parading the streets on the 28th and 29th inst., and 1st prox.

—Two boarders at No. 2 Ladeira da Gloria were robbed some days ago and complained to the police. It is stated that the only step taken in the matter by the police was to search the room of the complainants.

—If there is any truth in the cynical Frenchman's remark that one enjoys the misfortunes of his friends, Gen. Ruy must be having a awful good time over the difficulties of his friends the Count and the Councilor.

—The *Tempo* says that Vice-President Floriano Peixoto was fined by a conductor on the 4th for embarking on a Central railway train without a ticket. That is the most hopeful incident we have noticed in a long time.

—The best business now in Rio, since reports have fallen into disrepute, is that of a sneak-thief. You have to be caught red-handed, or no punishment ensues. Newspaper work is a pleasant amusement, but we think "sneak-thieving" will produce the most capital within a given time.

—The continued silence of the authorities as to the casualties connected with the capture of Santa Cruz is susceptible of only one explanation—*there were none*. Of course it would not sound well after all the self-glorification that has been indulged in, for an official report to say, "no one was killed."

—On the 5th a committee called on the minister of foreign affairs for the purpose of conferring with him in regard to the state of Minas do Sul, proclaimed on the 31st ult. at the town of Campanha. The committee also called at Iamaraty palace, but President Floriano Peixoto was too busy to receive it.

—On the 6th the police claim to have arrested a notorious character, in whose possession were found a collection of false keys and pick-locks, two revolvers and a sword, a cigar-box full of cartridges and other toys of a similar character. The gentleman appears to have occupied his leisure hours in providing illegal amusement to the inhabitants of Rio.

—Is there any particular connection between the rites of the Catholic Church and dynamite bombs? In the 7th while S. Sebastião was "gelling" around the town, a string of dynamite bombs were exploded in front of the ex-Imperial Chapel which made as much noise as a battery of field pieces. Surely holy water will scare off Old Nick much more quickly than dynamite.

—It is reported that Sr. Ruy Barbosa is to take a prominent position on the direction of the *Journal do Brasil*. It is not reported, but it may be suggested, that the *Journal do Brasil* will require more type, an increased staff, more motive power and iron-clad proof-readers, if Sr. Barbosa is to throw his 1,000-pound bomb-shells from the columns of the *Journal* upon an innocent public.

—We hear that the *Segurança* is finding great difficulty in discharging cargo at Santos and that she is likely to be detained a week or ten days there. We should like to tell the directors of the United States and Brazil S. Co., at New York that it is little better than murder to send a steamer with such a cargo to Santos at this time. The freights received will not pay for the lives lost.

BIRTH.

At Richmond, Surrey, on the 4th February, the wife of Mr. R. G. Morris, of Santos, of a son.

MARRIED.

PRIER DE SAONE—MENGÉ.—In Bahia, on the 23rd January, EDOUARD SCHWARTZ, second son of Adolphe Alexandre Guillaume Prier de Saone, of Bombay, to JESSYMA, eldest daughter of Wilhelm Mengé, of Bahia.

DEATHS.

STURDY.—At Larangeiras, Rio de Janeiro, on the 4th inst., ALICE MARY, wife of Hy. C. Sturdy.

ASHTON.—On the 2nd inst., at the Caminho do Barra, Santos, of yellow fever, JOHN E. ASHTON, aged 24 years.

HOLST.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., of yellow fever, FREDERICK BILCH HOLST, civil engineer, native of Drammen, Norway, aged 27 years.

LEE.—At the Barra, Santos, on the 3rd inst., of yellow fever, ARTHUR FENNER LEE, United States vice-consul and son of James Fenner Lee, late U.S. secretary of legation at Rio de Janeiro, aged 22 years.

THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Since our last issue the following subscriptions and donations have been received for the hospital: Walter Anderson 500\$000 Allen Nathan 500 000 Ed. Ashworth & Co.—The linen and blankets for 10 beds.

It is desired that all persons who desire to subscribe should send a memorandum of the same to the Treasurer, or to this office, as the heat and business engagements make it difficult to see everyone at this time.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—Executive decree No. 722A makes an appropriation of 1,409,560\$ for expenses with public instruction.

—The total receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 2,286,558\$368 in 1891 against 2,669,537\$320 in 1890.

