

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

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Assets 27,000,000
Surplus 5,000,000
New business 1891 46,000,000

Harold Harvey,

Manager for Brazil.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD

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.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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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 No. 1-1st floor.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

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

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

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Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

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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.

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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of March 24th, 1881.

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

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

HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO. 53, Rua da Alfandega.

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CHALK & COONAN, SANTOS AND S. PAULO,

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

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(Sociedade 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. Maliet Freres & Co., PARIS, Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG, Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG, Messrs. Granel Bronson & Co., GENOA.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

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. -<
DRAWS ON:-
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.-LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.-PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.-PORTUGAL.

BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Discanto 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

Table listing branches and agents: Germany, England, France, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, United States, Uruguay, Argentina.

Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$
Debitures..... £ 675,000 stig.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories: FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOAO Hessian, coffee bags and jute goods... 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 Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.
SOLE AGENTS: J. H. LOWNDES & Co. Succs. J. V. HALL & Co., No. 73, 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.

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 DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.
Sole Agents: W. R. Cassels & Co. Rua da Candelaria, 8.

O KELL, 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.

ROSS & COAKES, CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

SI, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 81
Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Government. 6 ms

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Boiled 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 title.
Typographia Aldina,
79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.
(Under new direction.)



**EUREKA LODGE
No. 3.**

A special session in connection with the above will be held at the Masonic Temple, Rua Lavradio No. 81, on Saturday the 7th inst. E. V. at 7.30 p.m.
All Reg. F. and A. Mas. are requested to attend in evening dress (if possible) and regalia. By Ord. E. H. Tilly, Sec.

**THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.**

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 3rd, 1892.

It has been the contention of Portugal and Brazil that this country was first discovered by Cabral in April, 1500, and the adoption of May 3rd as a national holiday in commemoration of that event will serve to perpetuate the error. Although Cabral's discovery of Brazil was a genuine discovery, as he had no knowledge of the voyages of his predecessors and ran upon the Brazilian coast purely by accident, he had been preceded by at least three Spanish navigators. The first of these was Ojeda and La Cosa, accompanied by Americo Vesputius, who discovered the northern Brazilian coast near Aracaty in 1499 (about June), followed the coast for some distance and then proceeded northward to the already known coast of Guiana. In October of the same year Vicente Yañez Pinzon sailed from Spain for the same coast and fell in with the land about 80° S., near Pernambuco. He followed the coast northward and discovered the great Amazon river in January, 1500. A third expedition under Lepe left Spain in January and touched the Brazilian coast about 10° S., some time in February or March of the same year. Cabral's discovery was dated April 22. While all credit may be given him for discovering and claiming Brazil for the Portuguese crown, we should not permit ourselves to be blinded to the historical facts.

THERE is an impression current that the customs authorities some time ago promised to grant relief to importers against a long-standing abuse in the dispatch of goods by which trifling discrepancies in weight were made excused for burdensome fines, one-half of which fell to the *coferente*. It is division of the fine made the customs officials very zealous in detecting discrepancies and in opposing the penalties. It is the impression, also, that the reciprocity agreement with the United States makes these fines a violation of the treaty, because each party undertakes to impose no restrictions and obstacles not enforced by the other. As the exaction of unjust fines and the execution of unjust regulations are serious obstacles to trade, it is believed that they should be considered a violation of the treaty. Whether this be correct or not, there can be no doubt of the injustice of imposing fines for discrepancies in weight which can not be provided against. Many classes of goods absorb moisture during the outward voyage and in the custom-house, and their weights are therefore in excess of the figures given by the exporter. It is impossible to guard against it, or to make allowance for it, and so the importer is regularly bled for the benefit of the *coferente*. Then, too, when the difference exceeds 50\$, the fine is doubled, and to assist in this desirable result the surtax is added to the difference, thus making the occasion for fines much more frequent than formerly. It is an abuse which should be suppressed at once.

