

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 1ST, 1892.

NUMBER 9

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. E. H. CONGER,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 2,
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

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

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

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday of a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSELEY, M. A. British Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Caxace. *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 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 45 Travessa da Bureira. 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'El-Rei, 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. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 1/2 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, on Thursdays at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; use returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Pelthagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 53. Res. Rua Nogueira de Abranches No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

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

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marques de Alvarães.

Dr. Raymundo Bandeira, residence: Rua Benjamin Constant 24, Gloria. Office: Rua do Rosário No. 23, 12 to 3. Telephone 554.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Livramento, 5 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 the Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

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Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6:30 a. m., 11 a. m., 2:55 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7:15, 9:30 a. m., 11:45, 4:30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6:55, 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., 4:05, 4:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.

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

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THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Table with 2 columns: Insurance in force, Assets, Surplus, New business 1891. Values in £.

Harold Soboy,

Manager for Brazil.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund £1,328,751. Uncalled capital £2,400,751.

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

Fire Risks Authorized 1870. Marine Risks Authorized 1884. Agents for the Republic of Brazil: Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund £480,000. Agent in Rio de Janeiro: G. C. Anderson.

CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers and Booksellers.

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Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £1,500,000. Capital paid up 750,000. Reserve fund 450,000. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON. BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO Rua da Alfandega. Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK. Also on: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON; Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS; Messrs. Schroder & Co., F. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG; Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG; Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E. C. Rio de Janeiro: No. 4, Rua da Alfandega, 1st floor (Provisionally). Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891. Subscribed capital £1,500,000. Realized do 900,000. Reserve fund 750,000.

BRANCHES: Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. LONDON and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS. Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg. Capital 10,000,000 Marks. BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A. (Authorized by Decree No. 10,030) Draws on:

- Germany: Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. International Bank of London, Limited London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. Credit Lyonnais and branches. Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Banca Generale, branches and correspondents. Meuricoffre & Co., Naples. Portugal: Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents. G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Uruguay: Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. Argentina: Deutsche Uelsersee Bank, B. Ayres, and any other countries. Opens accounts current: Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boettger-Krah, Directors.

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 Gimpes, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc. FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO. Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc. SOLE AGENTS: J. H. LOWNDES & Co. Suct. 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: 89, Rua 1.º de Março, 1.º andar.

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

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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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BUSINESS NOTICES

Companhia Nacional Manufactora de Fumos—On Thursday afternoon February 25th was formally inaugurated the operation of the factory, Fabrica Progresso, of the Companhia Nacional Manufactora de Fumos, on the Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco, San Domingos, Niteroy. This mammoth concern is the largest tobacco, cigar and cigarette factory in Brazil, and for that matter in South America. The company was organized May 1, 1890 with a capital of 1,200,000\$00 and with a board of directors, composed of Dr. Alfredo R. F. Chaves, president, Dr. Oscar Varady, vice-president, Dr. Jeronimo de Castro A. Magalhães, secretary, Antonio J. Esteves, Junior, treasurer and João F. de Freitas. The plan of the company is to manufacture on a large scale smoking material, using the best native and imported tobacco, to supply both the domestic and foreign markets. It immediately leased, in accordance with this plan, for a term of twenty years, five big adjoining buildings at the water's edge in San Domingos and proceeded to remodel and adapt them to the needs of such a factory. The appointments for a first-class factory of the kind both in arrangement of the building and in equipment of machinery, are superb and leave no room for adverse criticism. The machinery is all of the most recent invention and comes from the best establishments of the United States, England and continental Europe.

The factory is divided into eight different departments. The power department is provided with two Babcock & Wilcox boilers of 45 horse-power each, a Brown engine of 60 horse-power, a Worthington engine, a complete fire-extinguishing apparatus, an electric dynamo for 300 lights of 16 candle power each, besides a number of adjunct appliances. The cigarette department contains eight Bonsack machines, each capable of making 120,000 per day. Each of these machines is operated by only two men, one to feed it the material, and the other to remove the perfectly-made cigarette, ready for the consumer. The machines perform all the work as carefully as if endowed with human intelligence. There are also four Elliott machines, each capable of manufacturing 90,000 cigarettes a day and nine Cubanitas, each turning out 20,000 per day, closed at the ends and without being pasted. The exclusive privileges of these machines for Brazil are the property of the company, where are besides a number of accessory machines in this department.

The department of preparation of tobaccos contains a great variety of perfected machines for cutting, drying, cooling, separating, etc., tobacco and a huge mill for grinding snuff. The cigar department has seven machines. The company makes all its own boxes and packages for packing the multitudinous variety of products of the whole factory and has consequently organized and operates suitable departments as the typographical, labelling and box-making, containing among other apparatus ten perfected machines for the manufacture of paper-boxes of all sizes and forms; the carpenter and general work shops; the hydraulic power and miscellaneous, all amply provided with necessary apparatus of the latest invention. The air of the whole factory is kept pure by constant renovation through means of an automatic ventilator.

At present the working force consists of eighty persons in different departments. This number will be augmented from time to time according to the requirements.

The company employs in the manufacture of its products the best home and foreign ground tobacco, Bahia, Rio Grande, Goyaz and Rio Novo in Minas contribute the excellent domestic material. Turkey, Virginia and Havana furnish the necessary foreign article. The trade can, therefore, depend on the excellence and high-grade of products sent out from this factory. The quality will be such as to recommend them to the consumer.

Among the cigarettes the notable brands of the factory are the Bird's Eye, Virginia, Sport, Dandy, Delicias dos Estados, Delicias do Rio Novo, Recordações de Goyaz, Violetas, Colonia Francaza, Republicanos and Federes. The smoking tobaccos embrace the brands Violeta, Havanna, Guaymas, Caporal, Bahiano, Barbacena, Rio Novo, and Goyano. The cigars range from the choice and delightful Perolas to the Caricosas. There are also the brands Rosa do Brazil, Liberdade, Flor de Portugal, Favorita and Fluminenses.

Besides supplying the domestic trade the company expects to pay special attention to exportation. Brazil is par excellence a tobacco-raising country, with the perfected processes this company uses, its products can not fail to attract the trade of foreign countries. As to prices and quality they can meet successfully the competition of any market and it is only a question of brief time before the Companhia Nacional will be shipping abroad large quantities of its products.

The shareholders of the company can congratulate themselves on the broad and comprehensive policy adopted and followed by the directory. No efforts were spared to provide the factory with the most perfected machinery. No alterations, therefore, will be needed for years in this respect. The cost of production by the use of the most recent processes is reduced to the minimum, to the great advantage of consumption. This necessarily results that as the productions of the company are introduced into the market, recommended by their price and quality, they will be readily absorbed by the trade and grow in favor all the time; for it can not be disputed that the San Domingos factory turns out nothing but absolutely pure products without the least suspicion of adulteration, which can not be said of the products of many foreign factories.

