

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 12TH, 1892.

NUMBER 15

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)  
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.*  
and the  
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)*  
*Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, for:

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

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

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

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

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

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 41, Rua das Laranjeiras. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Chargé d'affaires ad int.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, 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 at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.  
181, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 11.30 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays: 7.30 p. m.—E. A. TILLV, Pastor.  
Office: 70, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor; 10 to 12 o'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.  
Residence: Rua de Petrópolis, 19.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class on the Holy Scriptures at 1.30 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Kueh's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.  
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 31, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 23. Botafogo. Telephone 1350.  
Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praga General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Albuquerques No. 37. Telephone 1126. 6 m.  
Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 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. 25.  
Dr. A Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marques d'Abraantes.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do 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.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

## FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York  
CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.  
Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.  
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.  
Correspondents of  
**QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.**  
121, RUA DA QUIIANDA.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)  
CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.  
RESERVE FUND . . . . . 50:000\$000  
IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.  
Agents for the:  
Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,  
Aspinall's Enamel, London;  
T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,  
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,  
Godes-lieger Company, London,  
Wm. Corry & Co., Belfast,  
Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,  
Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1º  
Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.  
Address all correspondence to  
**JOSEPH W. MEE,**  
Managing Director.  
CAIXA 186, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## GUILD, MILLER & Co.

STEAM SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
P. O. Box 1154,  
RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 84

## COMPANHIA ECONOMICA, GAZ, AGUA E ESGOTOS.

SÃO PAULO.  
Capital . . . . . 1,000,000\$000  
General Plumbers.  
Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.  
Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.  
Direct Importers from Europe and United States.  
Show rooms and technical offices:  
Rua Direita No. 47  
Warehouse and Work Shops:  
Rua da Conceição No. 40

Technical office and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.  
DIRECTORS:  
JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.  
WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.  
Address correspondence to Caixa 186.  
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## MILLER, GUILD & Co.

80, RUA 15 DE NOVENBRO, SANTOS.  
P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"  
General & Commission Merchants  
Steam Ship Agents  
Tug Boat and Lighter Owners.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,  
and  
CASSELS, KING & Co.  
85, Calle Cangalla, BUENOS AYRES.  
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.  
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.  
Telephone 1135.  
Trains leave Come Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6.20, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1, 4.30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6.30, 9.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.30, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.  
Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Aguas Fervens) at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

## CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants  
Rua Fresca No. 5.  
CAIXA 392, RIO DE JANEIRO.  
Water supplied on short notice.  
MR. R. J. GALLANDER, G.E.  
undertakes to make Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc., and to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.  
67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.  
Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.  
Reorganized 1870.  
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.  
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATIONS,  
DEBITS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES,  
WITH SPECIAL FACILITIES TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.  
SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.  
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.  
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.  
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.  
AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.  
TOURO ROBERTSON, }  
THO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.  
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.  
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.  
(Established, 1831)  
BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Proprietors.  
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.  
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc. All work thoroughly guaranteed.  
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.  
Sole Agents in Brazil:  
Norton, Megaw & Co.  
No. 22, Rua 1º de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,  
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.  
AGENTS FOR  
Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca  
Companhia de Navegação Carioca  
Coasting Steamers.  
The Alliance Insurance Co.  
P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite  
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight  
Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commends itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.  
Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent use. For further information and price, apply to the  
Agents for Brazil:  
Watson, Ritchie & Co.  
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom.  
Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE  
The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 20,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 100,000 Freight Cars.  
This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.  
Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.  
For further particulars apply to their  
Representatives in Brazil:  
Norton Megaw & Co.  
82, Primeiro de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Table with 2 columns: Category (Insurance in force, Assets, Surplus, New business 1891) and Amount (£160,000,000, 27,000,000, 5,000,000, 46,000,000)

Harold Borby,

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 "

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

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.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

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.

Rua de S. Pedro Na. 1-1st floor.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Booksellers.

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

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

Views of Rio and neighbourhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Pisset & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pearl's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

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

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of March 24th, 1851.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1-1st floor.

W. HAWKESWORTH

CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER

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

Office: 89, Rua 1º de Março

CHALK & COONAN, SANTOS AND S. PAULO,

SHIPPING AGENTS & EXCHANGE BROKERS. (P. O. Box 136).

Agents for

Casa Lupton

Banco dos Lavradores

(Seção Commercial).

WATCHMAKER

Valdemar F. Matthiessen, practical chronometer-watchmaker and optician, after for many years working in one of the busiest watch repairing shops here in Rio, now closed, has established himself at

No. 75, Rua Sete de Setembro

and recommends his stocks of

Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Pincenez, etc.

Used to English watches. Repairs carefully and quickly executed.

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 10, 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., J. 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. 551, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £1,500,000 Realized do..... 900,000 Reserve fund..... 750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ← DRAW'S ON:—

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 1857 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

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

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

(Direction der Disconto) Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents. Germany..... Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild (Söhne, Frankfurt a M., N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited London. England..... Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. France..... Heine & Co., Paris. Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents. Spain..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. Belgium..... St. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Banca Generale, branches and correspondents. Italy..... Meunier & Co., Naples. Banco Lisboa & Ayres and correspondents. Portugal..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York. United States..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. Uruguay..... Banco Commercial, do Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Argentine..... Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do. 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.

March 1892

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. JOAO

Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTOVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

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

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

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

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

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

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Succ. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 75, 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:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,000,000 Paid up capital..... 800,000 Reserve fund..... 225,000

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

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

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents: W. R. Cassels & Co.

Rua da Candelaria, 8.

OKELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva 22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

HAUPT & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

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

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

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

Business Signs Engraved

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES, manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior 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

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**Godes-Berger.**—Godes-Berger is an effervescent mineral water which flows from the spring of this name situated near the old castle of Godesberg, opposite the seven mountains of the Rhine. This water is very pure, being absolutely free of organic substances, and is the most agreeable water to drink by itself or mixed with milk or syrups of fruits, wines or spirits. Although not a medicinal water, the use of Godes-Berger is quite beneficial to those who suffer from weakness of nerves, indigestion, gout or rheumatism.

This natural sparkling water is the royal crown table water, supplied to Her Majesty, the Queen of England, under Royal Warrant.

The sole importer and exclusive agent of this famous water in Brazil is Mr. William Kahn, who has established an extensive depot at No. 3 Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco in this city.

Mr. Kahn, besides making a speciality of Godes-Berger, imports also a choice assortment of fine Rhine wines, French liquors, and German delicatessen. He handles a superior quality of Ver-saudet beer, which can not be equalled in this market. It is a pleasure to recommend this shipment as this which sells only the best and purest viands and potables.

**Carlsberg Beer.**—Since its first introduction many years ago, the Carlsberg beer has increased wonderfully in popular favor. This is owing to the fact that it is one of the best brands sold in the Rio de Janeiro market and justly enjoys the reputation of being the best Danish beer made. The great brewery at Copenhagen turns out immense quantities of the amber nectar which finds immediate consumption wherever sent. At Rio de Janeiro, the sole importers, Messrs. Chr. Hecksler & Co., have established a large depot at No. 1 B Rua Theophilo Ottoni, where they serve the continually growing demand for this beer. The Carlsberg was awarded the *grand prix* at the Paris exposition in 1878. Its fine flavor and its entire freedom from deleterious ingredients render it a delightful beverage and recommend it particularly as a desirable drink in this climate. It has been submitted to repeated analyses both in Denmark and Brazil and the results of all these analytic tests agree that the Carlsberg contains not the slightest trace of salicylic acid or any harmful poisons.