The narrative, published in another column of the treatment received by English emigrants to this country is the most circumstantial and trustworthy we have yet seen. There is no contesting the fact that these poor people were grossly deceived and were afterwards treated with neglect and brutality. The fact that the authors of this article have been for some time employed and have proved themselves industrious and worthy of confidence will give added weight to their statements, and for the good reason that not a few of their comrades were accused of unwillingness to work even when the opportunity was offered. It is impossible to keep out vagabonds and idlers in any such scheme of immigration, just as it is impossible to avoid deception and disappointment. Many of the English emigrants to this country were unquestionably intractable and unwilling to work, but it would be grossly unjust to assert this of the whole number. Not a few of these unfortunate people left good occupations, and a very large proportion of them came here just as they would go to the United States, Canada, or Australia—ready and willing to work. They expected to be placed at once, however, and they expected to be paid for their work. Instead of this they were kept waiting, they found nothing ready for them, they were not paid for the work given them, they were half starved, they were cruelly treated, and at every step they found themselves obliged to defend their wives and daughters from outrage. Their treatment is a disgrace to Brazil; it would be a disgrace even in Turkey. We sincerely trust that these narratives will find their way into every household in Great Britain, so that we shall never again be compelled to see and register such scenes of bitter suffering and cruel neglect.

The formal opening of the second session of the first republican Congress occurs to-day. Although over a year has passed since the adoption of the constitution, nearly all the legislation affecting the reorganization of the country still remains to be adopted. We are still governed in great part by the laws and forms of the empire, although the country is nominally a republic. It is a discredit to those calling themselves republicans that such a state of affairs should exist. If the founders of the republic are sincere in their convictions that this is the best form of government for Brazil, then they should take the most scrupulous care that its success and permanency shall not be endangered by obsolete forms and laws, by crude legislation, and by mystifying complications. Much has occurred since the revolution of 1889 to unsettle popular confidence in the efficiency and permanency of epiblican institutions, and it is vitally necessary therefore that every disturbing cause should be removed and that harmony and efficiency should be introduced into the laws of the republic at once. It is idle to talk; too much of that has been done already. Brazil is now stumbling on the brink of bankruptcy and disintegration, and something must be done at once to save the country from ruin. It is of importance therefore that Congress should at once settle down to work on legislation relating to the political organization of the states, to the creation of an independent and harmonious judicial system, to finance, banking and currency, to a better system of taxation, to the survey and sale of public lands to actual settlers, and to a score of other questions all intimately related to the development of the country and the prosperity of its people. There is no time to be wasted on partisan intrigue and personal gain. Few countries have ever been in need of so much remedial legislation, and few parliaments have ever had so much important work to do. Let us hope therefore that the Congress now assembling will feel the responsibility and meet the needs of the country intelligently and unselfishly.

If we can trust the news from Buenos Aires in regard to affairs in Matto Grosso—and it is no credit to the government and press of this country that, with a direct telegraph line, we must go abroad for our information—the foolish people of that state have resolved upon separation and a republic of their own. In view of the fact that the population of Matto Grosso is less than a hundred thousand, that the state lies wholly in the interior of a great continent, and that it has never yet been able to support itself, this step must be considered as foolish in

the extreme. There is no advantage whatever in independence for such a state; in fact, it can not be independent. Whether agreeable or not, it will always remain dependent upon Brazil, or Argentina, for its communication with the outside world. We doubt whether it can even keep up a line of steamers without a subsidy from one of these two countries. Independence for Matto Grosso will simply be the creation of a republic weaker and more absurd than that of Paraguay, for it will be more isolated, weaker in population, and poorer in resources. It will not be able to secure revenue enough to maintain even the shadow of a respectable appearance among nations. Its effort therefore to establish a separate government is not only ridiculous, but it is doomed to certain failure. The government of Brazil does not need even to send an expedition against it, for it must fail through its own inherent weakness. Were it not for the precedent, it would be an advantage to Brazil to permit this distant state to separate. Matto Grosso has always been a tax upon the national treasury, and must continue to be so for a long time to come, although the constitution makes no provisions for the support of states unable to maintain themselves. Then, too, the need of keeping up communication with so distant and unprofitable a state, and the necessity of maintaining a strong military establishment there, are both heavy expenses which Brazil would be fortunate to escape. Policy and national pride, however, will lead this country to the suppression of the revolution, and this may lead to consequences mutually disastrous. A Buenos Aires telegram says that notice has already been given to the Argentine government that a military expedition is to be sent up the Paraná and Paraguay for the suppression of the revolution, and a Santa Catharina telegram of Saturday says that the *Solimões* and *Bahia* have been ordered to sail for Matto Grosso, while a transport is under orders here to receive troops and munitions for the expedition. In a short time, therefore, the Republica Transatlantica de Matto Grosso may have a chance to show how far it is prepared to risk life and property in defence of an independence which can never be of any practical value.