The company has established its general offices and ware-rooms in the building at No. 73 Rua da Assembleia in this city where any orders will be promptly attended to or any information given to the trade. The foreign trade will find it to its profit to put itself into communication with the company's office.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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\$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ovidio.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 1st, 1892.

The action of the minister of finance in extending aid to the business interests of the city by a loan of 25,000,000\$ to the banks, ought to produce good results if it is properly employed. For a long time past discounts have been most difficult, at times even impossible, and if the banks use this loan wisely and with the purpose of aiding commerce, it will soon result in the removal of the present stringency felt in the money market and in a consequent improvement in confidence and trade. We trust, therefore, that the banks will exercise the greatest caution in its use. It is not intended for the relief of bankrupt directors and their speculating friends. It is not designed to prop up bubble banks or rotten companies. It is simply intended to relieve commerce and local trade which have become much embarrassed by inability to procure the usual discounts and advances which their necessities require. If the money is used in this way it will soon be in circulation, and the whole city will in due course feel its beneficial effects. It is, however, only a temporary measure of relief and will not effect the prime causes of the critical financial situation in which the country is now placed.

On Saturday last the *Jornal do Commercio* published an important editorial upon the anomalous position in which the executive branch of the government is now placed. According to the constitution (Art. 42), if a vacancy occurs during the first two years of a presidential term, a new election must be held, and according to the new electoral law, promulgated January 26th, (Art. 37) this election must be held within three months after the vacancy occurs. As this electoral law was promulgated subsequent to the deposition of General Deodoro, perhaps a modification might be allowable as to time, but as the Vice-President has as yet taken no steps to provide for the election, although more than the stipulated three months have elapsed, it is becoming important to know what he is going to do. It is held by some that the provisions of the constitution which make the first election of President exceptional, apply also to the first presidential term. In that case something would have been said about the Vice-President assuming the presidency for the whole period. As the country entered upon a legal status immediately after the adoption of the constitution and election of its first President, it must be considered that the ordinary provisions of the constitution went immediately into effect. In that case Article 42 is in force and the Vice-President has no option but to order a new election.

We wish to call the attention of the government to the necessity of opening the coastwise traffic to the fullest competition, and to the advisability of imposing restrictions on the subsidized companies in the matter of extortionate charges. The service now rendered by the national companies is defective, costly, and inefficient; it is a disgrace to the country and unworthy of the slightest degree of protection. The restriction of the coastwise traffic to the

national flag is intended, we presume, to develop the national shipping enterprise, which is an object worthy of all proper encouragement; but when we find that the restriction is serving to develop nothing better than a lot of swindling, parasitical companies who are obstructing, rather than assisting domestic trade, it may very properly be asked whether the country would not be more benefited by extending the privilege to all applicants. We have just had an experience with a company which received three boxes from us for Santos with a request to call two days later for dispatch and receipt. It then took fully a week and some half-a-dozen trips to the Saude to get these boxes dispatched, the shipping clerk refusing to dispatch them until the day of sailing. And then, when it was finally decided to dispatch the accumulated freight, we were charged 15\$, and an extra 1\$500 for *cabotarias*, for what formerly would have cost 6\$. Leaving the excessive rate (which is a swindle) out of the question, why is it that Brazilian railway and steamship offices can not transact business as it is done in other parts of the world? Why is it that everything is postponed until the last moment, to the great inconvenience of the shipper and involving serious risks in the confusion of the hurried dispatch of many packages. A very small amount of common sense ought to teach these agencies that it is better for themselves, as well as for the shipper, to dispatch everything as fast as received. They have their warehouses and they can very easily separate and mark all packages in a manner which will insure correct delivery. We have on several occasions had boxes sent back to us because they arrived at the railway station after two o'clock, the hour fixed for closing the dispatch of parcels for a train which was to leave *fourteen hours* later, or because the steamship agency was not dispatching parcels until the next day. All this involves double expense for local delivery, while delays in waiting one's turn at the agency still further increases the expense. We have had to pay a carrier for half a day's time at the railway office waiting to dispatch a little parcel carried under his arm, and on which the express charge was about a quarter the charge for his time. All these expenses are unnecessary and avoidable charges upon commerce, and are in great part made to enable a parcel of lazy employes to avoid work. It is a burning disgrace to the country that such things should be permitted, and it should be clearly understood that as long as they are permitted it will be absolutely impossible for Brazil to make any progress in commerce and industry. If the Brazilians could realize the consequences of such conduct, they would hide their faces before such instances of incapacity, indifference and infinite laziness. There is not a public service in the country which is not more or less burdened with these parasites, and until they are cleared out progress will be absolutely impossible.

From the *Diario Official*, 28th February.

AID FOR THE BANKS.

The government has decided, in view of the difficulties with which the market is struggling, to use the legal authorizations which permit of assisting the banks, under determined conditions, up to a maximum of 25,000,000\$.

For this purpose it consulted, through the minister of finance, many of the most important banking institutions of this capital, the Associação Commercial, and the views of citizens of the most recognized competence.

These were unanimous in asserting that the position of the market is most trying and demands the prompt intervention of the government for its improvement.

Further, they were unanimous in indicating the provisions of the law of July 25th, 1875, re-established by that of July 18th, 1885, as alone being of efficacious employment at the present moment.

The government, holding as of the utmost importance the interests of legitimate commerce, such as the respectable credit institutions that are established in this capital, can not but accept the indication above, based upon so safe and competent information.

60,000,000\$, are deposited in two of the most important banks of this capital, and the balances at the Treasury agencies in the states have been placed at the disposal of banking establishments, which have solicited them in this manner avoiding the remittance of large sums to the other markets of the republic."

From the *Financial News*, London, January 29th.

A BRAZILIAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

The budget estimates, as passed by the Brazilian Congress and approved by a decree of December 30th, 1891, are, we regret to say, hopelessly illusive. The revenue is estimated to produce 207,992,120 milreis, and the ordinary expenditure is fixed at 205,948,204 milreis, thus showing an apparent surplus, on paper, of roughly 2,000,000 milreis. The true value of the milreis is 27%, but since the Emperor was dethroned the milreis has steadily declined, until to-day its value is but barely 15. It is necessary to bear this in mind, because the government has to make heavy payments to its foreign creditors in gold. Now, the friends and creditors of Brazil would be only too glad if there were a surplus, but to attempt to create a false feeling of security by attempting to estimate the revenue by the value of the milreis is to invite disaster. It is well known in Rio de Janeiro, and will be equally recognized here, that the Brazilian budget in reality not only shows no surplus, but discloses a deficiency of at least 50,000,000 milreis, at a very moderate computation. The concealment of the truth is the very worst policy for either an individual or a nation to adopt. Everybody is well aware of the speculative mania by which Brazil has recently been convulsed. If there are no worse developments than have already come to light, it is due to the fact that enormous amounts of gold were found to be hoarded in the stockings of the people, and these were brought out for the purposes of speculation. For some time these unlooked-for supplies of gold prevented the rapid depreciation of the currency which the excessive issues of paper had freshened. Now, however, it is clear, from the price to which the milreis has fallen, that the ordinary difficulties of the government will be greatly intensified by the serious depreciation of the national currency.