**South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau.**—The special object of this Bureau is to promote the introduction of the latest and best inventions and induce those manufacturers and exporters who have hitherto neglected this market to compete for a share of the trade. Advertising is recognized as a necessity among all successful men of business of the present day.

There are many prosperous and wealthy business men in the world who will acknowledge that their success has been due to the right kind of advertising. Everyone knows of some remarkable cases of this kind coming within his own observation. Reference is not needed to the phenomenal prosperity of Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who began business with faith in printer's ink, and whose faith has only strengthened with time.

The object of this Bureau is to enable the manufacturer or his exporter to reach the trade in the most effective way and to secure the most advantageous returns. That this Bureau can be instrumental in serving the extension of trade within the territory of its operations goes without saying.

This Bureau will cover the four republics of Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay. The people of these countries are as alike to the best and latest in all branches of manufactures as in any other part of the world. Printer's ink has been used with enterprise in Argentine, producing excellent results. Splendid results can be obtained in Brazil if similar enterprise is shown. Particularly to-day Brazil is materially in better condition than she ever was. Her immense resources will enable her to be a large buyer. The manufacturer has but to seize this opportunity of securing his share of patronage. Let him herald his goods to the country through its press, the most legitimate and efficient advertising medium. When once he has introduced his goods and has secured their acceptance, it is difficult to dislodge them from the trade. Her new establishments will increase with years. Brazil's prosperity is just beginning; her resources have scarcely begun to be developed. With progressive development and more immigration, each year her exportation will increase and her buying capacity will enlarge.

There is no direction in which you may look but what you will not find that Brazil is on the threshold of expansion. Her coffee plantations are adjusting themselves to the system of free labor and are already giving evidence of increase in numbers and in yield. Her sugar productions can be raised to enormous proportions. Her rubber and cotton are the source of much wealth. There are a thousand and one things of the forest, the field and the farm, which remain to be developed in the near future, which perhaps in themselves alone will not reach large amounts but in the aggregate will assume formidable figures.

Her mineral wealth which her geologists have declared to be limitless, has scarcely been touched. Let out of the question the gold and silver deposits, there are exhaustless iron beds and coal measures to be opened and developed. These alone will give Brazil an impulse that her most sanguine citizens do not realize. Only recently the iron mines of Antonio Pereira, near Ouro Preto in Minas Geraes, passed into the hands of a company which proposes to develop them. The same will be true of the other different departments which will necessitate the development of the transportation systems, and will require the multiplication of railroads in the more thickly settled communities and the building of lines in new territories. The era of prosperity which is dawning will be lasting because this country is vast in extent and limitless in resources.

There is no better field to-day than Brazil to which the manufacturer can turn for the cultivation of trade.

Correspondence solicited. Address all communications to the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 132 Rua do Rosário, 1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro.

## 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.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 12th, 1892.

THERE appears to be an intention of attacking the minister of finance on the ground that he shows no activity in furnishing the money market with remedies, and one of the local journals more than insinuates, that the minister fears criticism, and it declares that whosoever is timid in action, should not accept a post under the executive. This may be a pardonable political move, but it is very far from common sense. Never perhaps in the history of Brazil has it been so necessary to have a man in charge of the Treasury, who was not afraid to do nothing. The slightest contact with the classes most interested in a restoration of Brazilian credit will afford ample evidences that the uneasiness felt by commerce and trade is not caused by what the minister will not do; it arises from an apprehension of what he may do, under the spiteful attacks of political, or perhaps interested opponents.

The economic situation of Brazil resembles the condition of a convalescent from a violent fever. Sr. Afonso Celso introduced into the veins of the Rio market the poison of speculation and Sr. Ruy Barbosa, with his heroic and empyric prescriptions very nearly finished the patient. Barão de Lucena would have completed the destruction of the slight remnant of life Sr. Barbosa had left time sufficed; it did not, however, and Sr. Rodrigues Alves has to fill the rôle of a nurse, whose whole care must be to keep the patient quiet, and await the curative efforts of nature. To our mind a policy of the utmost conservatism will restore a part at least of the credit of Brazil, which has been so cruelly strained. The imprecations of crippled speculators must be disregarded, and their threats despised; the clear duty of the minister is to collect the revenue, and apply it as legally prescribed, and although by this action Sr. Rodrigues Alves may not furnish as many pages to the financial history of Brazil as did his immediate predecessors he will secure the applause of every true Brazilian, and of all those foreigners, who are really interested in the welfare of the country. It is distressing to read some of the recommendations to which the minister is subjected. It will suffice to specify one; that the Treasury borrows money, from those who have become distrustful, upon Treasury bills and hands this to the banks to be employed in helping the money market! This scheme is so ridiculous, that only astonishment can be felt that the author did not perceive it. The Treasury has offered to loan money to any bank that can offer proper security, and that it is to guarantee the funds of capitalists, and become an intermediary between these and embarrassed speculators, really appears to us an idea worthy of Sr. Ruy Barbosa. The minister of finance should, we repeat remain deaf to every appeal that may compromise further the welfare of the country. If there must be a crash, in Heaven's name let it come as quickly as possible! With coffee and rubber alone as assets Brazil need not fear bankruptcy, and the destruction of the parasites created by the Afonso Celsian "wide horizon" policy, and the "adhesion at any price" theory of Sr. Ruy Barbosa would be a positive god-send to Brazil. And after all has been said, and assuming that the schemes and jobs organized and stimulated by the unruly issues of the Banco da Republica and Banco de Credito Popular

disappear, will Brazil be so very much the worse off? Excepting always the gold that was represented by the coffee shipments and which did not flow in this direction, because a part was required for the realized profits of speculators, a part to pay for the imported articles of luxury, and yet a part to meet the withdrawals of capital invested here, we maintain that the position of the country is not sensibly worse, than on November 15th, 1889. Speculators' profits have been remitted, the importation of luxuries has virtually ceased, and investments have been transferred; what then prevents a recovery, if the government will follow our proposal to do nothing whatever?

The outcry raised by some of our native colleagues in regard to the conduct of the police in proposing to arrest the wife and children of the fugitive president of the Geral railway directory, promises to obscure the real issues at stake and to win sympathy for a man who deserves the severest punishment the law permits. The action of the police was certainly irregular and unjustifiable, but that is a question apart. Let the police be punished for their misdoings by all means, but let it not be said that their unwarranted behavior has opened a way for the escape of one of the most unscrupulous and knavish speculators that this country has ever known. There is now no use in trying to conceal the part which this man has taken in that gigantic swindle known as the Companhia Ceral de Estradas de Ferro do Brazil. The ruined fortunes on every side, the discredit which it has brought upon the country and the distress and misery which it has brought upon thousands of individuals, are eloquent witnesses of the havoc which this man and his confederates have brought upon the country. No matter how others have suffered, he has thus far suffered nothing—and if our short-sighted colleagues have their way, he will not even suffer discredit. The history of this man's administration of the Leopoldina railway, and his subsequent management of the Geral system, are known to everyone. His enormous fortune, gained at the expense of the lines under his control, is not the result of the salary paid him, nor of mere business investments. As he and his associates have at last brought an important combination of lines to a state of bankruptcy, it is essential to know how he has gained his wealth and how he has administered the great trust committed to his care. No one can travel over these lines and note the ruin and decay everywhere manifest, without wondering what has become of the revenues which they must have earned. These revenues have certainly not been expended on the permanent way, nor in rolling stock, nor in extensions. On many of the lines the rolling stock has become insufficient, through neglect and lack of repairs, for the ordinary traffic, to the great loss and inconvenience of the interior towns served by them. In fact there is not an interest in the district served, outside of the personal interests of these directors, which has not suffered heavily through their dishonest administration. If they are innocent, they should not have taken to flight. As they have resolved upon flight, therefore, the presumption is that they can not meet the charges. By all means, then, let them be arrested and punished. If Brazil is ever to recover her lost prestige and credit, it must be through the prosecution of her criminals, instead of their protection.

