

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 10TH, 1892.

NUMBER 19

**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.,*  
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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
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Tug Boats always ready for service.

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## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, 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 of 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 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Office: 79, 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. BRAJANO, 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 Petropolis, 19.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—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 to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:30, 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. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2 p. m. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 23. Bathing. Telephone 1256.

Dr. C. Feldhaegen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osorio No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1238. 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. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 39 Rua do Hospício 2 to 3 p. m.; residence 208 Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

## Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Lavramento, Saude.—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 10 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 7.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

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MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.  
Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.  
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Capital . . . . . 1,000,000\$000  
General Plumbers.  
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Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.  
Direct importers from Europe and United States.  
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Technical office and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.  
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**HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.**  
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Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6:30, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 3:15 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, 8, 9:30, 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras at 2:30, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.  
Egg-Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Agues Fereiras) at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.  
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Water supplied on short notice.

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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.

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P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"  
General & Commission Merchants  
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and  
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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.  
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.**  
Representatives of  
**CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London**  
Idem Cardiff  
A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.  
Tugboats always ready for service.  
OFFICES:  
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Bank Note Company,  
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.  
Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1846.  
Reorganized 1879.  
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BANK NOTES, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
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Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
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SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Proof of  
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.  
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.  
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.  
AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.  
THOMAS ROBERTSON, Vice-President.  
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.  
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**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.  
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BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,  
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.  
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:  
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No. 52, Rua 1.º de Março,  
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General and Commission Merchants,  
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.  
AGENTS FOR  
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Gelignite and Dynamite  
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight  
Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the times 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 fuse. For further information and price, apply to the  
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No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom.  
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**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,**  
PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
**WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE**  
The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 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  
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**THE EQUITABLE'S TON-TINE SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE SUPPLIES THE PUBLIC DEMAND,** because it gives all the protection furnished by any other kind of life assurance,

**and in addition,**

**Gives large cash returns to those policy-holders whose lives are prolonged, and who then need money rather than assurance.**

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

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Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

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**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.**

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Reserve fund.... £ 480,000 „

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

Agents for *Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.*

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Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000

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

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 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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Agents for  
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*Banco dos Lavradores*  
(Seção Commercial).

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*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.

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**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.

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*Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,* LONDON,  
*Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,* PARIS,  
*Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,* HAMBURG,  
*Messrs. J. von, Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,* HAMBURG,  
*Messrs. Grand Braun & 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., L'd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der 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..... { Hamburg, Hambourg, and correspondents.  
                          { 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.  
                          { Crédit 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.  
                          { H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.  
Belgium..... { Banca Generale, branches and correspondents.  
Italy..... { Meuricoffre & Co., Naples.  
Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents.  
United States... { G. Amsick & Co., New York.  
Uruguay..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.  
Argentina..... { Banco Commercial, do  
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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,*  
March 1892. Directors.

**Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO**

Share Capital..... R\$. 10,000,000  
Debentures..... £ 675,000 STG.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:  
**FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO**  
Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.  
**FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO**  
Cotton, wool and silk goods.  
**FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA**  
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**FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS**  
Lace goods of all kinds.  
**FABRIL BRAZILEIRA**  
Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.  
**TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE**  
Gimpes, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.  
**FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.**  
Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:  
*J. H. LOWNDES & Co.*  
*Suct. J. V. HALL & Co.,*  
No. 75, Rua 1º de Março.  
Rio de Janeiro.

**BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**  
HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London, E. C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:  
**32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA**

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Paid up capital..... „ 500,000  
Reserve fund..... „ 800,000

Branches in:  
Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos and S. Paulo.  
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.

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General and Commission Merchants  
for foreign and home trade with the interior.

**ROSS & COAKES,**  
CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS  
81, 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

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and  
*Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.*

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

**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.)



EUREKA LODGE No. 8.

A regular session in connection with the above will be held at the Masonic Temple, Rua Lavradio No. 81, on Saturday the 14th inst., E. V., at 7.30 p.m.