In the amount of 207,992,000 milreis set down in the budget as revenue the minister of finance includes an estimated increase in the Treasury deposits of 4,500,000 milreis; but, even if these deposits do increase to the extent anticipated, they will represent an addition to the public debt, and nothing else. The government is to spend the deposits, but it has to refund them sooner or later, and it is simply ludicrous to count them as revenue. If this item be deducted from the officially-declared revenue, we find at once a deficit of 2,466,000 milreis in place of any surplus. This is a comparatively small matter. In a recent report by Mr. Lowther, the secretary of the English Legation in Brazil, the total national debt on May 31, 1891, was set down as £106,015,000, and this did not take into account the railway subsidies or liabilities in connection with colonisation and emigration. There are loans known over here to the amount of more than £44,000,000, of which the interest must be paid in gold. To meet the interest on the public debt we find in the budget 29,533,000 milreis allocated to the department of finance. At the present value of the milreis the interest on the foreign debt known here will require 39,600,000 milreis, taking the interest on the £44,000,000 at 4½ per cent. There remains, therefore, for the department of finance only 31,233,000 milreis to pay interest on £62,000,000 of national debt and to purchase the railway subsidies, besides the expenses of the finance department itself. It is quite certain that the "finance" estimate will show a huge deficit. It is true that there is an appropriation of 10,000,000 milreis for difference in exchange, but such an amount will not go very far with gold premium at about 135 per cent. And this is not all.

In the expenses of the ministry of the interior not a penny, we understand, was voted for the police, nor for sanitary and hygienic purposes, which usually cost 2,000,000 milreis; in the ministry of justice no appropriation was made for magistrates' pensions and other items aggregating 4,000,000 milreis; in the ministry of public instruction the schools and salaries of professors have been forgotten, and they cost about 2,000,000 milreis annually in Rio. Here, then, we have another 8,000,000 milreis of absolutely necessary expenditure of which no account has been taken in the budget. The government will be obliged to make these disbursements, and a supplementary law to the budget already authorises it to do so. It is out of the question to attempt an approximate estimate of the real deficit—the amount we have taken of 50,000,000 milreis, if anything, is far too moderate; for by a special law, the government is authorised to spend money on certain objects, if it think proper, which objects are completely suppressed in the budget. Brazil, it is to be feared, is getting into deep water, and its finances are almost as disordered a state as the general internal condition of the country. *The Rio News*, examining the budget, says:— "Taxation cannot be increased; the population is overburdened already. Life is each day dearer; the labour party is agitating the towns, strikes are taking place, and the worst of all is that the paper-money question is still unsettled." Nobody knows the exact amount of the deficit, but the Chamber of Deputies voted a law restricting the new issues, and transferring the power of issue exclusively to the government; but the law did not at all suit the Banco da Republica and its powerful chairman, Mr. Mayrink, and when it came to the Senate the majority of senators prevented the bill passing by refusing to hold a session. Parliament is now adjourned till May, and the grave question of the issue of paper money is therefore left unsettled, with the Banco da Republica apparently still the master of the situation. The position of Brazil is undoubtedly very serious, and looking at its financial aspect through rose-coloured spectacles will do no good. The suppression of the Banco da Republica and its printing presses is the first thing to be done; for until a stop be put to the noxious growth of the paper currency, it will be impossible to restore financial equilibrium in Brazil.

ENGLISH JUNIOR CLERKS AND THE PESTILENCE.

S. Paulo, February 23rd, 1892.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

SIR,—The time has come when silence must be broken regarding at least one phase of the Santos trouble, namely, the apathetic indifference towards the sickness and mortality now rife among English clerks there, manifested by their employers in ignoring their responsibilities, continuing with their persistence to expose those under their orders to a danger which they themselves for the most part shrink from facing.

Various are the excuses put forward, when indeed it is thought necessary to offer any excuse at all, for what must be characterized as this lamentable dereliction of duty on their part. It is said, for example, that clerks need not stay where they are unless they choose. But this statement is absolutely fallacious, as it cannot apply to those, notoriously by far the greater number, who are bound by contracts. A few assert that they themselves share the same danger as those in their employ. But all who have experienced the yellow fever know that even though they work and sleep within the area affected by the pestilence, the peril for them is not the same. It is not the seniors but the younger and healthier subjects among our countrymen who are the favorite food of the epidemic. But supposing even it were so, the excuse is unavailing. The fact that they may choose to risk their lives in pursuit of their pecuniary advantage, cannot confer upon them the right to expose that of another for the same end.

These boys, for most of them are little more in point of age and experience, on whose behalf, without their permission or knowledge, I venture to take up my pen, are under the orders and influence of the heads of firms, and depend wholly upon them for protection.

Putting all mention of contracts on one side, leaving out of consideration the hell devoted spirit which prompts them to disdain such a course, what resource have they if they abandon their far from lucrative posts? Their salaries afford them no more than a bare living, especially in view of the famine prices now obtaining; they cannot save money, and to leave their employ would simply be to cast themselves adrift in a strange country without the means of subsistence.

Within a very limited number of weeks, at least six young English clerks in Santos, out of a total of perhaps not less than forty or fifty at the outside, have paid with their lives the penalty of their unobtrusive heroic performance of duty.

The month of March is close upon us—that month so notoriously fatal to Englishmen in Brazil, and yet "no power cometh to help" the survivors, no mercy is apparently to be extended to them. Were they members of any other profession or trade, they would doubtless, ere this, have contrived to make their voices heard to good purpose. But there is an idea abroad among them that combination is unworthy and ungentlemanly, and that it is their duty to await relief from their superiors; or failing that, to suffer and die, to help, nurse, comfort their sick, to bury their dead in silence. And this they do in a way which is good, yet pitiful.

The hideous mortality from yellow fever in Santos, the crowded cemeteries, the horrible desecration of the dead, whose bones, after having been a sufficient time in the ground to render such an operation possible, are taken out again and tossed into a common receptacle, that room may be made for the thronging new-comers; the stench of the marshes around, whose foul noxious vapors, to go late into the graves and retire again rank with an added venom; the scenes in the streets, where death is too common to excite interest or commotion, all these are matter of the commonest knowledge.

Chancing to meet one of the principal foreign consuls in Santos on Saturday last, he gave me the following information in response to a question I thought proper, viz: "The admitted mortality in Santos in December last, according to official returns furnished him, was of some 800 persons; but his private advices, on which he based his report to his government, were to the effect that the number of deaths could not have been less than 1,200; or, in a single month, about 7 or 8 per cent. of the entire estimated population."