It is to be fervently hoped that the prompt action of the government in retiring the generals and admirals that presented the document, of which we print a translation elsewhere, to Vice-president Peixoto will give the people of Brazil a season of quiet. Since the revolt at Fort Santa Cruz the situation of business interests has been almost intolerable. The wildest rumors were scattered abroad, and even when these were received with incredulity, the very doubters were rendered more or less nervous; for there was no certainty that some basis, however slight, did not exist for the disturbing reports. It was a general belief that the Santa Cruz fiasco was inspired by men of much higher social and official position, than the miserable convicts and suborned soldiers who are the victims of the failure of the attempt at creating a revolution, and the unwillingness, or inability of the government, to punish the instigators of the revolt was calculated to inspire a doubt as to its strength. This doubt

has been, we think, dispelled by the energetic action taken in retiring to private life the officers, who signed the intimation—for it was nothing less—to Vice-president Peixoto. We think that the government has dispelled the doubt as to its stability principally because it appears almost certain that the subaltern officers of the army have become convinced that they have been made cats'-paws by their superiors, and are now inclined to join the civilian element in the preservation of order. There can be no disguising the fact that the military element in Brazil, by the revolution of 1889, ousted the "doctors", who had for so many years predominated in Brazilian politics. Whether a man of the sword can properly direct a republic is not the question; the men of the sword are certainly the strongest element at present in Brazil, and if they have decided to have a civilian at the head of the government, a civilian will be elected president. If the toga secures predominance over the sword, as appears quite possible at present, for the Brazilians are notably reactionary, there will certainly be more confidence inspired abroad in the direction of affairs here; but at the same time, we fear it is quite too early to expect that the "armed forces", as they are termed here, will forget how completely they were masters of the situation for nearly three years, or that turbulent and ambitious officers will consent to quietly assume their proper position in a republic; that of defenders of the national honor, and of internal peace, and order. Whatever is to be the result of the action taken by Vice-president Peixoto, there can be no doubt that he had secured a sufficient support before acting, and he is now in a position to submit to the approaching Congress two valuable services; the suppression of the Santa Cruz revolt, and the suffocation of something very like a *pronunciamento*.

## THE GENERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The following translations explain themselves. The generals did not deliver their intimation by the person of one of the signers, but secured an unsuspecting friend to hand Vice-president Peixoto a sealed envelope, that is supposed to have contained the document, which reads as follows:

"Most Excellent Sr. Marshal Vice-president of the Republic:—The undersigned general officers of the army and navy, not wishing, by their silence, to participate in the moral responsibility for the present disorganization in various states, due to the undue (*sic*) intervention of the armed force in deposing the respective governors, from which has resulted the death of innumerable citizens, the planting of terror, doubt, and mourning in the hearts of families, appeal to you, Marshal, to terminate so lamentable a situation.

If such a state of general disorganization in the country shall longer continue, the work of November 15th, 1889, will be converted into the most complete anarchy.

And the undersigned, believing as they do, that only by the election of the president of the Republic, realized at once, as is determined by the federal constitution and the electoral law, realized, however, with freedom, without the pressure of the armed force, can there be promptly re-established confidence, quiet and tranquillity in the Brazilian brotherhood, and as well the credit of the Republic abroad, all so shaken to-day, they hope and expect that in this sense you will give the necessary orders, and that you will not hesitate in adding this important civic service to the many which upon the battlefield you lent to this country.

Federal Capital, March 31st, 1892.

To this document, which is supposed to have been delivered to the Vice-president on the 6th inst., he replied with the following manifesto:

## TO THE NATION.

The government was yesterday surprised by a manifesto addressed to it and published in several organs of the press of this capital, with the signatures of thirteen general officers of the army and navy, condemning the deposition of governors who had accepted with applause or acquiescence the coup d'état of Nov. 3rd. The deposition of those governors, they assert, was accomplished by means of federal troops, spreading terror, mourning and death among many Brazilian households, and they appeal to the Vice-president to cause a presidential election to be held as soon as possible in conformity with the Constitution, which they, as if clothed with supreme authority, assume the right of interpreting.

It is not without regret that the government now addresses the nation, which, at this moment full of doubt and uncertainty, will certainly have already condemned the action of those who, having been raised to high rank for the purpose of cherishing and defending the honor of our country, the integrity of its territory and internal order are, however, by their improper conduct, the first to encourage disorder in the country and to discredit the nation abroad, producing the mistaken impression that the Brazilian Republic has entered into the wretched phase of *pronunciamentos* and has reached the point of utter ruin.

Nothing, fellow-citizens, I assure you upon my honor as a soldier, nothing has been done by my government, which has governed the country with the utmost honesty, which has respected all rights, guaranteed the fullest measure of freedom of conscience and of the press, observed scrupulously the dictates of justice in all motions and, as far as the resources at its disposal permit, bestowed the most careful attention upon the critical situation of trade and of the laboring classes; nothing, I repeat, have I done to warrant such an extraordinary step.

Several of these old comrades were earnest partisans of the *coup d'etat*, while others, until recently in perfect accord with the government, now proceed to censure it and to charge it with acts which it has not committed and which are merely the logical consequence of the revolution of Nov. 23rd. All of them, however, display an improper spirit of insubordination and seek to inaugurate anarchy at this critical moment of the organization of our country and consolidation of republican institutions; for no power has been delegated to them by popular sovereignty, which, together with the law, is the sole object of our respect and obedience, to settle questions which belong exclusively to the branches of government established by our constitutional charter.

Aware of the enormous responsibility that rests upon my shoulders, I conceive that it is my duty to find a remedy for such an abnormal state of affairs; I even believe that I must momentarily abandon that spirit of indulgent toleration that has been the rule of my government.

Convinced that it is necessary to show that order is a reality, the government will be able to maintain—within the law, from which it will never depart, and within those extraordinary powers which the patriotic national Congress conferred upon it at a critical moment, when perversity and anarchy crept through prison walls to profit by the misfortunes of wretched convicts—the prestige of its authority, the honor of the Republic and the credit of this free and worthy people, confiding, as it does, in the patriotism of the whole of the army and navy, relying on the support of the conservative classes whose important interests cannot be left exposed to vicissitudes of chance, assured of the confidence of all citizens who prize their country and their honor.

Wishing to govern tranquilly to every bosom, confidence to trade, security to all legitimate interests, putting an end to the machinations of those who take advantage of the credulity of some and the timidity of others, with great detriment to order and to the consolidation of the republic, the government resolves to resort to the measures embodied in the decrees herewith issued.

Federal Capital, April 7th, 1892.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

The decrees referred to retire the officers who signed the intimation.

**COMMUNICATED THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TARIFF.**

When any requisite information on commercial affairs was desired by the government, the Associação Commercial was usually addressed, and whilst astonished, we are not surprised, at the minister of finance now avoiding that body and communicating directly with merchants.

The communication referred to, reads as follows:

"Sir,—The budget law which governs the present year created an additional tax of 50% on imported articles excepting codfish, certain dried fish, jerked-beef, beans, Indian corn, rice, and common or cooking vinegar, and 60% on wines, beer, alcoholic drinks and liquors, cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods. It also created an additional 10% on the *expediente* fee of duty free articles, wharfage (*capatazias*), warehouse rent, dock and light dues. Congress in voting the additional taxes desired to create a compensation for the difference caused by the suppression of the payment of duties in gold.