All Reg. F. and A. M. are requested to attend in evening dress (if possible) and regalia. By Ord. E. A. Thos, Sec.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, 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% sent 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 OFFICE: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 10th, 1892.

It will be interesting to Brazilian military officers—and perhaps inexplicable as well—to know that one of the most widely-known officers in the United States military service is to be court-martialed for trying to influence legislation. This officer is none other than Gen. A. W. Greely, famous in the annals of Arctic exploration and now chief signal officer of the United States army, and his offence is that of addressing communications to the secretary of war and to the members of a committee of Congress against proposed changes in the signal bureau. In his letters to the committee he advised the withholding of appropriations for the bureau until the question at issue could be settled. This is considered a violation of the general orders of the war department, which provide: "That no officer, active or retired, shall directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, solicit, suggest, or recommend action by members of Congress for or against legislation pertaining to military affairs." Notwithstanding his services and high reputation, Gen. Greely will have to stand trial for an act which Brazilian officers consider to be a right and privilege. In view of the pernicious influence which military officers are exercising upon the administration of public affairs in Brazil, would it not be good policy to adopt a law, or regulation, similar to that which we have quoted above and which effectually prevents all interference in civil affairs on the part of the military? In the United States, no military officer in active service can accept a civil office or appointment. If he wishes to do so, he must resign his commission. Here, military officers are not only permitted to accept such offices, but they have been dominating and violently acquiring civil offices ever since the proclamation of the republic. The chief executive has thus far been an officer in active service, various members of his cabinet have been and are such officers, other officers hold seats in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and a majority of the governors of states are of the same category. In a very large number of cases garrison or military department commanders have taken part in the political intrigues which were organized for the deposition of existing governors, and which eventually led to their own assumption of the vacated civil office. A more demoralizing, arbitrary and unmilitary proceeding could not be imagined. As long as it is permitted, not only will civil liberty and free government be a fiction, but military discipline and honor will be unknown. A military officer should hold himself strictly aloof from partisan politics and from civil affairs; his duties and career are clearly marked out for him, and from these he should never think of departing. In this respect the example of the United States is well worth following, and we confidently offer it to the consideration of the country as a partial solution of the difficulties which beset it.

THE *Fais* of the 5th contains a delightful little lamentation, evidently inspired by the Misericordia authorities, in regard to the erection of a hospital in Rua da Passagem in which yellow fever patients are to be received. After telling us that the Santa Casa always seeks to provide for the hygienic necessities of its patients, against the transmission of contagious diseases, and that it always sends away every yellow fever case to the S. Sebastião hospital (the particular pet of the *Fais*, by the way), the writer then proceeds to call attention to the error of establishing a yellow fever hospital so near the hospitals and asylums in the Praia da Saudade district, and in so populous (!) a neighborhood. The *Fais* then asks if there is not some other neighborhood which will serve! Why, certainly, colleague! Jacarepaguá, or Piedade, or the neighborhood of Belém, or Goyaz, or Cucuhy, would do admirably! Let us leave our hospitals far enough out to kill the patient on the road every time. It saves medicines, and it leaves the hard-worked *medicos* more time for politics! There is nothing like locating a hospital in a swamp, or so far away that a patient may feel certain that his time has come before he starts for it. It gives us a new and definite idea of the purposes of a hospital, and it simplifies the work wonderfully. Then, too, it relieves the attendants from the necessity of killing the patient with neglect, or brutal violence, as is sometimes reported from the model institution which is now so alarmed over the projected hospital in Rua da Passagem. As for the "scrupulous care" which the Santa Casa is accustomed to exercise—what can we say? A few days ago we happened to see published a peremptory order from the minister of the interior to the effect that the great and hygienic Misericordia hospital must at once connect its sewage pipes with the city sewers. Heretofore the Santa Casa has been very "scrupulous" to drain its hospital wards, etc., containing about 1,500 people, out on the shore of the bay, with the war arsenal on one side and residences and public bathing places on the other. Then again, an alarming high percentage of the surgical operations in that "careful" institution result in death, and sometimes from strangely mysterious causes. One of these, if our memory is not at fault, was that of a poor fellow dying from *delirium tremens* some days after having had a trifling surgical operation performed on his foot. In view of the complaints which have been made about the treatment of patients in the Misericordia hospital, we are inclined to think that its administration should exercise a great deal of hesitation and self-restraint before condemning an effort to supply better facilities for treating the victims of yellow fever than it has thus far attempted to afford, in spite of its wealth and protection. A good hospital, properly managed, is not a source of danger even in a populous neighborhood, certainly much less among the empty lots and steep hillsides of the site in question. No one has found it so in regard to the private hospitals on Ruas Fresca, Pedreira da Candelaria and Riachuelo, where yellow fever cases are received, although they are surrounded by closely built districts. As the Passagem hospital is on an elevated site and fully five hundred metres from the nearest residences, perfectly isolated, and with a very sparsely built neighborhood, it is certainly no cause for alarm. When it is finished we shall expect the *Fais* editor to pay it a visit, just by way of comparison with S. Sebastião.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