From The Railway Times, London, April 2nd.

"FISCALISATION."

It is the prerogative of a living language to be constantly enriched by the addition of new words, and our English vocabulary owes its latest acquisition to the government of the United States of Brazil. "Fiscalisation" is a very imposing term, but we regret to say that an analysis of its meaning seems to show that it is little better than jargonery writ large. So lately as last June an order went forth from Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, President of the Brazilian republic, that all the railways should be "fiscalised." Since the issue of this edict there have been stirring times in Brazil, and Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, under strong pressure from the officers of his navy, has retrofitted into that obscurity from which he ought never to have emerged. But the evil that he did lives after him. His successors seem determined to show that if Deodoro da Fons ca chastised the railway companies with whips, they can chastise them with scorpions, and despite managerial protests the "fiscalisation" of the railways goes on apace. In order to understand the significance of this expression it is necessary to turn to the decree of June 20th, 1891. The main text, indeed, of this official pronouncement throws little light upon the meaning of "fiscalisation." It runs as follows:—"The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, in order to secure the advantage uniformly resulting from the fiscalisation of the railways, approves the following regulations which are signed by Baron Lacerda, minister of state for agriculture, commerce and public works, who must enforce their fulfillment." But the appendix of the decree is much more plain-spoken. Title I deals with the "competence and fiscal authority of the government. Under this heading it is laid down that "the government has fiscal authority over all the railways, whether subventioned or not—in the case of the former as immediately interested in their finances, in the case of the latter because it is its duty to protect the safety and convenience of the public." The government will therefore undertake, as it thinks proper, an assiduous and permanent fiscalisation of railway undertakings by means of officials nominated by it and paid by the national treasury." So far the decree is sufficiently plain sailing. The non-guaranteed railway companies might, no doubt, have reason to resent any undue interference with their administration, but in Brazil the non-guaranteed railways are a small minority, and the companies enjoying a state guarantee could hardly object to a reasonable system for the supervision of their expenditure. But if the Brazilian government desires to "fiscalise," or, in plain English, play the spy upon the railway companies, it ought in common decency to pay the cost of their proceeding. Indeed, the words which we have quoted are *prædictæ* evidence of an intention to make the expenses of "fiscalisation" a charge upon the state exchequer. Unfortunately the next paragraph dispels this pleasing illusion. The national treasury is indeed to pay the "fiscal" officials, but it is to pay them with money derived from the railway companies themselves! In other words, the companies