The receipts at the custom-houses have not diminished, but many are persuaded that as the year advances, the falling-off in revenue will be felt to a greater or less extent.

The reason given for this possible diminution in the revenue is the excessive duties, which are considered burdensome, and the considerable fall in the exchange, it being affirmed that importers have considerably reduced their supply of goods, and the extent of orders for those which they usually procure in producing markets.

Desiring to provide myself with reliable information on this matter, for the purpose of submitting the same to Congress on its first reunion, I consider it opportune to invite your opinion thereon, hoping, from your patriotism you will not refuse to place it before me.

By the operations of your firm and the relations you have with this market and those abroad, you are certainly enabled to inform me on the following points:

1st—Will the revenue of the custom-houses, and principally that of this city suffer any diminution during the current year compared with that of the previous year?

2nd—In the affirmative case can this diminution be attributed to the burdensome duties on imported goods?

3rd—Would it be advantageous to reduce the additional tax of 50% to 60% created by the law now in force, or would it be preferable to restore the payment of duties in gold entirely or in part?

Thanking you for the favor of a reply, I am, etc."

Unfortunately like requests, on former occasions by other ministers, have often times been abused, and we understand there are examples, where particulars unrestrainedly communicated by merchants have been made use of, to their detriment, by the authorities. Believing, however, in the sincerity of the present minister of finance, we consider there should be no hesitation on the part of those interested in communicating the desired information on the points submitted.

If our opinion were asked on the matter we should reply that the revenue is hardly likely to

suffer any diminution this year, but it must not be forgotten that so far as Rio is concerned, the import trade of Santos, owing to the demoralized state of the port, has to a great extent been transferred here; so that, if on the one hand, the revenue receipts may appear to be maintained at Rio, on the other they must have suffered a reduction in Santos.

It is asked, whether in the event of a diminution the fact could be attributed to the burdensome duties on imported articles. We certainly think it could, and we believe that when the beneficial results, to the inhabitants of the interior, from the reckless speculation in lands, etc., during the "boom" as well as the abundant present coffee crop, have been fully availed of, there will be a tendency to curtail expenditure, which will naturally limit the demand for imported articles now so enhanced in cost by heavy duties and low exchange.

The local demand was probably never so depressed and paralyzed as it is just now, and it is simply by reason of the requirements of the interior that a fair amount of business continues to be done here.

With regard to the convenience of reducing the additional tax of 50 to 60% or the restoration of the payment of duty in gold, entirely or in part, we consider that the question, would be better answered by suggesting an entire reform of the tariff.

Many cheap imported articles, amongst which may be mentioned, more specially, such goods as grey domestics, etc., which are a necessity to the working and poorer population, are handicapped by excessive duties imposed in protection of some so called native companies, which are not able to satisfy anything like the demand prevailing, most of them to-day being unwilling to accept any further orders for delivery this year.

We consider the pursuance of this policy by the government is the greatest possible mistake. It certainly permits a few companies to realize, for their products, high prices (though even these are not paying ones as special assistance is now required from the government), but what loss results to the country in general by the hindrance to immigration, as whilst the first necessities of life are only obtainable at excessively high prices, there can be no attraction to the laboring man, the true element for the future well being of this country,

By an influx of labor only will the country be developed, and a reliable idea formed of its resources; when this is attained, by all means let everything then be done with proper judgment to protect native industries, which are now in many cases real stumbling blocks to the progress of the country.

We do not believe any reform of the tariff, which would reduce the duty on articles required by the working population, would result unfavorably to the Treasury, for the increased demand would fully compensate for the difference in duty on a smaller quantity.

The additional tax should certainly be reduced, and as to the restoration of the payment of duty in gold we consider it would be good policy to do so to the extent of the government's requirements abroad, which under ordinary calculations would be fully ensured by the payment of 50% in gold.

We would also recommend in the event of a return to gold payments that instead of following the old practice, the Treasury should apply a weekly standard of the value of a sovereign in the same manner as is the *pasta* established on coffee, so that a value given on Saturday, or Monday, would apply to the following week's payments, it being understood that importers if they found it desirable instead of importing the gold themselves, could purchase the amount of gold required at the standard price at the Treasury, or pay the equivalent to the custom-house in currency.

No loss need accrue to the government on the transaction, as an approximate amount of bills could be secured at the time to cover the week's operations, or as might happen, when the exchange market is sensitive a delay might be advisable, which the government would be better able to risk than private firms.

To define more clearly the payment of duty under the foregoing conditions, we take the present tariff producing say 1,000,000 add 50% extra (which we hope to see reduced), say 1,500,000 total amount payable, which would be collected on the basis of 50% paper and 50% gold, or representing 750,000 in paper and the remaining equivalent in gold, or 750,000, say at 12d exchange, or 20,000 per sovereign, £37.10.0.

A well arranged plan carefully worked on these ideas would, we think, be beneficial to the Treasury and the merchants, and should prove effectual in checking the speculative movements of exchange, which has proved so ruinous to both parties during the past two or three years.

**SEDITION, OR FARCE?**

On Sunday, the 10th inst., what is dignified with the name of a sedition, but from the miserable fiasco resulting might more properly be described as a farce, disturbed a part of the city, and enabled the government to again show its strength. The fact that Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca had returned,

restored to health, was availed of to organize a manifestation in his honor, and on the evening of the 10th a band of music of one of the battalions in garrison, and lent by the minister of war, was formed in the Largo da Lapa and marched to Gen. Deodoro's residence in Botafogo. The general pleaded ill-health and did not appear, but a deputy from Bahia, Sr. Seabra, made a violent attack on Vice-President Peixoto, and invited the people to accompany him, with their leaders, to the 7th Infantry battalion, in barracks on Santo Antonio hill, and proceed to depose the present government in favor of Gen. Deodoro.

This invitation appears to have been accepted, but the 7th battalion declined their invitation—if it was ever presented to them—so the crowd proceeded to the offices of the *Combate*, a newspaper that has made itself very conspicuous in attacking the present government in most intemperate language. After saluting the journal in question, the mob—some 500 persons it is said—proceeded to the Campo Sant'Anna, where it was met by a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, quite prepared to give it a warm reception, and there and then dissolved.

Vice-President Peixoto, learning of his threatened deposition, came to the Itamaraty palace from his private residence at Piedade, ordered the palace to be illuminated, and with his ministers, who had already taken the necessary steps as to the military precautions, awaited his fate.

At half-past 10 p.m. the Vice-President left the palace and proceeded to review the troops under arms, composed of the 10th, 23rd and 24th Infantry battalions, the 9th Cavalry and two *metralleuses*, and was received with great enthusiasm. Later, it is said against the Vice-President's wishes, martial law was declared for 72 hours, the government declaring that the secrecy of correspondence, freedom of the press and free transit were guaranteed.

Numerous arrests have been made; among those in custody are Deputy Seabra, Sr. Pardal Mallet, editor of *O Combate* and José do Patrocínio, editor of the *Cidade do Rio*, Manoel Soares Lavrador, Severiano da Fonseca (nephew of Gen. Deodoro, afterwards released), Chimaco Barbosa, Dr. Campos da Paz, Thaumaturgo de Azevedo, the lately deposed governor of Amazonas, Dr. Dermeval da Fonseca, of the *Gazeta de Notícias*, and Olavo Billac, of the staff of the *Combate*. Other arrests are expected, and the police have discovered hidden arms in various sections of the city. A Lieut.-Col. Mello Barreto, one of the deputies from Rio Grande do Sul, who had been one of the procession to salute Gen. Deodoro, in passing by the troops, when under orderly advice to the soldiers, and was violently assaulted, only the intervention of the Vice-President saving the mutineer's life. He was sent under arrest on board the ironclad *Aquidaban*.