For want of a quorum Congress was not opened on the 3rd inst., the day fixed by the constitution, nor has it been able to secure a quorum since. At the preparatory sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th inst. *apropos* to communications received from Deputies Manfies Barreto and Jesuino de Albuquerque, confined in the fortresses of S. João and Villegaignon, Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça rose and expressed his astonishment that these communications were read in silence. Is it possible, he asked, that when the executive prevents Congress from meeting by imprisoning congressmen no one even inquires into the cause? The constitution, he said, cannot thus continue to be violated. Deputies have immunities guaranteed by the constitution. "In normal times," answered Deputy Frederico Borges, amid cheers and protests. The president then interfered and said that Deputy Bellarmino was violating the rules, which prohibit such discussions during the preparatory sittings of Congress. The object of these sittings, he explained, is to learn whether there is a quorum. "Which cannot be obtained," interrupted Deputy Fonseca Hermes, "because the government imprisons congressmen." "Because opposition members fail to attend," retorted Deputy Aristides Maia.

Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça, continuing his speech, was several times interrupted by the president, who threatened to suspend the sitting if the honorable member persisted in violating the rules. The speaker, after protesting that he was merely performing his duty as a representative of the nation, finally took his seat. The president then made a little speech, saying that the deputy had spoken out of order, violated the rules and refused to listen to the chair when it had asked him not to proceed. No action, continued the president, had been taken on the communications received, because during the preparatory sittings no action was in order. When Congress is opened, the chair will then act in the premises as it deems advisable.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The opening of the Argentine congress did not occur on May 1st, but was postponed to the 9th. —An arrangement has been made by the Argentine government for the free importation of cattle from Uruguay. —An Asuncion telegram of the 6th says that the congress of Paraguay has prohibited navigation to Mato Grosso. —El *Diario*, of Buenos Aires, asserts that the leaders of the revolutionary movement in Corrientes were Brazilians. —A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 6th says that a reduction of the quarantine against Rio is under consideration. —The revolution in the province of Corrientes is again reported at an end, and Col. Bianco, it is said, has withdrawn to the Brazilian frontier. —Diphtheria was so bad in Mendoza, Argentina, last month, that the authorities were compelled to close the schools and churches. The disease had become a veritable plague. —The Santa Fe provincial government shows its appreciation of law and order by instructing its tax-gatherers to disregard the injunctions of the courts in regard to the grain tax. —The two cable companies at the River Plate (the Western and Brazilian and the River Plate) have made another reduction in their rates to Europe and the United States. —The burial of the venerable Dr. Burmeister at Buenos Aires was largely attended by the most influential men in the country. Among the orators of the occasion was President Pellegrini. —It is reported from Buenos Aires that Paraguay has closed navigation on the Rio Paraguay to the Mato Grosso revolutionists, and has stopped the shipment of munitions and supplies to them from Assuncion. —A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th says that the Argentine government has resolved upon an armed interference in the conflict between the partisans of the Senate and Chamber in the province of Catamarca. —The monitor *Solimões*, ironclad *Bahia*, and