are to be forced to pay the cost of that which they regard as a hateful and unnecessary system of espionage. The section runs as follows:—"For this payment the companies shall deposit at the beginning of each half-year in the national treasury or in the treasury of public works the sum stipulated by the government for the expense of fiscalising the railway or railways which form their system, this amount being, in the case of the subventioned companies, included in the calculation of the capital for the guarantee of interest, and in the case of the others raised by a percentage on their general tariff rates." It would appear from the last sentence of the paragraph that the government recognises in a half-hearted way the expediency of paying its own servants, for—so at least we construe the decree—the money paid over to the treasury for the salaries of the "fiscals" is to be treated as capital in calculating the annual sums payable to the subventioned companies. But it is obvious that where a company has a closed capital account the blackmail levied for "fiscalisation" must come out of revenue. That the officials to be appointed under the decree will be nothing more or less than spies is clear from a bare recital of the duties which they are asked to perform. They are to "assist at the deliberations of the directors," and "to identify themselves with the undertakings at all stages of their development, in order to be in a position to conveniently inform the government, and to make themselves acquainted with the accounts for the payment of guaranteed interest." Well may the edict declare that "the fiscalisation of subventioned enterprises will be ample and unrestricted!" Seemingly the non-subventioned companies are to escape lightly, but even in their case "fiscalisation" involves serious dangers, for the fiscal engineer's approval will be a necessary preliminary to the annual ratification of their tariffs. Nor is this novel system of petty persecution to fall through for lack of proper instruments. A complete hierarchy of state officials has been formed to "fiscalise" the railways of the republic. At its head stands the engineer-in-chief, who is to report directly to the minister of agriculture. It will be his duty to examine the claims for guaranteed interest which have successfully run the gauntlet of his subordinates' criticism; to suggest modifications in the plans of the new railways; to demand from the companies all that may be necessary for the convenience and safety of the public; to accompany the President of the republic or the minister of agriculture whenever they travel, and "to see that special carriages are provided suitable to the rank of such high functionaries" (*sic*); to impose such fines as he may think proper,—the railway company having a right of appeal, not to the law courts, but to the minister of agriculture, a member of the ministry to which the engineer-in-chief owes his appointment; and, lastly, to "fiscalise" in person "the railway of the most importance and with the largest traffic of those which run out of the federal capital." Under the orders of the engineer-in-chief there will be fiscal engineers "of the first, second, third, and fourth class, according to the importance and extent of the railways to be fiscalised." These gentry are to keep lists of accidents which have occurred on the railways under their observation, and in the case of the subventioned companies they will practically be entrusted with the auditing of the accounts, for this duty will devolve upon the fiscal engineer another government official, and one representative of the company. It will be seen that the arrangements for the "fiscalisation" of the railways seem to offer a very effective means of reducing on specious pretexts the sums payable under the state guarantees. As for the proposal to carry out this harsh and oppressive scheme at the expense of the railways themselves, it can only be characterised as monstrous. Several of the companies have already protested against this unwarrantable imposition, and unless it be speedily withdrawn the government will find it its cost that it has dealt a serious blow to Brazilian credit in this country.

**ENGLISH EMIGRANTS' EXPERIENCE
IN BRAZIL.**

The following is the history of the so-called Bradford emigrants. The three last signing have gone home with Mr. Boyle. The two first, with wife and one child each, have had to remain, as they were not from Yorkshire.

J. V. S. MULLER.

Bangi, April, 1892.

We left Liverpool on the ship *Britannia* on the 4th of March, 1891, and landed in Rio on the 25th. There a tian awaited us. From Rio de Janeiro harbor we started for S. Paulo. We travelled some hours before we stopped, when we received some cold water to drink. We proceeded then to a place called Pinheiro, where we arrived at eight o'clock in the evening. It was quite dark; we were led to a home, a building half finished, which had no windows and no roof. We were there three days. When our boxes arrived, they were brot an open and robbed. The third day we left there for S. Paulo. We were travelling from 11 o'clock Saturday morning until six the next morning without a morsel of food or a drink of water. Many faint for want.

When we got to the S. Paulo "Home," we had half-a-pint of coffee and a small loaf between two. We had to sell our clothes then to buy food, or we would have starved. We were there 17 days. There were some emigrants in the "Home," when we got there; they warned us not to go to a coffee plantation, for they had been. They were in a shocking condition, covered with sores, from grubs and insects and poor food. After they had worked for some time they were turned off the plantation by police, without money or food. They had to walk from this plantation (S. Carlos) to S. Paulo, women and children. One poor woman carried her dead baby in her arms for three days, then had to bury it on the roadside.

So then we all signed to go to the state of Paraná, where we were told was an English colony. We went from S. Paulo to Santos, and were there 21 days, lying on a stone floor, and eating only bread and little food. Soldiers walked in and out, insulting the women, and if the men interfered they were beaten and cut with swords. We then proceeded