There has been no violence so far, and the streets are being patrolled by both police and regular troops. The 11th the arrests continued and Sr. Matta Machado, a deputy and lately a prominent member of the financial clique, Amaro Bezerra, a senator, Conde de Leopoldina, and many others are in custody.

It has been decided to banish a number of the prisoners, and a sinner is to leave to-morrow, escorted by the ironclad *Aquidaban*, conveying the banished men to the military settlement of Macapá, near Pará.

**PROVINCIAL NOTES**

—At Pelotas sugar is selling for 1\$ a kilo and coffee for 2\$.

—The new constitution of Paraná was promulgated on the 7th inst.

—The new constitution of Rio Grande do Norte was promulgated on the 8th inst.

—Beef is selling at 900 reis per kilo in Santos and 1\$500 per kilo at Franca in S. Paulo.

—The election for president of the state of Minas Geraes will be held on the 30th prox.

—The legislative sessions of the S. Paulo and Bahia legislatures were formally opened on the 7th.

—There was fighting in Bahia on the 5th inst. between soldiers and marines. It is stated that many persons were wounded.

—The Pernambuco Chamber of Deputies on the 8th inst. voted a motion congratulating Gen. Floriano Peixoto on having saved the republic.

—The conduct of the government of S. Paulo in confining the political prisoners in the infirmary of the common prison, which is said to be in a very filthy state, has excited much indignation.

—In the S. Paulo Chamber of Deputies on the 8th inst. a motion to censure the government of Gen. Floriano Peixoto was rejected, no one voting for it but its author, Deputy Paula Novaes.

—Late advices from Bahia are hopeful. The rains that fell in the middle of March restored confidence to the farmers, and the emigration to S. Paulo and Minas Geraes was decreasing.

—The president of Minas Geraes has annulled the contract with Dr. Joaquim Machado Fagundes de Mello and Dr. Manoel Caetano da Silva Lara for the introduction of 25,000 immigrants into that state.

—On the 7th inst. the legislature of Pernambuco, by a vote of 32 to 3, elected governor of the state the government's candidate Congressman Barbosa Lima. Dr. Ambrósio Machado was elected lieutenant-governor.

—It is stated that Dr. Cerqueira Cezar will send to the state legislature his resignation of the office of governor of the state of S. Paulo and ask it to elect his successor. It is thought that Dr. Bernardino de Campos will be elected.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 9th publishes a telegram from S. Paulo stating that the court of appeals has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the political prisoners, but that the chief of police refuses to obey the order of the court.

—Our old friend—and a most admired one—Martins Junior is just laying himself out in Pernambuco. We presume he pays for his own telegrams, but even were this not the case, we tremble with emotion at the effect Isidoro has upon the Pernambucanos.

—The Niterohy police force has been making itself notorious lately by disorderly conduct. If the public really wants to put an end to the abuse, they have the power in their own hands. Surely there are enough civilians in Niterohy to overpower these rowdies and give them a good flogging.

—The director of the penal settlement on the island of Fernando de Noronha has been deposed by the garrison. A steamer with the deposed director and all of his employes on board reached Pernambuco on the 4th. The alleged cause of the deposition of the director was his remissness in supplying the garrison with provisions.

—At a caucus of Minas Geraes political "sachems," presided over by Gen. Cesario Alvim, and held at Ouro Preto on the 9th, it was decided to offer no candidates for the vacancies in Congress, but to allow every candidate to fight—or scratch—for himself. We commend Gen. Alvim's caucus, for if Brazilian politicians had to rely on the popular vote for election, their number would become sensibly reduced.

—On the 14th inst. an opposition meeting was held at the house of Dr. Augusto de Queiroz in S. Paulo and the following gentlemen were chosen candidates for Congress in the election to be held on the 27th inst.:—For senator, Dr. Rangel Pestana; for deputies, Dr. Augusto de Queiroz, Dr. Rodolpho Miranda and Barão de Rezende. The *Fitzgerald* says that the police attempted to prevent the meeting from being held.

—According to a Paraná journal there arrived in that state during 1891 about 2,000 families, or 8,581 individuals, of immigrants principally Poles. Only about 2,500 were "localized" on public lands, but the others seem to have found employment, or "squatted." These immigrants cost for food, medical treatment, funerals (*sic*), implements, etc., 304,448,816, in 31\$776 per capita. Whether the state of Paraná, or the whole body of Brazilian tax-payers paid this money is not stated.

—The beer drinkers of S. Paulo "struck" against an advance of 100 reis per *chopp* of their drink, and all took to drinking water! The beer-men "acknowledged the corn," and put the price back to 200 reis. It was not a bad idea; but we doubt its efficacy, for drinkers of beer are not consumers of water—except when quassia is added to make it bitter—and if the sellers of the extract of quassia had shown more firmness they would have had the consumers at their mercy within a very short time.

**RAILROAD NOTES**

—The supreme court has refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the directors of the Companhia Geral.

—The minister of finance has been asked for a credit of £100,000 in London for the purchase and shipment of 100,000 tons of coal for the Central Brazil railway.

—The public is now complaining that the Central has not received any freight from Uberaba and Goyaz since December last, which is causing great embarrassments in those distant localities.

—A warrant had been issued for the arrest of the directors of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro. They all fled, but it is reported this morning that Sr. Mello Barreto, the president, had been captured at Cantagallo.

—The minister of agriculture wrote on the 7th inst. to the minister of justice asking him to prevent the Leopoldina extension from Itabora to Jataibá, Macabé Central, Carangá, Santo Eduardo and Cachoeria de Itapemirim and Barão de Araruama railways from being included in the list of assets of the Companhia Geral. These roads, says the minister, enjoy certain favors from the government and are subject to certain obligations, and cannot pass from the hands of their present owners without the government's consent.

—A car-load of flour for Nova Friburgo was sometime since dispatched on the Cantagallo line for that place, but failed to reach its destination. When the Friburgo bakers had exhausted their stocks and a bread famine was imminent they sent down the line and found out that their flour had been stopped at Cachoeria, at the foot of the *serra*, because of a lack of locomotives to haul it up the mountain section. To escape the consequences of a bread famine in a town full of summer visitors, they had to re-dispatch a part of the cargo as "baggage," thus paying two rates for their goods over a part of the road. This is a fine instance of the state of things on Brazilian railways at this moment.

—The *Illustrated Magazine* gives the following interesting particulars in regard to the London and North-Western Railway:—The following items of information show at a glance the great magnitude of this commercial undertaking. Capital, £101,000,000; revenue per annum, £11,580,000; expenditure per annum, £6,229,000; number of persons employed by company, 60,000; number of persons employed in locomotive department, 18,000; miles hauled on, 2,700; engines owned, 2,620; carriages owned, 6,000; wagons owned, 57,000; carts, 3,500; horses, 3,500; steamships, 20; passengers carried annually, 63,000,000; weight of tickets issued annually, 65,000 tons; tons of goods and minerals carried annually, 37,500,000; number of stations, 800; signal cabins, 11; signal towers in use, 32,000; signal lamps lighted every night, 17,000; value of work done at Crewe for various departments, £650,000; mileage per annum, 61,417,483; fuel consumed, 1,129,612 tons; water used, 8,416,000 tons; number of special trains run—passengers, 56,000; goods, 155,000. Crewe provides for the whole line. All the signal levers in the locomotive department are under the locomotive superintendent; of these about 10,000 are drivers, firemen, cleaners, and mechanics at the various steam sheds on the line.