A shipmaster who had had the extraordinary good fortune to survive five months in the plague-stricken port—five months of sedulous attendance on the slow grinding mills of "Order and Progress," and who had been noting the fate of his colleagues in the same circumstances, stated that within that space of time no less than fifty-six ship captains had succumbed to the pestilence.

"If," as the consul remarked, "such was the mortality among captains, what shall calculate what it must have been among their sailors?"

It were easy to multiply instances, and we know the sanitary conditions of the port are going from bad to worse.

In these appalling circumstances, what are the measures which are being employed by Santos business houses to protect their juniors, whose time of life renders them especially liable to take the disease, and to take it in a fatal form.

We hear of none whatever. Experience shows almost conclusively that *night is the time when the yellow fever strikes its victims*. Knowing that most of those in command run away every afternoon to places of safety, such as S. Paulo, or remain there the week round leaving the juniors to their fate. S. Paulo is to the Santos merchants, etc., what Petropolis is to those of Rio, and is used for the same purpose. The juniors in both cities have to remain on the ground and to bear the brunt of the battle. I challenge a reference to the death lists for ten years back by which it will be seen that nearly all the mortality from yellow fever among Englishmen occurs between the ages of 20 and 30—in support of this assertion.

Let me beg your indulgence while in the briefest terms I relate to you a recent occurrence as to which it will be seen I speak with authority. It fell as a typical case, on public grounds, and not for personal reasons.

About a week ago I had a younger brother in Santos in charge of the office there of a well-known importing firm.

At the time when the plague began to declare itself among my countrymen and their American comrades there, I begged him to arrange so as to sleep every night in S. Paulo. I also saw his employers at their head office, who at once gave the necessary permission.

But my brother's salary did not admit of his defraying the extra expense of such a proceeding. I saw his chiefs again, and urgently requested them to order him, officially, to pass the nights in S. Paulo, at the same time mentioning the money difficulty. I was informed that his railway fares would be paid, but "no hotel bills," as the latter might bring his salary for the time up to one conto of reis per month, which, although they were highly "pleased" and "satisfied" with him, was a figure not to be thought of. His salary, I believe, was 450,000 per month.

About this time yellow fever broke out in the chacara, which, with four others, he occupied. Two of his companions fell sick, and he refused to leave them. One died, the other survived, and then I once more asked him to consult his safety by passing his nights in S. Paulo.

But there were, at this time, only himself and one other remaining in the chacara, and he objected to abandon his friend.

Apparently, my request to his chiefs as to an official order was not thought to be sufficient whatever the motive, it was not given.

And then it was simply the old miserable hackneyed story, so well known in Santos and Rio. One day I heard he was unwell. The next morning I took train to Santos and visited him, where, deafened with quinine, and wild with fever, he lay on the bed in a private room in the Beneficent Hospital, whether he had been sent by a friend, a large-hearted Portuguese gentleman, a *socio* of that noble institution.

They had hopes of his recovery they told me. Such hopes proved vain. The morning after—on a slab in the hospital deathhouse, they showed me, instead of the brother of my heart, God! a Third Street man at and recoll from—a swollen festering Horror!

This, sir, is what fathers and mothers in England send their sons to face out here; and these are the tender mercies of foreign merchants in Brazil, who are sinking away to places of safety, while they leave their juniors to man the forlorn hope in a fight where everyone is struck, soon or late, and none are spared.

What, I ask myself, is the cause for whose sake I have seen so many of these brave lads gasping out their strong young lives?

It is that merchants who are making or have made fortunes, may continue to economise on the item of "working expenses"; that charmen of banking, telegraph, and all other companies may continue their shareholders on fat dividends, on balances carried to the credit of this and of that account; without a word as to the youthful life which has been, and is being, squandered in the cause of obtaining these "highly gratifying results."

I feel, however, that I must carefully guard myself against putting this issue on any other than purely financial grounds, or I shall materially narrow the circle of those to whom it will be possible to appeal. Let us keep a sharp eye on expenses where mere juniors lives are concerned. I will therefore treat it as a matter of bookkeeping, and enquire—Is the balance to the credit of "Home-coming" true one, or is the accountability in death telegrams, despatch of effects to England, expense, inconvenience, and loss of time in getting out recruits to the devoted staff, been duly carried to the debit side? I cannot help surmising that, after all, it might be cheaper in the end to keep these boys alive than to kill them.

Cannot the experiment be tried? I dare not ask a Santos merchant to close his office for such poor reasons. I have been able to advance; and, as I anxiously note, experience seems to show that such a course is not absolutely imperative, as yet.

But it is really impossible for merchants in Santos, and Rio too, so to arrange that they can take their juniors clerks with them when they run for their lives before sundown, clamouring at the trains for not rushing away fast enough? Special arrangements for conveyance and lodgings would perhaps be called for, and extra expense involved. But is no amelioration possible? Can nothing be done?

In Santos, where "Order and Progress" have barred the gates against Commerce and Prosperity, still beating vainly for admittance, the filth of a thousand delayed vessels has turned the waters of the port, always impure, into a flood of poison. "Order and Progress" as late as December last were scooping up this filth into dredgers, and depositing it, to swell in the sun on the black and unctuous mudbanks which line their sullen river—probably as their idea of a measure of sanitary precaution.

Santos, that type and example of everything that is worst in municipal and all other administration, is more than doomed; it is dead and rotten. It is time to fly from it, even for juniors!

Of any man who, with a full knowledge of the present state of things, after what we have seen and are seeing every day, shall dare continue to keep even one of those gallant uncompromising boys imprisoned in such a charnel house, or even allow him to stay a night in it, he be ever so willing, I leave others to speak according to their judgment.

Whether or no his proceeding might be justifiable on pecuniary grounds—whether or no it be really cheaper to pay for coffins than for beds in hotels—is a matter with which I do not propose to concern myself.

But I have paid of my best and dearest for the right to give my own opinion, and I would tell him that the money he so saves will be blood money; that his fault will be more than negligence, it will be murder; and though he pay not the murderer's penalty he will incur the murderer's guilt. I say the flow of those deadly messages to England, messages such as writing the hearts of tender mothers, and crush the lives out of aged men, can and must be checked, cost what it may; and that he who shall continue to make the vilest of economies at the cost of the suffering and death of those whom especially at a time like this, it is his bounden duty to shield, must, by so doing, brand

himself as a stranger to every manly sentiment, a disgrace to any nation, a traitor to God and to humanity.

I trust, sir, you will consider the importance of this subject a sufficient excuse for the length of my letter, and I remain,

Yours truly,

DONALD MACNICOL.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th announces an epidemic of diphtheria at Rosario.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 26th announces the appointment of Sr. Blas-Vidal as Uruguayan minister to Rio de Janeiro.

—The Uruguayan customs receipts last year amounted to a total of \$8,648,509, of which Montevideo gave \$7,587,172.