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

APRIL 27.—The Chamber of Deputies began its preparatory sittings. APRIL 28.—The Senate began its preparatory sittings. A communication was received from Senator Pinheiro Guedes stating that he was ready to take part in the labors of the Senate, but was prevented from doing so by being confined at the government, for unknown reasons, in the fortress of Santa Cruz. Senator Elyseu Martins, who was in the chair when this communication was read, thereupon remarked: "The Senate takes note of the fact and deeply regrets the cause which deprives it of the valuable assistance of our distinguished companion, Senator Pinheiro Guedes."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—For the quarter ending March 31st, the transatlantic passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo numbered 2,689, and departures 2,463. Of these 1,394 came from Brazil, and 397 left for that country. —The Argentine government has resolved to establish a depot on Staten Island with provisions for a shipwrecked crew sufficient to last six months. This will be welcome news for some of our unhappy financiers. —A political manifestation against the government by the students of the National College at Buenos Aires a few days ago, led to the prompt closing of the doors of that institution. The faculty then resigned, and its resignation was accepted. The students continuing to meet and denounce the government, their manifestations have been prohibited. —The directors of the National Bank at Montevideo have resolved, it is said, not to publish the report of their legal adviser, Dr. Ramirez, on the "special account" of which so much has been said. It is openly charged that President Herrera y Obes was concerned in the benefits of this "special account" and is still a debtor, hence the reluctance to publish the facts.

—At last we have some news from Corrientes in regard to the revolutionary movement headed by Blanco, whose high-toned manifesto we published in a recent issue. It appears that Blanco was not wounded in his preliminary fray with the government forces. A local exchange perpetrates a horrible pun and states that the bullet aimed at him *no hit en Blanco*. Not only is the revolutionist leader safe and sound, but his forces are daily swelling, as there appear to be a good many people who are anxious, as the manifesto has it, "to live honorably." The local governor has in the meanwhile called out the national guard in Libres, La Cruz, Alvear and Santo Tome, and is trying to make the Correntinos believe that Blanco's men are Brazilian soldiers. Things are very unsettled in Corrientes. Business has dwindled away in view of the general insecurity, but the local papers are making fortunes, as everyone buys to read the latest news.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The cruiser *Almirante Barroso* reached Pernambuco on the 29th ult. —In S. Paulo on the 29th ult. a money-changer's clerk absconded with 10,000\$ in gold and notes. —At Saycan, Rio Grande do Sul, a cigarette costs 100 reis, and 50 grammes of tobacco 4\$. —The Espirito Santo constituent assembly voted the new state constitution in 1st discussion on the 29th ult. —On the 29th inst. an election will be held in the state of Rio de Janeiro for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Quintino Bocayava. —A prisoner on his way down from Nova Friburgo on the 24th, managed to escape the vigilance of his guard and jumped from the train, breaking his neck. —The president of the state of Rio de Janeiro has restored Neves and Macabô to the municipal district of Macabô, from which they were separated by Gov. Portella. —It is said that the governor of Paraná has decided to postpone the senatorial election on account of the bad sanitary condition of the coast districts in that state. —On Sunday, March 19th, was inaugurated at the Bahia British Club the erection of the flagstaff, the president, A. McNair, Esq., hoisting the British flag amidst cheers. —The town of Itô, in S. Paulo, has been almost deserted on account of the severe epidemic prevailing there. The number of cases is 400, and the average mortality is 16 a day. —The question is asked.—How many of these No. 2 state constitutions will be in force at the end of the year? We must be excused from committing ourselves on that point. —In the election held in Amazonas the opposition took no part. Dr. Eduardo Gonçalves Ribeiro, the present incumbent, was elected president of the state, and Barão de Jurujú vice-president. —The *Diario Oficial* of S. Paulo contradicts the report that Vice-President Floriano Peixoto granted amnesty to the S. Paulo revolutionists without consulting the president of the state. —The congressional elections in S. Paulo have resulted in the election of the government ticket, viz: Rangel Pestana, senator; and Sr. Brazilio Machado, Cincinato and Julio de Mesquita, deputies. —A very light vote was polled at the election in Santa Catharina on the 24th ult. In the capital only 2,537 voters out of 9,533 registered, went to the polls; in Blumenau only 174 out of 2,464, and in Joinville only 81 out of 1,272. —Telegrams from Pará on the 30th state that the congressional election there (to fill vacancies) had passed off without disorder, the opposition remaining away from the polls. The people took little interest in it, and a very light vote was cast. —A Desterro telegram of the 30th ult. says that the monitor *Solimões* and corvette *Bahia*, now at anchor in that port, have received orders to go to Matto Grosso. We are of the opinion, however, that these vessels will find it difficult to get there except in the season of high water.

to Paraná by boat, the Rio Parã. We received three meals in four days and were treated very cruelly. We were kept up on deck in the torrens of rain with no canvas. An old woman, 70 years of age, was beaten by two black sailors. They tried to outrage the women and young girls.