LOCAL NOTES

The house in which Gen. Benjamin Constant died was sold to the government for 100,000\$.

The police have resolved to raid the vagabonds and capangas again. It is a good purpose, surely; but why are these orders not made permanent?

The editor-in-chief of our morning contemporary, the *Journal do Rio*, is making public addresses on "house rents." It is a very interesting subject, surely!

We regret to hear of the illness with malarial fever of our popular American vice-consul general, Mr. Claudius Dockery, but it is gratifying to announce that he is now out of danger.

Thirteen general officers all turned out upon this cold, cold world in one day! Gracious heavens! What can they do to keep from starving? Why not start an agricultural reformatory for them and set them to planting potatoes?

It is a curious fact that we are rapidly drifting into a state where the immigrant is the only man to work. How a few thousand foreigners are to support a few millions of native politicians, however, is a problem we cannot solve.

It is an amusing circumstance that the 6th delegate of police has been looking for Dr. Mello Barreto down in Jacarépagua. It does not seem to have occurred to the police that the fugitives could command a special train to take them up into Minas Geraes.

The *Journal do Commercio* hears from Paris that Dr. Ande Rebouças, the well-known engineer and professor of the Polytechnic school here, who abandoned his country to accompany the late Emperor to Europe, has gone to Mozambique, under contract with an English company.

The inspector-general of hygiene, Dr. Bento Gonçalves Cruz, has issued a circular to his assistants instructing them to employ vaccination, such as removal of patients and disinfection, in cases of small-pox, to prevent the spread of that disease during the cool season.

The "close season" having expired for the opening of the street pavements, the minister of agriculture has advised the interior department that it is desirable to use the greatest dispatch in continuing the work of constructing new drains and sewers, so that the City Improvements Company may be able to complete them before the next hot season.

The minister of war has sent to the adjutant-general of the army all the documents relating to the mutiny at the fortresses of Santa Cruz and Lage, and has instructed him to appoint a court of enquiry, of which Capt. Joaquim Cardoso Pereira de Mello, of the navy, will be a member, for the purpose of deciding whether anyone implicated in that mutiny shall be tried by court-martial.

On Saturday last Vice-Admiral Eduardo Wandenkolck published a card in the daily papers declaring the decree illegal which placed him on the "retired" list and announcing his intention to still consider himself a vice-admiral. This looks very much like a challenge. It will do the citizen very little good, however, to retain his rank if he has no command and can draw no pay. Perhaps the empty honor claimed will not be worth contesting.

According to the daily mortality reports there were 1,408 deaths from yellow fever in this city during the month of March, an average of 45 a day. There are good reasons for believing, however, that the mortality was much greater, the authorities concealing the truth to prevent a panic. This total does not include the deaths at the Jurujuba hospital, to which sailors and poor people are sent, which would increase the average by about 20 a day.

According to the *Journal do Brasil*, an engineer, whose nationality is not given, prophesies that when the Chicago exposition is established the whole "row of bricks" will drop into the lake Michigan. This pleasant engineer says Chicago is built on a crust of earth incapable of sustaining the weight of the exposition buildings. Now, if it is a well-known fact that Chicago people have the largest feet in the world, and if the crust of earth can hold those "tootiescum" up, there is no fear for the exposition.

That matter of the shipment of the 50,000 bags of salt has been explained. It appears that Engineer Diogo de Vasconcellos went to President Floriano Peixoto and told him that the people of Minas Geraes were suffering greatly for want of salt. The president advised him to see the minister of agriculture and gave him a card introducing him to that functionary. The engineer called at the department and, in the absence of the minister, obtained from the latter's secretary an order to the director of the Central Railway for shipping without delay the 50,000 bags of salt. After learning how he had been deceived, says the *Diario Official*, the president gave orders to the immediate shipment of all the salt delivered at that station for Minas Geraes, thus thwarting the plan of the speculator who had deceived him.

A judicial order for the arrest of the directors of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro do Brazil, of which Dr. Antonio Paulo de Mello Barreto is president, was issued on the 6th inst. When the police went to execute the warrant, it was found that the bird had flown. The police, with the extraordinary sense of justice which usually characterizes that force, then proposed to arrest the fugitive's wife and children as hostages, with the purpose was finally abandoned. The fugitive president escaped by concealing himself in the house of some friend in Niteroi, and then to some place in the interior by means of a special train over the Cantagallo line the next morning. He was recognized by an acquaintance in Nova Friburgo as he passed through that town about 10 o'clock the next day. His train delayed there only a moment, and then went on to Conselheiro Lafontes station (Sumidouro line junction) where another special train from Nova Friburgo carried his breakfast. It is believed that the other directors accompanied him.

Dr. Candido Barata Ribeiro has been appointed president of the municipal council.

The *Figaro* and *Combate* ask for the arrest of the English directors of the Companhia Geral. The *promotor publico* has also applied for this arrest.

Pedro Alvares Cabral, who discovered Brazil in 1500, was arrested here the other day for stealing a tin of lard.

The minister of the interior has asked for a copy of all the contracts made by the municipal council since Nov. 15th, 1889.

Rear-Admiral Saundhan da Gama has been appointed director of the naval school and Rear-Admiral Carneiro da Rocha inspector of the navy yard.

We see from a local journal that the academical battalion has "mortgaged its heart" to Vice-president Peixoto. Now general, don't "spout" the security!

On the 11th inst the *Journal do Brasil* announced that it had passed into the hands of the president Peixoto, and that Dr. Ulysses Vianna had assumed the post of chief-editor.

Gen. Eneas Galvao, Tadeu Neiva and Conrado Niemeyer have been appointed councillors of war; vice-gens. Candido Costa, Almeida Barreto and Antonio Maria Coelho, dismissed.

The municipal authorities of Petropolis appeal to the carriage owners of that city to pay the tax on their chariots. The authorities say the period for settling has been twice extended.

On the 9th inst. our colleague, *O Jornal do Brasil*, completed its first year. It is a strong, healthy yearling, and although we do not quite understand the application, we venture to say "*Journal do Brasil, Away!*"

The microbes are always with us. The rains have driven away the *cryptogamus exaguetus* (we are not sure that the names are correct) of Dr. Freire, and now the health authorities are threatening us with small pox!

The minister of justice has dug up that old *aviso*, of June 30th last year, about hanging on the foot-boards of the tramscars, etc., etc. We don't mind a fresh corpse very much, but these old fossils of *aviso* do not smell like *altar of roses*.

In the opinion of Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, procurador seccional da republica, Domingos Helodoro committed no crime in tearing down and breaking the images at the jury-room, "since the presence of Christ in the jury-room is contrary to the Constitution."

On the 8th inst. an old negress died in a house on the Rua Senador Vergueiro, who was supposed to be a pauper, but the police unearthed from among her belongings a valuable gold chain with trinkets attached, a gold crucifix and 1,200\$ in money.

The military club met on the 7th and voted a motion expressing disapproval of the communication addressed to Gen. Floriano Peixoto by 13 officers of the army and navy. It also resolved to expel from the club such of those officers as belong to it.

Curiosity is felt as to what the government of S. Paulo will do with Sr. Miranda Azevedo, who conspired with the students in the S. Paulo college. So volatile a character, it appears to us, requires an hermetically sealed casket.

The commission appointed by the government for inquiring into the expediency of granting official aid to industrial enterprises in the present commercial and financial crisis, began its labors on the 8th inst. under the presidency of Councillor Paulo de Souza.