gunboat *Carioca*, on their way to Mato Grosso, reached Montevideo on the 6th inst. At least so the telegram said! In reality only the *Carioca* has arrived there. —An Oruro telegram of the 6th announces the election of Dr. Mariano Baptista to the presidency of Bolivia. The elections were accompanied by the customary fights, in which various free and enlightened citizens were either killed or wounded. —The Argentine police are making strenuous efforts to discover the authors of a recent emission of counterfeit money, and it is reported were successful in arresting some of the principal accomplices on the 7th. The emission of these counterfeits is estimated at \$100,000. —The declared value of landed property for taxation purposes in Uruguay in 1890 was \$256,472,499, of which \$119,289,439 was credited to the department of Montevideo. The total number of houses returned was 67,040 (each floor is rated a house), of which 26,959 were in Montevideo. —The *Standard* and other Buenos Aires papers seem to have alarmed their readers toward the end of last month by publishing a telegram to the effect that all the poor editors up here in Rio had been arrested. Quite the contrary, neighbors; we are all at liberty and are enjoying all our privileges—except that of abusing the government. —Buenos Aires telegrams represent that secession is denied in Mato Grosso, the revolutionists claiming to have merely opposed federal interference in local affairs. The news is so inconsistent with other information received that it can hardly be credited, unless it be that the patriots up there are beginning to prepare for a surrender. —According to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 4th, the recent sham fight at Pacheco between two divisions of the Argentine army resulted in almost as many casualties as a real battle. Seventy men were in the hospitals suffering from wounds, while a large number were also under treatment for injuries received from an explosion of powder in one of the camps. —The board of health has addressed a note to government on the necessity of providing a proper crematorium in the lazaret at Flores Island for the destruction of corpses of persons who have died from epidemic diseases. At present, it appears, these corpses are burnt in a most barbarous and repulsive manner, on a fire of wood and kerosene. —Montevideo Times. —The well-known firm of Wilson Sons & Co. seems to have hit the right nail on the head by starting gold deposits in La Plata. Not only do steamers from up the rivers and from Buenos Aires call at Wilson's depot on the island of Santiago in the entrance channel for supplies of this necessary combustible, but they also remit it from their depot to Buenos Aires and to the steamers in the roads. Wilson Sons & Co. have already supplied the steamer *Rio de Janeiro*, anchored in Buenos Aires, with 500,000 kilos, and is at present supplying the *Argentine*, anchored in the grand dock, with 1,000 tons of coal. As the firm possess such a fine stock of steam tugs and lighters they are in a position to undertake any orders. —Uruguay News.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of May 3rd announces the death of Dr. Burmeister, curator of the National Museum. Dr. Burmeister was connected with the museum in Rio de Janeiro many years ago.

—It is now very generally believed that Saenz Pena is, after all, not to be the presidential candidate in Argentina. Rosca has again shuffled the cards, and it is whispered that when the right moment comes he will snatch the prize for himself.

—It is feared that the recently organized "ambulance association" in Buenos Aires will be seriously hampered in its humane work by that antiquated and barbarous police regulation forbidding anyone touching or relieving a person, in case of accident, etc., before the arrival of a police authority. As this is sometimes a matter of hours, the association will find itself unable to render the humane services for which it is organized.