—By the way, how about that patriotic subscription for paying off the foreign debt? Who's got the money and how much does it amount to?

—The government has received a communication from Minister Salvador de Mendonça stating that he has forwarded the last lot of silver that he was instructed to purchase.

—Business is business, of course; but we should like to know the name of the gentleman who induced a book-back to invest 750\$000 in debentures of the Geral at 30\$000 each!

—Executive decree No. 723 makes an appropriation of 3,056,252\$768 for meeting expenses with the administration of justice in the states until they shall have been organized.

—Operatives employed at the workshops of the government telegraph have petitioned the government to return to them the sums they subscribed over two years ago for the payment of the national debt.

—The scarcity of small notes has been causing much difficulty throughout this city lately, it being impossible to obtain enough for the ordinary needs of daily trade. The government should see that this deficiency is at once made good.

—Amongst the bills introduced in the Amazonas legislature was one authorizing the issue of 500,000\$000 in notes of 500 reis, 1\$, 2\$, 5\$ and 10\$, to be kept in circulation until the federal government supplies the state with fractional currency.

—The report of the experts, published on the 7th inst., ordered to examine the books of the Geral company would mean *nothing* in England, or the United States, for the directors, and the book-keeper also. The experts confess their inability to make any reliable statement for the books are some nine months behind, the cash book is not paged, some pages are missing, blank spaces are left and interlinations are frequent. The judge ordering the investigation cannot, in decency, overlook the carelessness of the men who have brought ruin on scores of innocent people, and paid hundreds of *contos* to accomplices.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, February 8th, 1892.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1800), gold. 27 d. do do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg. 54 75 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1\$87 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 89p

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 12 1/2 Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).... 2820 do do do do do (paper).... 434 rs. gold do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £1 stg. 24 50 c

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 4\$081 Value of £1 sterling " " 19\$391

EXCHANGE.

February 3.—Church holiday. Exchange and banks closed and no bills.

February 3.—The official rates at the banks were 12 1/2 on London, 7 7/8 on Paris and 950-960 on Hamburg at 90 days; 4820-4830 on New York at sight. The market was steady, but rather quiet, with head office bills reported at 12 5/16 and repassed paper at 12 1/2. In commercial sterling some small transactions were reported at 12 1/2-12 1/4, the market closing with bills at the former and money at the latter price. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 198720, sellers at 198800.

February 4.—Official rates at the banks were unchanged, and the market was considered rather firmer, but quiet. The business done was in bank sterling at 12 1/2, 12 5/16 and 12 1/2, with commercial quoted at 12 1/2-12 1/4, the rate for business being 12 1/4. Bank retransmissions were reported at 95 rs. Sovereigns sold at 198720-198740 and closed with buyers at the latter price, sellers at 198780.

February 5.—The banks were still officially at 12 1/2, and business in bank sterling was reported at 12 5/16-12 1/2. Some retransmissions were reported at 12 1/2-12 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 198720 for cash, and at the same price for the 8th, and closed with buyers at 198740, sellers at 198760 for cash; buyers at 198840, sellers at 208800 for the 9th.

February 6.—The market was rather peculiar. The banks opened at 12 1/4 on London, and the market was firm; the Paris and Rio closing 12 1/2 about mid-day, and the Banco do Brasil and the London and Brazilian Bank were also drawing at this rate. In the afternoon rumors of disturbances in Rio Grande do Sul were current, and no bills appeared, so that at the close the banks were taking at 12 1/2 for the next steamer. There was not much doing and the market closed unsettled. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 198720, sellers at 198780 for cash, buyers at 198820, sellers at 208800 for the 4th.

February 8.—The market opened 12 1/4 d. on London, but was flat, and the Brazilian Bank posted no rates. The Banco do Brasil, Paris & Rio and some of the others were drawing at 12 1/2, however, up to a late hour, but at the close this rate was difficult to obtain. Some small amounts of commercial sterling were reported at 12 5/16-12 1/2. The official rates were 12 1/2 on London, 7 7/8 on Paris 2nd 950-960 on Hamburg, at 90 days; 4820-4830 on New York at sight. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 198720, sellers at 208800 for cash; buyers at 198800, sellers at 198950, 20 20th.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

February 1. 2000 Sovereigns 19 860 15 Apolices, 58 1,984 1000 do 19 880 2 do 58 1,200 1000 cons. Cr. Movel 30