Eighteen officers of the 9th regiment of cavalry have expressed regret that the thirteen officers of the army and navy should have addressed their communication to Gen. Floriano Peixoto. They add that discipline prevents them from censuring the conduct of those officers.

The usual adhesions to the government are coming in, *apropos* of the 13 generals and admirals. Such adhesion is nothing to the adhesiveness of the Brazilians, and we suggest that the director of the Mint saves the money expended in gum for his stamps, for it appears unnecessary where everything adheres.

Sr. Collatino Marques de Souza wants coolies for the state of Rio de Janeiro. He endorses the statement that the freedmen will never work as hard as they should, and in coolies Sr. Collatino sees the salvation of Brazil. As Visconde de Taunay is quite as determined that coolies will reduce his country to misery, we suppose a war is imminent.

On the 7th the minister of agriculture notified his colleague of justice that, as the government had not consented to the fusion of the Central de Machadé, Carangola, Santo Eduardo to Cachoero de Tapemirim and Barão de Ararumá railways with the Geral, and as these companies enjoy an interest guarantee of the general government, steps should be taken to prevent these companies being thrown into the bankrupt estate of the Geral. On the 8th the minister of justice ordered the Attorney-General to take the necessary steps in the matter.

The officers who signed the manifesto and have been retired, or seconded, are: Marshal José de Almeida Barreto; Major-generals Antonio Maria Coelho, Candido Costa and José Clarindo de Queiroz; Brigadier-generals José de Caceres Aguiar Lima and João Nepomuceno de Medeiros Mellet; Brevet Brigadier-general João Luiz de Andrade Vasconcellos and Brigadier-general Dr. João Severiano da Fonseca, inspector of the sanitary service; Vice-admiral Eduardo Wandenkolck and Rear-admirals José Marques Guimarães and Dionysio Manhães Barreto. All of these are retired. Brigadier-general João José de Brance and Manoel Ricardo da Cunha Couto were placed on the second list.

In the month of March there arrived at this port 4,646 immigrants.

Mr. Szalmáry Hilary has taken charge of the Austrian-Hungarian consulate here.

Two of the directors of the Geral have resigned. We think that it is about the height of absurdity, when a warrant of arrest hangs over them.

It is curious morality that induces a man, who wants to smoke less, to leave his cigarettes and matches in his office, and then borrow both from his unsuspecting friends.

It is stated on good authority that the ministers of justice and of agriculture will organize a law for regulating agricultural labor—that is for restricting vagabondage. *Ter para cret!*

Comde de Leopoldina has been removed from the command of the 2nd regiment of cavalry of the national guard of this city. The cause of this removal is the violation of Art. 72 of the constitution by the count.

So strong is the sentiment that they must "adhere" to something, that municipal chambers in the interior are telegraphing their adhesion to the popular movement here against the outrage on the image of Christ at the jury chamber.

It is pure malice, we suppose; but when we saw Sr. Honorio Ribeiro's name on the *industria nacional* committee, the smile was "smoked." Can anything be done in Brazil without calling in Sr. Honorio Ribeiro to give an opinion?

In consequence of the communication addressed to Gen. Floriano Peixoto all the signers of that communication have been placed on the retired list except Gen. Bruce and Rear-Admiral Cunha Couto, who have been transferred to the reserve. This has opened the way for many promotions.

The corvette *Amirante Boreas*, under the command of Capt. Joaquim Marques Baptista de Leão, sailed on a cruise from this port on the 7th. The corvette will call at Barbados en route for New York, and from that city will proceed to Europe. Various Mediterranean ports will be visited, and Constantinople is included in the list of ports of call.

MARRIAGE.

Francisco L. C. de Salles, son of the late Baron de Itapua, to Lila Marguerite, daughter of David Stewart Dawson, Esq., of Cairn Gorm, Strathairn Park, England.

DIED.

Haynes.—In London, on the 4th instant William Haynes, late of Pernambuco.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The revenue receipts at Pelotas last month were 183,082\$803.

Last month the customs receipts at Santa Catharina were 102,400\$321.

The Aracaju customs receipts were 47,957\$661 last February against 16,403\$293 in February, 1891.

At Rio Grande do Sul the customs receipts last month were 285,645\$074 against 143,665\$457 in March, 1891.

The receipts of the Espirito Santo custom-house were 31,246\$832 in February against 41,750\$290 in the corresponding month of 1891.

It is stated that at the end of the last fiscal year there was a balance of 1,000,000\$ in the treasury of the state of Pará.

The shareholders of the Companhia Lanigera have decided to liquidate that company. They doubtless discovered that it was all cry and little wool.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Sul-Americano on the 7th inst. it was resolved to change the capital to 12,000,000\$ in 60,000 shares, and to reduce the number of directors from five to three.

The minister of finance of the state of S. Paulo in his report to the president of that state says that to pay all his debts S. Paulo requires only the time necessary for counting the money. If that is the case, we venture to remark:—"Then by all means pay them."

The minister of finance has addressed a circular to the importers and exporters of this city asking their opinion in regard to the increase or decrease of the revenue this year, and in regard to the expediency of reducing the additional duties or of returning to the system of collecting duties, in part or altogether, in gold.

In February the Banco do Brazil lost nearly 8,500,000\$ of its deposits and the cash balance was reduced by over 7,000,000\$. The bank succeeded, however, in loaning to "guaranteed accounts current" 7,400,000\$, of which sum the treasury appears to have contributed about 1,700,000\$; for, by this amount the balance due by the bank was increased during the month.

The March balance sheet of the Banco da Republica also shows that money requires only the withdrawal of its deposits. The bank lost 1,500,000\$ in March, and even with the 8,900,000\$ borrowed from the treasury the cash balance was reduced by some 2,000,000\$. A curious feature is that while the treasury loaned the bank 8,900,000\$, it withdrew from its special account current over 4,000,000\$.

On the 6th the minister of finance published a circular addressed to various gentlemen, in which he appoints them a commission to furnish a diagnosis of what ails the *industria nacional*. Sr. Paulino José de Souza is the president of the examining board, and the presidents of the Banco do Brazil and Banco da Republica, with Dr. Honorio Ribeiro—of course—and Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, editor of the *Journal do Commercio*, are members of the commission. With every respect, we submit that some one that is in direct contact with Brazilian manufactures should be invited to be one of the committee. Dr. Rodrigues has declined the invitation of the minister to act on the board on account of the state of his health.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 11th, 1892.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000, gold), Bank rate of exchange, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price/Value. Includes Value of \$1.00 (81.80 per £1. stg.), Value of £1 sterling, etc.

EXCHANGE.

April 5.—The Banco da Republica posted 1 1/2% on London, at which about £50,000 was drawn for, but the other banks posted 1 1/2%, at which, and at 1 1/2%, business was doing in a small way. In repressed paper something was done at 1 1/2% on bankers in the morning, and at the same rate on London office later in the day, and commercial sterling was quoted at 1 1/2%—1 1/2%. The official rates at the banks were 1 1/2%—1 1/2% on London, 800 on Paris and 501 1/2—503 1/2 on Hamburg, at 20/10; 4880—4830 on New York at sight. Sovereigns sold at 208/600—700—720, and closed with buyers at 208/720, sellers at 208/520. There were buyers for Brazilian gold at 220 cent.

April 6.—The market was very flat. The banks opened at 1 1/2% on London, but the rate was only for "counter" business and settlements, and early in the day the posted rates were reduced to 1 1/2%. There was a moderate business doing in bank sterling at the extremes of 1 1/2%—1 1/2%, with commercial quoted at 1 1/2%—1 1/2%. Late in the day the banks were unwilling drawers at 1 1/2%, and it was reported that commercial paper had found money at the rate. Sovereigns sold at 208/800—900 for cash, and at 208/850 b.o. 30th, and closed with buyers at 208/880, sellers at 208/850, for cash.