When we got to Paranaigua we were put in a small place called Barage, where we received the first meal for nearly two days—a mug of black beans and two sweet potatoes each. We were there three weeks, and during that time 11 children died. No food was allowed for any child under 5 years of age. An English lady and gentleman (Mr. Balster and Mrs. Wilton's) came on board us to go to Rio Negro, where we would be settled; we would have a house and land and cattle, and money to start with. It was five days' journey, and we had not sufficient food for four days. It was horrible to hear the poor children crying for food. One child died in the wagon, having had little milk broken.

We were put in another "home," and the men were promised work making roads. For three months they worked, and received no money. Then the floods began, and the people began to fall sick with the fever. There was no doctor and no food fit to eat. Five and six died in a day, some in their beds just as they died in the fields. Two single buried just as they died in the fields. One single buried just as they died in the fields. One single buried just as they died in the fields. One single buried just as they died in the fields.

The interpreter was provided with a whip to beat the women that went outside of a night. And we drank the same water that the filth went into. After the floods 10 men were able to go to work again, and when they asked for their money, they sent for police, who beat us and their money, and turned us out of our money, women, children, and all.

When we got to Curitiba they only laughed at us, and would not admit us to the "home." We slept in the streets and in the graves. The fever was raging in this place, and a great many more died here. Here again a whip was served out to beat the women and children, and if the men spoke a word they were beaten and shut up in a box with holes to breathe the air through, for 24 hours. One woman was made quite ill for some time, till the end of one month to a gallon of water, the proportion of one ounce to a gallon of water, the proportion of one ounce to a gallon of water, the proportion of one ounce to a gallon of water.

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PERUVIAN COFFEE.

The following description of a promising coffee-producing district in Peru, on the eastern slope of the Andes, is taken from a report recently made by Mr. P. D. G. Clark, botanist of an expedition sent there by the Peruvian Corporation, Limited, of Ceylon. This company is organized for the acquisition of a large area of land in Peru for the cultivation of coffee and other tropical products, and its operations must therefore be full of interest to Brazilian planters.

—To a coffee planter, the Chanchamayo valley and surrounding lands present a field of vast importance and may be compared to the most favorable situations in Ceylon, every condition favoring the modern cultivation of this most remunerative plant. The coffee gardens here number about 100, and varying in size from 80 to 300 acres in extent, and from the primitive method of cultivation, such as the want of systematic pruning, etc., the plant would, to a Ceylon planter, be considered "Native Coffee." It is with pleasure I have to report that, so far as my observations and investigations went, no insect pest common to this plant, or indications of *Lepra costaricensis*, "coffee leaf fungus," were apparent. Up to the present the fertility of the soil has been such as to render the use of manure unnecessary, so much so that on a visit to one of the gardens I found the bushes laden with ripe fruit to such an extent as to cause the primary branches to break, and to all appearance, promising a yield of from 8 to 10 cwt. per acre. The cost of bringing the bean is here carried out in the most primitive

style, the process consisting of simply drying the berry in the husk in the sun, and thereafter pounding it, giving consequently a broken sample which presents a poor appearance. The total yield of the Chanchamayo valley amounts to 2.50 cwt. per annum, and, as a representative instance of local value obtained, I may state that a parcel of a few cwt. grown in the valley fetched \$15 per quintal (100 lb.) at Tarma, selling again in Lima at \$23. For information of the Corporation, I embody a report by Messrs. Wilson, Smithett & Co., of a Mining Lane, London, upon a sample procured by myself in this valley, and cured as described by me. This report I consider highly satisfactory:—

DEAR SIR,—We have examined the sample of coffee from Peru as requested by you, and report as follows: Fine ordinary polish green, rather small berry, uneven size, fairly well garbled, clean flavour, value per cwt. 55s. Your obedient servants,