—All the newspapers are of accord in saying that the first act of the new president must be to rearrange the public debt, as the Rothschild-Liddell-Compagnie is an impossible one. But there is a matter of far greater urgency, the attendance at the capital punishment, in view of the murders that are of daily occurrence. We have mentioned two whole families murdered in cold blood by an assassin at Ramallo; yet we are informed by a resident of that neighborhood that the monster is living in his house, unmolested. Some of his accomplices have been taken. The attendance at Sunday say that "only three assassinations have occurred this week," which is so far favorable in showing a decrease of crime. On Saturday we had news of the murder of a family of five persons at Canelones, near Montevideo, which shows that the condition there is little better than on this side of the water. To-day we have news of another shocking murder at Paysandu. It is manifest that lynch law will come soon, unless capital punishment be enforced, as the constitution prescribes. —Buenos Aires Standard, April 12th.

—Yesterday's *Siglo* contains an article well worth reading on the lesson to be learnt from the fall of the National Bank, the funeral of which was celebrated last Saturday, with small attendance amid general indifference, in the same theatre where, some 4½ years ago, it had been born amidst salvos of champagne, the strains of the national hymn, the enthusiasm of a crowd and the presence of the president, ministers and high dignitaries. The *Siglo* proceeds to point out that the National Bank succumbed to the same economical ideas which had possessed our society from the highest representatives to the lowest workers; to the desire to get rich without working or production, which ran through the River Plate like an epidemic some four years ago; and to the want of economic education and political acuity, or, in short, the unwillingness to be yet trusted with the manipulation of delicate instruments of credit. The *Siglo's* article contains some sound truths, well put, and should be taken to heart by those powers who still clamour for state interference in banking, and introduce foolish clauses excommunicating foreigners from bank management or employment. —Montevideo Times, April 27th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Almirante Barroso* sailed from Pernambuco on the 6th for Bariloche. —The state legislature of Rio de Janeiro began its preparatory sittings on the 6th. —The capital of Maranhão has 2,275 voters, but at the recent election only 660 votes were cast. —Ouro Preto is rejoicing over the daily arrival of freight trains with merchandise from the seaboard. —The people of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, held a meeting on the 7th to protest against postponing the elections. —The preparatory sessions for the extraordinary session of the Espírito Santo state legislature were opened on the 8th inst. —The São Paulo legislature is discussing projects for the reform of the state laws on mines and public lands. —The S. Paulo legislature is discussing a bill providing for cremation in places where epidemics of contagious diseases are prevalent. —The district about Cannavieiras, Bahia, is infested with armed bands of outlaws who are attacking and sacking plantation establishments with impunity. —A negro said to be 140 years old died recently at the Misericordia hospital in Porto Alegre. Up to his last illness he was employed in booting chairs. —The municipal chamber of Ouro Preto has placed a portrait of the Emperor in its principal room and has declared the day of his death a public holiday. —In Bahia the candidates of the national democratic party for the Senate are Deputy Cezar Zama and Dr. Teixeira Soares, and for the Chamber of Deputies Drs. Rocha Leal and Pereira Franco. —The state elections in Piahy came off on the 7th and resulted in a triumph for the federals, the opposition apparently making no show. These one-sided elections are really becoming monotonous. —The estimated cost of armazem No. 1, of the Santos custom-house, the plans for which have been submitted to the minister of finance, is 178,127\$750. That last "9 reis" (less than half a cent) shows how accurate the calculations have been. —The state of Rio Grande do Sul has refused to avail itself of the services of Judge Melchisedek Mathusalen Cardoso, who has consequently been placed *en disponibilité*. Rio Grande is evidently unable to appreciate a good thing when it has it. Why, a judge with that name ought to last forever. —Deputy Gama Cerqueira is seeking popularity in Minas by proposing in the legislature of that state that the municipal council of Ouro Preto be called upon to revoke its acts placing a portrait of D. Pedro II. in its assembly room and declaring the day of his death a public holiday. If the council declines to accede, what then?



-The senatorial election in Paraná has been postponed to June 15th.

-Yellow fever is still raging at Bahia, and is again increasing at Santos.

-In Santos there were slaughtered last month, 902 hogs, 10 hogs, and 20 sheep.