April 7.—The market opened decidedly nervous, but became calmer during the day, and had quite recovered when business closed. The banks were officially at 1 1/2% on London, at which business was done, and commercial sterling was reported at 1 1/2%, but at the close bank paper found no money at 1 1/2%, no commercial below 1 1/2%. On London offices something was done at 1 1/2% and a moderate business was reported in commercial exchange at 1 1/2%—1 1/2%. Sovereigns sold at 218/000, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 218/80.

April 8.—The Brazilian bank posted 1 1/2% at opening, and all the others 1 1/2%, but the latter rate was general early in the day. The market was firm and a good deal of business was doing, principally, however, in repressed paper, the takers of yesterday's undrawing, and some of the banks re-taking their own paper. The quotations during the day were 1 1/2%—1 1/2% bank sterling, 1 1/2%—1 1/2% repressed bills and commercial at 1 1/2%—1 1/2% also. At the close of business there was more demand for bills, but the market closed steady. Sovereigns sold at 208/900—920 and 200, and closed with buyers at 208/910, sellers at 218/000.

April 9.—There was some appearance of a "squeeze" in the market, and rates were irregular during the day. With the exception of the Brazilian bank, where 1 1/2%, on London was posted, the banks were officially at 1 1/2% but in the afternoon they were not willing drawers at this rate. Late in the day the British Bank was drawing at 1 1/2% and the market closed steady. The business done was in bank sterling at 1 1/2% and 1 1/2% on bankers and at 1 1/2%—1 1/2% on London offices, with repressed paper reported at 1 1/2%—1 1/2% and commercial sterling at 1 1/2%—1 1/2%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 208/800, sellers at 218/200.

April 11.—The political events did not appear to affect the market, but the scarcity of commercial sterling due to the stagnation of the coffee markets here and in Santos, produced a certain demand on the banks and rates were reduced to 1 1/2% on London, after opening at 1 1/2%. The business done was very moderate in bank sterling at 1 1/2%—1 1/2%, with repressed paper reported at 1 1/2%—1 1/2% and commercial sterling at the same rates. During the day it was reported that commercial sterling had been done at 1 1/2%. A business in bank reichsmarks was reported at 180/0. Sovereigns sold at 218/300—400 and closed with buyers at 218/400, sellers at 218/700.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Stock/Share details. Includes April 4, April 5, and various stock sales like 1000 Sovereigns, 50 Commercial, etc.

April 6. 3075 Sovereigns... 20 \$80 14 Apolices, \$8... 996

70 Brazil... 310 200 Republica... 78

Miscellaneous. 930 V.F.Sap'y, 150\$ 22 200 Maimores e

April 7. 2000 Sovereigns... 21 100 36 de S'bana, \$50 700

111 Brazil... 310 650 Republica... 79 500

Miscellaneous. 300 V.F.Sap'y, 150\$ 22 200 Mare Ladriños 13

April 8. 3000 Sovereigns... 20 900 2 Apolices, \$8... 996

100 Brazil, 28... 160 50 Lavoura e Com. 92

Miscellaneous. 400 V.F.Sap'y, 150\$ 21 250 Melh. no Diaz. 52 500

April 9. 1 Apolice, \$8... 995 2 Apolices, 48... 1,175

200 Constructor... 44 450 Republica... 81

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th April, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—The struggle between the exporters and the commissarios has continued during the past week, and the total business done will not exceed 30,000 bags.

Stocks in first hands are estimated to be: 600 bbls. Trieste

Dealers have been rather free sellers and brokers report the market quiet, and weak, at the following quotations:

White Pine.—Receipts nil, and quotations of 215-220 rs. per 100 are continued. The market is firm.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report. Kerosene.—Receipts have been 10,000 cases per Laplace and Segurampa. Quotations are lower at 95300-95350 per case.

Lard.—There have been no receipts, but brokers estimate quotations of 330-340 rs. per lb. for George's lard in lots, and 340-350 for other marks.

Rice.—Receipts are 9,000 bags per Rangon and 3,500 bags per steamers via Europe. Brokers continue to quote at 20800-21300 per bag, and report the market firm.

Codfish.—Receipts for the week have been 300 cases Norwegian per Cintira and Corbyho and 50 cases per Segurampa, from Peru. Stocks are again estimated at about 4,500-5,000 packages, and dealers report less demand, with the termination of Lent. The quotations furnished us by dealers, are 28500-28800 for Canadian fish, 33800-34000 for larvae, with Norwegian cases quoted at 22800-24800.

Bran.—Receipts nil, and quotations today are 58000-68000 per bag, according to quality. There have been no receipts and quotations are higher, viz: River Plate corn 68300-68800 per bag, and native 68000-78000, from the River Plate, per Laplace and Roxburgh, and 150 bales from Antwerp. River Plate oil is weak at 120-125 rs. per kilogram.

Turpentine.—Receipts have been 280 cases per Laplace and Segurampa. Brokers quote today at 750-800 rs. per kilogram.

Resin.—Receipts have been 100 bbls. per Laplace. There are no changes in quotations of 128000-135000 per bbl. Coffee.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,069 tons per Thomas Hamlin, from Cardiff.

Cement.—The Straits of Gibraltar brought 12,000 bbls. from Boulogne. We may quote today British at 10000-12800 per bbl. German at 11800-11800 and French at 13800-14800.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments, U.S. Stock, Europe, Cape, etc. for April 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Imports.

The movement in the markets showed some improvement during the past week. Receipts of Flour have been fewer again, and dealers are unloading when they can; prices are lower and the market is reported quiet and weak.

Flour.—Receipts have been a large cargo of Boulevard, from New York, 5,420 bags.

Dealers have been rather free sellers and brokers report the market quiet, and weak, at the following quotations:

White Pine.—Receipts nil, and quotations of 215-220 rs. per 100 are continued. The market is firm.

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PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's. Market Report dated March 24th:

SUGAR.—Since our last, sales for export amount to 3,000 tons and stock in first hands is about 1,800 tons which is less than the average; part of this may be dried to supply the demand from the south. Entries of Browns are insignificant and of poor quality. The shipments to the end of this month may reach 6,000 tons. A cargo of Rio Grands was sold at 102 1/2 and another cargo, probably the last of the crop, could be bought at the same figure.

Total shipments to date: United States 35,497 tons; Canada 5,437 tons; United Kingdom 11,895 tons. Total 47,329 tons.

Shipments coastwise since September 1st 47,429 tons. Freighters.—Last rate for sailing vessels was 132 at which they were chartered for the United States; at present there is no demand.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NEWCASTLE.—Br bk Glenary; 801 tons; Davidson 52 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

LEITH.—Nor bk Arabis; 973 tons; Franksen; 66 ds; coal to Industrial Oil Brazil company.

CARIBBE.—Br bk Thomas Hamlin; 688 tons; Welch; 57 ds; coal to Central Brazil railway.

GLASGOW.—Ger bk Freya; 659 tons; Schieder; 52 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

CARIBBE.—Br bk Forest; 720 tons; Virgie; 57 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes arrivals from Hamburg, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes departures to Santos, Rio de Janeiro, etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 11th, 1892.

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

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 6th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like RAILWAYS, SERRAVALLE, and MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks such as Agricola do Brazil, Alianca do Brazil, and various commercial banks.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists Credit Real do Brazil and other financial institutions.

MILLS.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

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 Alagona and Calo Frio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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