—The provincial government of Buenos Aires has voted a tax of five cents on every railway ticket and two cents on every rural tramway ticket issued in that province.

—One of our Argentine exchanges uses so bad a quality of ink that it is necessary to handle it with a pair of tongs to keep one's fingers clean. The editor's friends should present him with a keg of good ink right away.

—The mortality among children during the past week has been enormous and fully justifies the authorities in taking the most rigorous measures to secure safety for the streets and yards. The too case is chiefly diphtheria, and it seems to prove very fatal.—*Argentine News*, Rosario, Feb. 20th.

—We asked Mr. Cleary whether he would come to South America next winter, and, having probably in mind some experiences through which he had passed, he replied that he did not know whether he would do that or find some quiet lunatic asylum where he could take a rest and be quiet.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—We have heard of a kind of blackmailing which is being practised by officials of a certain government department upon commercial houses. These officials ask for and obtain loans for which they give *vales*, but who be to the merchant who should endeavor to enforce payment of one of these *vales*.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The *Argentine News* says that the Rosario municipal burial is simply shocking. "A rickety old cart driven (drawn) by ill-led horses conveys the apologetic to a coffin, which is simply a shell, too small for any ordinary body, and is being leaving in the great majority of the cases to hang out at the end." It is certainly not a creditable exhibition for a people who make so many pretensions to civilization.

—General Casimiro Garcia, who has just been created commandant-general of the entire frontier of the republic, being thereby invested with enormous power, is one of the military officers who signed the so-called decree which deposed the constitutional administration of Dr. Ellauri and established a brutal and unconstitutional military despotism in its place. Comment is superfluous.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 19th.

—The Argentine government has issued a decree to the effect that all importers who solicit the registration of their firms in the custom-house of the republic and who are under judgment or have been sentenced owing to contrabands or custom-house frauds, must deposit a guarantee which will vary between \$10,000 and \$20,000 m/n which will be deposited in the Bank of the Nation to the order of the finance minister.

—Dr. Carlos Rojo, the Argentine sanitary delegate in Rio de Janeiro, has resigned. It appears that he has never made proper reports to the sanitary department of the state of sanitary matters in Rio. Being remonstrated with for this neglect and for general neglect of his duties, he presented his resignation, which was accepted by the board of health, and Dr. Antonio del Viso, Junr., was appointed to replace him, but when the minister of foreign affairs was asked to sanction the resignation and appointment he declined to do so until Dr. Rojo had given his reasons for resigning.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 19th.

—Advices from Entre Rios say that Mr. Adolfo Roth, representative of Baron Hirsch, has purchased recently over 20 leagues of camp in various departments of the province on the Uruguay coast, paying from 55 to \$70,000 per league, he is in treaty for 40 leagues more, and is authorized to purchase up to 100 leagues. 2,000 colonists are expected daily. The land purchased by Mr. Roth for \$70,000 per league, which we mentioned yesterday, is situated in the department of Colon and belonging to Don Antonio Garcia, the extent is 5 leagues, the cattle were also purchased at \$35 m/n per head.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—We are continually coming across distressed immigrants who, meeting with nothing but disappointment at the places whither they had been sent on landing by the immigration commissioners, have found their way back, weary and footsore, to town. It is of no use for these people to apply to the immigration office for further assistance; they are simply turned adrift in unsuitable conditions to apply for work, and the result too frequently is that they sink to the condition of beggars and vagrants, and must make up their minds for ever afterwards to be failures. In our opinion there is a lack of good policy on the part of the immigration department. These people have been brought out at some expense to the government, they are already here, and they are, as a rule, willing to work if suitable work be provided for them.—*Argentine News*, Rosario, February 13.

—The special naval court at Valparaiso, investigating the loss of the *John Elder*, found that there was "a great want of tact and prudence on the part of the captain (Perry) before and after the accident," and decided to suspend him from service for six months. It also suspended the first officer (Poole) for three months, warned the second officer (Burgoin) for neglect of duty, disapproved of the conduct of the chief engineer (McMaster) and found that the crew of the steamer "was not sufficient to properly and safely man the boats." The court was evidently in a very bad humor when that decision was rendered.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The 18th battalion of infantry left Pelotas for Sayao on the 23rd ult.

—The wine product of Caldas is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels.

—Col. Manoel Eufrazio has reached Pará, where he awaits orders from the government.

—Col. Malvino Reis is a candidate for Gen. Quintino's vacant seat in the Senate.

—In Piracicaba there were recorded last year 155 marriages, 620 births and 795 deaths.

—The president of Minas Geraes has sent reinforcements to the police detachment at Campanha.

—In Campinas on the 22nd ult. a storm unroofed several houses, blew down two and caused other damage.

—Dr. Portella and his lieutenant-governor, Dr. Getulio das Neves, are at Oliveira in the state of Minas Geraes.

—The Culto a Sciencia and International colleges at Campinas have closed on account of cases of yellow fever reported in S. Paulo.

—It is said that the state government of Minas Geraes has resolved to comply with the demands of the late revolutionists of Viçosa.

—The chief of police of S. Paulo has asked for the extradition of Francisco Antunes Maciel, otherwise called Dr. Antonio and many other names.

—The president of the state of S. Paulo has made a contract with the Sociedade Promotora de Imigração de S. Paulo for the introduction of 50,000 immigrants.

—There is said to be a scarcity of printing paper in S. Paulo, and it is asserted that, if the supply is not soon increased, some of the papers will be obliged to suspend publication.

—The president of S. Paulo has appointed four secretaries with a salary of 15,000\$ each—total 60,000\$. The planters on the *terra roxa* of the west will have to plant more coffee trees.

—A detachment of the 7th battalion of infantry reached S. Paulo on the 22nd ult. Has Dr. Ferreira Barreto again been sending alarming messages to the president of the state?

—In an interview on the 25th ult. Councillor Silveira Martins said that if it were in his power he would amnesty all the persons implicated in the late revolutionary movement in Rio Grande do Sul, except thieves and murderers.

—The Niterocho tobacco factory of the Companhia Nacional Manufatura de Fumos (owner of the Bonsack patent) was formally inaugurated with a dinner on the 25th ult. The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro was present.

—If you wish to go and live at Itaquí, Rio Grande do Sul, be prepared to pay \$1500 per litre for rice, \$1500 per kilo for white sugar and \$2500 per kilo for coffee. But in compensation you can get a kilo of good juicy beef for 200 reis and a bottle of rich milk for 100 reis.

—The city of Juiz de Fora is infested with bad school-boys. The latest freak of these youngsters is to take possession of a street-car and make it run down declivities at break-neck speed, thus endangering their own lives and those of the other passengers. Will not some enterprising citizen introduce into Juiz de Fora the culture of the quince tree?

COFFEE NOTES

—The *encavadores* of this city have raised the price of coffee bags to \$1500, and double bags to \$2300.