-Dr. Porciuncula was inaugurated president of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd inst.

-The capital of Maranhão has 2,275 voters, but at the recent election only 660 votes were cast.

-The congressional elections for vacancies in the state of Bahia are to be held on 27th June.

-News received from Goyaz indicate that Deputy Leopoldo Bulhões has been elected governor of that state.

-Twenty-five soldiers of the 7th battalion left Santos, on the 23rd, for Rio Grande do Sul, under arrest.

-Three soldiers were killed and three wounded by lightning at Saycan, Rio Grande do Sul, a few days ago.

-The Rio Grande congressional elections (for vacancies) have been postponed to the 21st and 22nd June next.

-Last month there were slaughtered in the city of S. Paulo 3,117 heaves, 36 calves, 1,383 hogs, and 655 sheep.

-The *Edo do Sul* reports the discovery of galena mines in several parts of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

-The individuals arrested in Pará on suspicion of being connected with some anarchist plot, were set at liberty on the 4th inst.

-The *Alagoas*, with Admiral Wandenkolk and other political prisoners on board, reached Pará on the 5th, and left for Manaus on the 8th.

-Small-pox has broken out in the 15th battalion stationed in Rio Grande do Sul, and steps have been taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

-The new state constitution of Espírito Santo was promulgated on the 2nd inst., and Congressman Muniz Freire was elected president of the state.

-According to a telegram of the 5th from Maranhão the vote polled at the state elections was light. The government candidates were of course elected.

-An extraordinary session of the Espírito Santo state legislature is convened for the 11th, for the consideration of laws necessary to the organization of the state.

-An Italian opera company is expected at Bahia during the current month. The Bahianos are also expecting Carlos Gomes to direct the reproduction of his own operas.

-A project was presented to the Minas Geraes legislature a few days ago for a determination of the boundaries of that state. Minas has evidently got a few unemployed civil engineers.

-The reports from Itá, São Paulo, and from other points, indicate an improvement in the sanitary state of those towns and a consequent diminution in the epidemics of fever raging in them.

-When the people of Ceará awoke on the morning of the 3rd, they found the imperial flag waving over the sub-treasury building. Cadets of the military school caused it to be replaced by the republican flag.

-The town of Valença, Bahia, is having a religious war. Two opposing religious factions have become so excited that they have begun to use stones as arguments, and now the police are said to be interfering.

-In Manóis, on the 4th ult, a boy 12 years of age stole 1,200\$ and took passage on the steamer *Brazil* for the purpose of returning to Ceará, whence he had arrived three months before. He was arrested on the 7th at Pará.

-The municipal council of Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, was formally installed on the 3rd with appropriate ceremonies, including music, fireworks, speeches, manifestations, and all that. We are puzzled to note, however, that the word "intendencia" is dropped!

-The Bahia government has extended the contract with the gas company for three months, during which time the old company is to be paid for its plant and material and a new contract is to be made with the parties offering the best terms. Rio's experience is likely to be repeated.

-A Pará telegram of the 5th reports the arrival of the *Pernambuco* at Manóis. The prisoners were there transferred to the steamers *Imperatriz Theresia* and *Carlota Jane*, which left Manóis on the 3rd ult., each under the convoy of an armed launch. At S. Gabriel, on the Rio Negro, the prisoners bound for S. Joaquim and Cacuhy are to take canoe. It is said that the prisoners were treated very coldly at Manóis.

-Uberaba is certainly a wonderful place. A telegram from there on the 4th says "the telephone (sic) station of Uberaba receives telegrams for every point of Brazil and Europe, as well as for Oceania, River Plate and the Pacific." Mr. Blaine will please take note there is no "reciprocity" in Uberaba. It is all reserved for that indefinite and mysterious place called "Oceania."

-A bitter controversy has arisen in Ouro Preto over the creation of a Protestant church there. The Protestants have been driven out of two buildings rented for religious purposes, and now the president of the municipal council says openly that he will prevent their getting another *even if he has to rent the building himself*. This is a sample of the religious toleration guaranteed by the constitution.