WILSON, SMITHETT & CO. They further add in a letter covering their report:—"We enclose our report on its sample, and in addition have to say that the coffee is of a most saleable and desirable kind, and the flavour is much superior to the small imports which have grown up here already sold. It might be here worthy of notice that on the adjacent hills I came upon a small patch of coffee growing at an elevation of 5,500 feet, although I consider the cultivation could be extended to as high an altitude as 6,500 feet, judging from the climate and the character of the flora found. The advantages accruing from a systematic pruning and handling of the coffee bush do not appear to be known, or, if known, do not appear to be practised; while in the utilization of the land at command, no regard is made in planting to distance. Coffee, in fact, is allowed to grow wild; and if, as I have shown, such splendid results are already obtained—results which I only compare to the palm-olive of Ceylon days—what might be expected from an intelligent and systematic cultivation? I am convinced that modern methods of cultivation adapted, pulping machinery employed, adequate drying sheds erected, and speedy means of transit available, a coffee would be produced in this region of the very highest class, commanding the topmost figure in the open market."

DEODORISERS AND DISINFECTANTS.

(1) It is of the greatest importance to bear in mind that these items are by no means always interchangeable. A deodoriser or antiseptic stops unpleasant odours by checking putrefaction. A disinfectant does more, it destroys the germs of disease. Many substances are sold as disinfectants are nothing more than deodorisers, very good in their way, but not to be relied on for protection against microbes of disease.

Chlorine is an effectual disinfectant, and it is to this element that chloride of lime, also called chlorinated lime, owes its efficiency as a germicide, and in destroying foul gases and checking putrefaction. Its power is increased by the addition of strong vinegar, or dilute sulphuric acid, as this process liberates chlorine. Chloride gas is no doubt probably the best, but should never be attempted unless under the guidance of a chemist. For a sick room, a solution of chloride of lime in water, the proportion of one ounce to a gallon of water, the proportion of one ounce to a gallon of water, the proportion of one ounce to a gallon of water.

In order to secure the thorough and certain disinfection of porous articles likely to retain infection, such as clothing and bedding, it is necessary that they should be disinfected by heat, made to permeate the articles in every part to such a degree and for such a length of time as to destroy all infectious matters with which they may be imbued.

(2) The modern discovery that certain communicable diseases, e.g., anthrax, are connected with the presence of microbes in the blood and tissue—a proposition from which analogy, it is thought, may ultimately be found applicable to all diseases of the same class—has led to the inference that by ascertaining under what circumstances micro-organisms, or the more resistant and effectual, are destroyed, the conditions necessary for effectual disinfection may be learnt.

(3) Observations, however, have from time to time been recorded, tending to show that the contagia of the common infectious disorders, and of yellow fever and puerperal fever, do not survive exposure to a temperature of 212° F.

(4) The articles for which a more technical disinfection by heat is especially required, are such as blankets, rugs, carpets, and cloth clothes generally, pillows, beds, and mattresses, dresses, articles of furniture with stuffed seats and backs, as chairs and sofas, may require disinfection by heat if they have been in an infected room.

Chloride of sodium, or common salt, on account of its cheapness, is a valuable disinfectant, or more properly speaking, deodoriser. It acts principally as an antiseptic, and its freedom from odour, its easy solution, and its abundance, makes it peculiarly adapted for household use. Twenty-four ounces to a gallon of water, or a handful or so to a ounces to a gallon of water, or a handful or so to a ounces to a gallon of water, or a handful or so to a ounces to a gallon of water.

To make a valuable disinfectant, dissolve half a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water, then dissolve two drachms of common salt in eight or ten quarts of water, when both the solutions are dissolved pour the two mixtures together, and when the sediment has settled, you have a pail of clear fluid, which is the saturated solution of the chloride of lead. A cloth soaked with the liquid and hung up in a room will at once sweeten a foetid atmosphere. Lowered down a sink, water closet, or drain, or any decaying or offensive object, it will produce the same result. The nitrate of lead is very cheap, and a pound of it would make several barrels of the disinfectant.

J. H. MACKINTOSH. No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are extracts from report on disinfection by heat, by Dr. Parsons, Medical Officer, Local Government Board London, 1885, and introduced here for the benefit of those it may be of use to.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 30th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries like Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, SHIPING, and TRAMWAYS.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Rio de Janeiro, Aliança do Brazil, and others.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from banks like Credito Real do Brazil and others.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