—The *Ceylon Observer* predicts that the export of coffee from Ceylon in 1893 will fall to 70,000 cwt. Tea is steadily crowding the older production out.

—A corrected table of Ceylon exports for 1891 gives the total export of coffee at 86,692 cwt., of which 63,629 cwt. were sent to Great Britain. Ten years ago the total export was 495,304 cwt.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that the S. Pedro branch of the Rio Quero railway will soon be opened to traffic.

—It was reported last week that the director of the Central railway had tendered his resignation.

—On application of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Mr. Joseph Mawson has been appointed to assist in liquidating the Companhia Geral.

—The *Diario Oficial* of the 24th ult. publishes the decree annulling that for leasing the government railways. This decree is dated Dec. 15th and numbered 666.

—The receipts of the Estrada de Ferro Central de Pernambuco were 50,822,995 in January, against 25,534,629 the corresponding month of 1891 and 23,293,370 in January, 1890.

UNIÃO SOROCABANA E ITAUNA.

On the 20th inst. the shareholders of the Sorocabana railway approved of the fusion with the Itauna system, the resulting company to be known as the "União Sorocabana e Itauna."

It was decided to increase the capital from 38,000,000\$ to 70,000,000\$ divided into 350,000 shares, classified as follows:

60,000 shares already issued and fully paid, corresponding to the S. Paulo and Botucatu line, with the Itié and Tatuly branches;

130,000 shares already issued and considered (*sic*) fully paid, corresponding to the extensions from Botucatu to Tibagy, and from Tatuly to Itararé;

60,000 shares to be issued corresponding to the extensions from S. João to Santos; and 100,000 shares to be issued, corresponding to the present capital of the Itauna company and the cost of works to be executed.

The usual preference as to subscription of the new shares is given present holders and 50\$ will

be called up on the new issue on the payment of which the shares will be considered fully paid and entitled to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on 80% until the final completion of the junction between the Sorocabana and Itarana lines and of the extension to Santos, after which the shares will participate with other issues in the profits of the enterprise.

LOCAL NOTES

The family of President Floriano Peixoto left for Barbacena on the 25th ult. The chief of police has issued orders for keeping beggars off the streets. Good! The fare on the Sant' Anna de Marary steamers has been raised from 400 reis to 500 reis. The order for the judicial liquidation of the Companhia Industrial de Roupas has been revoked.

Dr. Macedo Soares, a judge of the Supreme Court, has been instructed by the government to frame electoral regulations.

It is said that the Banco da Republica has compromised with Conde de Leopoldina, whose notes, it is said, have been cancelled.

Dr. Demosthenes da Silveira Lobo has been appointed director-general of the postoffice and took possession of that office on the 25th.

The director of the mint has been authorized by the minister of finance to furnish revenue stamps to the state government of Pernambuco.

The laborers of the Companhia Transporte de Cafe e Mercaderias struck on the 22nd ult. for higher wages, demanding 100 reis per bag of coffee.

The people living on Rua da Luz are losing their fowls every night, because foul marauders lose no opportunity of visiting the hen-roosts on that street.

The celebrated testa de ferro Romão José de Lima has become insane. He was trying to carry the mean actions of too many people on his own conscience.

It is stated that the municipal council, with the approval of the minister of the interior, has decided to open houses for selling articles of prime necessity at cost prices.

The students of the preparatory courses have memorialized the government for the transfer of public examinations to the month of April. The petition has been granted.

José Teles da Rocha Leão has been indicted for forging the name of Barão da Taquara in a contract for the purchase of 3,000 shares of the Banco de Credito Universal.

It is said that the owner of the building occupied by the office of the chief of police on Rua do Lacerda has asked the police to vacate that building at the end of the year.

In this weather it is doubtless wise in conspirators to dispense with the classic cloak; but it seems to us that they would find it more comfortable to conspire in the shade.

The committee appointed to report on the cause of the rise in prices of articles of prime necessity, handed its report to the government on the 23rd ult. It caused no fall in prices, however.

The ground, on Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco, on which the scaffold of Tiradentes was erected, is to be expropriated and a statue of Tiradentes in Carandahy marble is to be placed there.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 27th ult. publishes a leader in favor of calling an extra session of congress for the purpose of enacting the necessary legislation for enabling a presidential election to be held.

Minister Fernando Lobo has revived Saude e Fraternidade in the three departments under his control. But this does not seem to prevent the yellow fever and the conspiracy from continuing to flourish.

The minister of agriculture in a letter of the 25th ult. calls the attention of the inspector of colonization to the abuses committed in the execution of contracts for the introduction of immigrants.

When Pope Lemos walks down Rua do Ovidor how he must rub his hands in glee and rejoice in the prospect of the approaching positivist millennium on seeing bands of conspirators noisily engaged in plotting *de classe*!

The navy department has informed the press that nearly all the naval officers disclaim having signed the violent article against the government purporting to be from 37 of their number. Then who published the article, or is somebody lying?

The municipal council has passed an ordinance rendering obligatory the sale of bread by weight. The fine for violating the ordinance is 30\$, but slight discrepancies in weight will be tolerated. Every species of loaf will be of a fixed weight.

It is stated that the hen-roosts on Rua da Luz are punctually visited every night by the light-fingered gentry. Procrastination may be the thief of time, but it seems that punctuality is at least an accomplice in these deprivations of the least marauders.

On the 26th ult. at 9 o'clock p.m. there was a free fight on Rua do Ovidor, corner of Rua de Gonçalves Dias, and several houses in the vicinity closed their doors. We are authorized to state that this was not the revolution that has been so frequently announced.

It seems singular that thieves, who are supposed to prefer dark streets for their operations, should have visited those hen-roosts on Rua da Luz. Unless we can obtain a little light on the subject, we shall almost lose confidence in the eternal fitness of things.

A few more violent attacks on the wicked Americans, their policy in regard to their weaker neighbors, and their greediness in seizing upon their birthrights, will unquestionably open the hearts—and purse-strings—of Lombard Street, although so short a time ago the "London Jews" were not highly esteemed among the bran-new republicans of Brazil!

According to one of our neighbors, the *Solimões* is going to "suffer" the repairs needed in the Saide dock.

The "superior school of war" has been transferred to the Leopoldina palace, formerly the property of the Duke of Saxe.

It is whispered—somewhat loudly, of course—that the revolution will now take place on March 31. Positively its last appearance!

It is reported that the *Jornal do Brasil* has been sold to a syndicate of bankers for 300,000\$, and that Ruy Barbosa will be its political editor.

With an unexpected provision of impending danger, Lopes Tróvão resigned the position of editor-in-chief of *O Combate* on Saturday last. His place was at once occupied by Pardo Mallet.

Further orders were issued on Saturday for the suppression of all Carnival processions, masks, etc., and as a result the last three days have been as quiet and orderly as any other day. Those who desire a huge Carnival spree must wait until next June for it.