-The Campos municipality has just resolved to impose a municipal tax on the water company's penstocks, because the latter refuses to make another reduction in its rates. The people of Campos are now paying about one-tenth of what river water formerly cost them, and they are getting a much better article besides having it delivered in their houses.

-It has become popular and fashionable, however, to accuse the foreign company of extortion, and the aldermen are therefore adopting measures like this by way of retaliation.

-The Maranhão elections for governor and three vice-governors took place on the 6th. As usual the opposition kept away from the polls and "wouldn't play." The federal candidates, which were of course elected, were:—governor, Commander Bel-fort Vieira; vice-governors, Srs. Castimiro Junior, Alfredo da Cunha Martins and Barão de Trombay.

-The state executive of Espírito Santo has promulgated new regulations for the registry of voters which are said "to concede solid guarantees for the rights of citizens." This is good news, certainly; but it may be affirmed that the citizens will never enjoy their rights as long as the executive continues to make and unmake laws at his own sweet pleasure.

-A published letter from Itá, S. Paulo, describes the epidemic fever raging there as "telurica." It's a nice name, but it seems to be just as fatal as one with an old and well-known designation. The writer says the streets are deserted, business paralyzed and the population in terror. There were then about 300 cases in the town, with from 10 to 15 deaths a day.

-If the people of Campos are not satisfied with the service of the English company owning the sewage and water works of that city, why not buy them out? Imposing illegal taxes, demanding impossible reductions and destroying material are far from being creditable to a people who have other and better means at their disposal. Foreign companies are finding it so difficult to realize anything on their investments in Brazil at present rates of exchange that we believe every one of them would gladly sell out. Why not, then, organize a national company and buy out the Campos Syndicate, and then the rates can be fixed to suit both the consumer and company without regard to exchange?

COFFEE NOTES

-It was reported on the 6th that a sample of washed coffee of the new crop had been sold for 25\$ per arroba.

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

RAILROAD NOTES

-A new time-table on the Central railway goes into effect to-day.

-The *Journal do Commercio* says that the Central railway administration has ordered 100 cattle cars for the narrow gauge line of the São Paulo branch.

-The minister of agriculture has refused an application of the Leopoldina railway company to increase its tariffs on the Carangola line, of which it is the owner.

-The police are investigating the alleged attempt to bribe Dr. Fausto Barreto with the sum of 600,000\$ to prevent the arrest of the directors of the Companhia Paulista.

-The minister of agriculture has again declined to accede to the request of the Companhia Paulista for rating at 7,000,000\$ the capital employed in the road from Santos to Jundiáhy.

-In virtue of the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the supreme court, Dr. Leopoldo Teixeira Leite and Col. Trajano Antonio de Moraes, directors of the Companhia Geral, were set at liberty on the 4th inst.

-The net receipts of the Brazilian Street Railway Co. last year amounted to 79,400\$. The traffic was 19 per cent. greater than the preceding year, which would have produced about 114,000\$ on the basis of exchange for 1890.

-A Taubaté telegram of the 8th says that work on the railway to Ubatuba is progressing rapidly, and that 38 kilometres are completed. This means that the Ubatuba scheme does not intend to be eclipsed by the S. Sebastião project.

-A São Paulo telegram of the 7th says that within a few days the S. Paulo railway will begin working from 4 a.m. to 12 o'clock at night in order to relieve the accumulation of merchandise in Santos. It is rather late, we fear, but perhaps it is better late than never.

-An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway is called for the reorganization of the company, revision of its statutes and the election of a new directory. It seems to be settled that the Leopoldina is not to be held responsible in any particular for the obligations of the Geral.

-The president of the Paulista line has applied to the S. Paulo state legislature for a concession to extend that railway to the port of S. Sebastião, and will apply to the federal Congress for a concession for docks and other improvements at that port. The indications are that the state of São Paulo will soon have another and perhaps better port than Santos.