Banks. 200 Brazil, 25 172 450 Republica 119 100 Commercio 960 100 Sul Americano 85 100 Constructor 80

Railways and Tramways. 200 V.F.Sap'y 150\$ 29 22 S. Christ. tram 235 50 do 30

Miscellaneous. 300 Melh. no Braz. 90

February 3. 40 Apolices, 58 981 1000 deb. Geral, 270. 4 500 500\$ do 98.2 2000 do 6th 6 200\$ do 98.3 60., Lloyd Braz. 130

Banks. 10 Brazil, 350 20 Commercio 270 5 do 28 170 2000 Republica, 300 do 171 500 xl do 31 Mar. 133 81 do 172

Railways and Tramways. 24 V.F.Sap'y 150\$ 30 100 Empes. Hyp. 248 50 Construc. Cavis 9

February 4. 2 Apolices, 58 983 1000 Sovereigns 19 720 4 do 984 1000 do 19 740 14 do 985 600 deb. Geral, 270 4 500 17 do 986

Banks. 45 Brazil, 350 100 Industrial 115 220 do 28 171 200 Republica 168 200 Constructor 74 115 do 120 50 do 75

Miscellaneous. 100 Sao'anna, prol. 75 100 V.F.Sap'y 150\$ 29 100 Sul Mat'ros Ass'd 100 do 30

February 5. 5000 Sovereigns 19 750 53 Apolices, 58 986 5000 do 50, 8th, 19 750 35 do 45 1,120

Banks. 100 Brazil, 350 60 Brazil, 25 172 7 do 28 170 200 Republica 115

Railways and Tramways. 150 V.F.Sap'y 150\$ 28 82 Jar Bot tram. 180 500 do 29

Miscellaneous. 200 Agric. Alto Parahyba 6 100 Obras Publicas 70

February 6. 9 Apolices, 58 985 1400 deb. Geral, 270. 4 500 4 do 987 80., S. Sorocabana 81 900\$ do 98.2 450 h.n. Cred. Braz. 73

Banks. 20 Brazil, 350 50 Merc d'Vars. 200 25 Commercio, 28 60 124 Rant 450 25 Franco Braz. 22 700 Republica 118 40 Lav. e Comm. 118 100 do 119

Miscellaneous. 100 Soro'anna, prol. 20 400 Metropolitan. 60 400 Melh. do Rio 25

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th February, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a good demand throughout the week and as receipts have been disappointingly small, the market has ruled firm, and closed on Saturday with a decided tendency towards higher quotations. On the 4th brokers advanced their quotations by 200 rs. and made no further changes, but the quotations we give below do not express sellers' views as to the value of the article. The railway seems still struggling with the traffic difficulties, and yesterday only 750 bags came over the line; to a deputation of merchants, the present director of the railway declared his intention of straightening up matters, and it is to be hoped that he will proceed with energy. It is anything but satisfactory to have receipts curtailed as they are and as disposable stocks become reduced, a new "slump" in the exchange market is very far from improbable. There is at the moment a scarcity of available tonnage, which is likely to somewhat restrict business, unless sailing vessels can be substituted for steamers.

The shipments since our last report have been: 44870 bags for the United States 15417 " " Europe " " Cape of Good Hope 5754 " " Elsewhere 59,936 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: Feb. 5 New York Br str Enclit 22,003 6 Galveston " Oro 12,257

Europe: Feb. 3 London Br str Coffe 500 6 Hamburg Ger str Porto Alegre 6,201 6 Antwerp " Leipzig 2,205 6 Oporto " " 20 6 Antwerp Blg str Coleridge 2,604

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 6th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various debentures from companies 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 RIO DE JANEIRO, Aliança do Brasil, etc.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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Passage Rates

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To Liverpool.....	\$250	— gold
New York.....	\$145	7/8 "
" & back..	\$275	— "

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 10	Trent	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Rotterdam.
" 19	La Plata	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 22	Magdalena	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, 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.

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INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

For New York:

Bela..... Feb. 13th

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Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	2nd-cl.
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" — Vigo.....	500 "	100 Marks.
" — Lisbon.....	500 "	100 Marks.

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Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka..... Feb. 14th

Ruspehu..... Mar. 13th

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Tainui..... Mar. 27th

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