As the commercial treaty with the United States has throttled Brazil, and its clutch must be released, the *Jornal do Brasil* thinks it very undesirable to abolish the Brazilian legation in Madrid. The connection is not perfectly clear, but what is clear in this wicked world?

The court of inquiry that has been investigating the case of Lieut.-Col. Hermes da Fonseca and Capt. Clóvaldo da Fonseca has decided against trying these officers by court-martial. It finds that they did not know of the minister's orders when they wrote to the press!

The *Diario Oficial* of the 25th ult. publishes 14 telegrams received by the government congratulating it on the 1st anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution. These telegrams, says the *Diario*, respond victoriously to the declamation of those who seek to discredit the country and the republic. Hurrah for the *Diario*!

The *Jornal do Commercio* of Sunday last gives currency to a report that Aníbal Faício has been invited to fill an important diplomatic mission to the United States. In view of this gentleman's rabid hostility to the reciprocity treaty and of the recent renewal of attacks on the same, the character of his mission is not difficult to divine.

The steadily decreasing size of the loaves of bread is presumed to be the reason for the recent municipal ordinance requiring sale by weight. There is occasionally a whisper that some scale-maker has had a hand in the business. If the baker is allowed to increase his price, we see no advantage to the consumer in the new ordinance.

It is said that Dr. Agostinho Vidal, who a few days ago was appointed chief of police, is going to resign in order to take his seat in the constituent assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro. It is added that Dr. Bernardino Ferreris, whose proposed appointment some time since caused a ministerial crisis, will again be proposed for the place. Dr. Bernardino is said to be a man of much firmness and resolution.

At the instance of the British minister the *subdelegado* of the 2nd district of Engenho Velho has been called upon for explanations in regard to the brutal treatment of the three young Englishmen whose names, with those of some of the British consuls, were mentioned in the columns. The *subdelegado* says that he could not take any *providencias* because the arrest was made at night. This is absurd. A police official must be considered to be on duty at all hours.

A friend of ours had occasion to see a vendat keeper the other day, and on leaving he asked what they were paying for empty Apollinaris bottles. "One hundred reis, if the labels are left on," said the man. Outside a spectator volunteered the information that the bottles were bringing even more. "But," said our friend, "don't you know that these bottles are to be used for falsified stuff?" "No, senhor," said the man, "they are for a factory that doesn't make a falsified article."

In response to a call by means of bulletins a popular meeting was convened in the Largo S. Francisco de Paula on Saturday evening last. There was a large crowd, some enthusiasts, and more curiosity. Unfortunately, however, there was a joker in the vicinity, who quietly exploded a fire-cracker near by, and the crowd, believing that the soldiers were coming, took flight and ran away as fast as their legs would carry them. In a minute the square was almost entirely deserted.

The *Jornal do Brasil* asks, "When France is raising the duties on our coffee, may we not find in Russia an abundant consumer of our principal staple product?" Why, of course you can, colleague! Russia is just pining for Brazilian coffee, and only awaits its advent to throw its *samaras* into the street and cast tea to the devil. The experience of the exposition organized in Russia some few years ago showed how anxious was the Tartar to consume "our principal product."

On Friday a well-dressed stranger stepped into Cassel's and asked for permission to wash his hands. He had his trouble for his pains; for, although he obtained the permission solicited and availed himself thereof, he did not quit the establishment with clean hands after all. Instead of doing so, he picked up a clock when no one was looking, and left for parts unknown. When a man does a thing like that, we regard him as an arrant hypocrite. It seems evident that the alleged longing for clean hands was a mere pretext and that the man's real object was to—gain time.

Dang the Yankees! They lied to Salvador and made him prevaricate to the champion frigate of the 19th century, Gen. Ruy Barbosa. The c. l. really believed the United States was inclined to lean on the sugar states of the Brazilian republic for a supply of 1,000,000 tons of sugar per annum, and as he saw indefinite advantages for the sugar states he told Salvador to "go in and win." And Salvador went in and won—a house somewhere in the city of New York. But—why did n't the c. l. treat for himself the law on which these reciprocity treaties are based? He would n't have made so absurd a blunder, in that case, as to suppose that Brazil was securing an exclusive privilege for supplying the United States with sugar.

The S. Pedro d'Alcantara theatre has been sold to the Conde de Santa Marinha for 1,000,000\$.

The safe deposit recently constructed by the Banco União Ibero-Americano was formally inaugurated on the 27th ult. It is located on the corner of Rua 10 de Março and Rua do Rosario, and contains a safety vault of steel, about 134 by 13 feet, weighing 184 tons, constructed by the Diebold, Safe and Lock Company of Canton, Ohio, U.S.A. The vault contains 2,300 separate compartments, which will be rented to the public for the deposit of money, valuables and documents.

The postoffice and board of health are at loggerheads over a question of postage. The health authorities require physicians to at once notify the board of all cases of contagious disease. It is generally inconvenient for the doctors to do this in person, so they drop the notification in a letter-box. As these letters are generally without postage stamps, the postoffice delays their delivery and demands double postage, to which the sanitary people object.

DEATH.

SCOTT.—At Campinas, state of São Paulo, on February 18th, TOM, aged 93½ months, only child of Thomas and Nellie Scott, late of Glasgow.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The minister of finance visited the Banco da Republica on the 23rd and again on the 27th ult.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario on the 23rd ult. it was decided to increase the capital of the bank to 20,000,000\$.

Some time ago the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro redeemed 500 state bonds of the total nominal value of 500,000\$. He has now given orders for redeeming 350 more.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 24th ult. publishes the report that the Banco Emissores da Bahia, on desisting from its right to future issues of paper money, will be permitted to replace its gold deposit in the treasury with a deposit of government bonds.

The time fixed for calling in the 100\$ and 500\$ treasury notes of the 5th estampa has been extended to June 30th. A similar measure has been adopted with relation to the 1st issue 500\$ and 100\$ notes of the Banco União de S. Paulo and also with relation to the Banco da Republica issue printed on treasury notes.

The treasury has decided in favor of the Companhia Melhoramentos de S. Paulo in the suit brought against this company by the S. Paulo sub-treasury, which claimed that, in paying taxes on the transfer of the Cayreiras estate, the amount to be paid should be calculated on the basis of 4,000,000\$ and not that of 2,850,000\$ presented by the company. The sum involved in this suit was 72,450\$.

On the 23rd ult. the committee of military officers formed to pay off the internal debt of Brazil held its last session, and determined that the product of the subscriptions amounting to 20,961\$-700 should be employed in the purchase of government bonds, which after cancellation at the Treasury will be filed among the archives of the Club Naval. It is difficult to understand why the promoters of a most absurd idea should wish to preserve the evidences of its utter failure.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, February 29th, 1892. Includes values for Brazilian milreis, gold, and silver, and bank rates for London and other locations.

EXCHANGE.

February 23.—The banks opened at 11 1/2 on London, with the Banco Sul Americano at 1 1/2 for counter business, and 1 1/2 for bill business. The market weakened in the forenoon and bank sterling was reported at 1 1/2 on bankers and 1 1/2 1/2 on bank offices. Repassed bills were reported at 1 1/2 1/2 and commercial sterling at the same rates. The official rates were 1 1/2 on London, 801-802 on Paris and 990-1000 on Hamburg at 90 days. 4200-4240 on New York at sight, with business reports closed with buyers at 20 1/2, sellers at 20 1/2 1/2. Cash buyers at 20 1/2, sellers at 20 1/2 1/2.

February 24.—Holliday. February 25.—The market was higher and firm. The banks opened at 1 1/2 on London, with the Sul Americano at 1 1/2, but in the afternoon the London and Brazilian and the Paris e Rio also posted 1 1/2, which was the rate for business during the day. In repassed bills something was done at 12 and commercial sterling was quoted at 1 1/2 1/2. Repassed bank paper was reported at 1 1/2 1/2 and 1 1/2 1/2. Cash buyers at 20 1/2, sellers at 20 1/2 1/2.

February 26.—The banks were all officially at 1 1/2 on London, and there was apparently a fair amount of business done, but commercial exchange continues very scarce and 1 1/2 was obtainable throughout the day; at this rate repassed bank paper was also reported. The official rates were 1 1/2 on London, 801-802 on Paris and 990-1000 on Hamburg at 90 days. 4200-4240 on New York at sight, with business reports closed with buyers at 20 1/2, sellers at 20 1/2 1/2. Cash buyers at 20 1/2, sellers at 20 1/2 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for February 22 and 23, including various bank and public securities.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for February 24 and 25, including various bank and public securities.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for February 26, including various bank and public securities.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th February, 1892. Coffee.—There was business done all through the past week, but the quantity of available coffee is very moderate and the total sales will probably not exceed 60,000 bags, nearly the whole of which goes to the United States. Receipts are increased by the arrival of the coastwise supply and the other receipts are just about unchanged. The market has been firm and closed on Saturday quiet with the ideas of buyers and sellers somewhat at variance. The great reserve shown by the European markets is causing some comment here, but the explanation is probably to be sought in the accumulation at Santos, where the stock is still over 400,000 bags, in all hands, and the market reported flat. The shipments since our last report have been: United States: 20 New York 11 1/2 str Herculio 22,112 22 do Savel lug 2000 6,513 25 do Amer bk Justine H. Ingersoll 10,000 27 Baltimore Amer bk 2000 13,492 Europe: Feb 20 Hamburg Ger str Detterlo 13,324 20 Mediterranean Frst str Brest 10,395 22 Antwerp Ger str West 815 Portugal do 87 Trieste Austr str Zichy 8,066 24 London Brst str Magalhães 3,244 26 Genoa Ital str Citta di Genova 1,200 27 Hamburg Ger str Rosario 3,317 Elsewhere: Feb 25 Valparaiso Br str Iberia 250 Receipts for the past week were 70,800 bags, against 64,500 bags for the week before and 70,000 bags for the preceding week. Receipts in Santos were about 65,000 bags, for the week. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 181,283 bags in all hands. The market is reported quiet but firm at the following quotations: Type per arroba. Type per arroba. No. 6 16500 No. 8 14700 7 15400 9 14400 which show no changes, nor was any change in the fautas on Saturday; it remains at 99 1/2 per kilogramme.

Table showing vessel loading and loads, including destinations like New York, San Francisco, and other ports.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) with corresponding weights and values.

Imports.

We have had another quiet week and again receipts of most articles are small. Flour has been quiet, but with no receipts quotations are a trifle higher.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 22. CARDIFF—Br ship Lindfield; 216 tons; Hurlbutt; 34 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 22. ROSARIO—Br lug Flash Light; 576 tons; Maloney; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK—Br ship Imberhorne; ballast. BARBADOS—Nor bk Finn; 213 tons; Jansen; ballast.

VESSELS FLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels, their destinations, and loading status. Includes names like Achille, Arctura, Antigua, etc.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's. Monthly Dispatch, dated London, January 25th:

COFFEE.—The year just ended proved to be an eventful one, having seen wide and frequent fluctuations, often quite unexpected, influenced by crop reports, by forward sales, and political affairs in Brazil.

The promise of a very large Brazil yield in 1891—22 even now is not yet realized, although receipts, as shown elsewhere, continue on a liberal scale. There are still five or six weeks of the most critical season of the year to be taken into account before we can look upon estimates of the 1891-92 crop as reliable, but should expectations be realized, there would be the unprecedented fact of two large Brazil crops following one another.

As was expected the stocks on the 1st inst. showed an increase upon those of the previous month, being in Europe about 5,000 tons larger, and in the United States about 5,000 tons, being together 69,000 tons, against 58,000 tons last month and 75,000 tons last year.

Receipts in Brazil up to date amount to 4,500,000 bags, and assuming that the two crops together will amount to 7,500,000 bags, the daily receipts for the remainder of the season would average about 17,000 bags.

Imports, for twelve months: 1889 1890 1891. Holland..... tons 60,213 54,119 56,290

Table showing import statistics for various countries including Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, and France.

SUGAR.—At the beginning of the year there was an improved demand for all descriptions at an advance of fully 6d per cwt. upon beet and nearly as much upon cane, but the market since became weaker, and with occasional slight fluctuations, closes with a fairly steady tone.

Imports during 1891 amounted to 1,377,000 tons, larger than any previous year, and more than 92,000 tons above those in 1890, case showing an increase of 79,000 tons, due chiefly to the larger receipts of Java, which were 415,500 tons, against about 69,000 tons. Of Manilla, they were 50,000 tons, against 28,000 tons, and of British East India 48,000 tons, against 35,000 tons; but of West India the importations showed a decrease of 13,000 tons, being 55,000 tons, against 69,000 tons, and of Peru 21,000 tons, against 30,000 tons, a falling off of 9,000 tons.

Imports, for twelve months: Holland..... tons 1889 1890 1891. France..... 1,390,375 1,358,878 1,382,200

Table showing import statistics for various countries including Holland, France, Great Britain, and the United States.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries for Feb. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes entries for Feb. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 29th, 1892.

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Includes sections for American, Argentine, British, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, and Russian vessels.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 27th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices do gold, 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 Companhia Caramola, Foz de Iguaçu, etc.

SHIPPING.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

BANKS.

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

Shipping.

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

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

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No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 2	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 9	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 18	Tamar	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 21	Thames	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo.

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

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

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Sirius..... March 2nd

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- " Brazil
- " River Plate
- " China, Japan
- " Australia

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" —Vigo..... 500 " 100/000

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ruapehu..... Mar. 13th

Kaikoura..... April 10th

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BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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