-The semi-annual report of the Great Western of Brazil Co., Ltd., shows that the receipts for the half-year ending December 31st last amounted to 750,123\$ and the expenditures to 444,608\$, leaving a surplus of only 305,515\$. This heavy decrease in the net receipts was due to the fall in exchange. The dividend declared was only 2½ per cent.

-The state government of S. Paulo is suing Dr. José Pinto do Carmo Cintra for the sum of 445,046\$, amount of the tax on the transfer of the Itá railway. The suit was brought against Dr. Carmo Cintra, in the capacity of representative of a syndicate by the federal government; but, as the product of the tax now belongs to the state government, the latter will hereafter conduct the suit, and has accordingly asked for the transfer of the papers from the federal supreme court to the superior court of the state.

-At a meeting of the shareholders of the Companhia Paulista on the 29th ult., Dr. Antonio Prado was elected president of the board of directors.

-The S. Paulo senate has voted in 3rd discussion a bill for a railway from S. Sebastião to Custodio de Minas, and for one from Cananda to the river Paranaquema. The bill provides for receiving tenders for building these roads, which will receive from the state pecuniary assistance in the form of guarantee of interest and the payment of a certain sum per kilometer constructed. They will not have privileged territory.

-The Rio do Ouro line, which was originally built by the contractors for the waterworks of this city, and was afterwards taken over by the government, is about 90 kilometres long, and represents an investment of 1,300,000\$. The farmers along the line are complaining bitterly of its service, being unable to send anything to market to advantage. It is only one more illustration of the viciousness and weakness of state management.

-The cable steamer *Scotus* is now laying a second cable between Santos and Montevideo, thus completing a double cable all along the coast from Pernambuco down.

-It has been resolved to increase the accommodations of the insane asylum (Hospício D. Pedro II) for the reception of the poor wretches now confined in the beggars' asylum.

-On the 3rd inst. a street car on Rua do Imperador ran over a little girl and cut off her legs. The little girl is seven years old and is a daughter of Col. Freire de Carvalho, of the police force.

-We never could have believed that so little a man could have carried so much money in his pocket! Five millions sterling is a good round sum for these times, surely!

-Four "celebrated" thieves were caught in Rua do Matoso on the night of the 6th just as they were breaking into a house. As they were caught in the act, we trust there will be no further hesitation about sending them up.

-The *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday last says it is informed that a telegram of the 6th declares that the garrison at Cuyabá, the capital of Mato Grosso, is still loyal to the federal government, and that the Paraguayan government has forbidden the shipment of merchandise to the insurgents.

-The *Pais* seems to be getting into trouble on all sides. During the past week it has been quarreling with the *Journal do Commercio*, the *Diário do Commercio* and the *Figaro*. And all this time it wants its editor-in-chief, Q. Bocayuva, to run for the senatorship which he has only just resigned!

-The *Journal do Commercio* of the 4th inst. says that Charles Vivaldi, formerly editor of the *Illustração do Brasil* and other journals in this capital, is now a Catholic missionary among the Indians of Patagonia. He was educated for the priesthood, then abjured his vows and religion in order to marry, and now appears to have returned to the fold again.

-The laborers of the custom-house have petitioned the Vice-President for increased pay. In view of the delays, rough usage and thefts which happen to merchandise under their hands, a petition for more pay seems altogether out of place. The government should be willing to pay well for good and honest service, but that can hardly be claimed for the custom-house laborers.

-The cartmen engaged in the removal of garbage from private houses are on a strike, and the results are anything but agreeable. The garbage naturally goes into the street as soon as it is dark, and when it happens to be the refuse from hotels and restaurants the whole neighborhood discreetly holds its nose and retires. Surely something ought to be done to put this service on a sound and secure basis.

-We see by the *Pais* telegrams of the 5th that the government of Austria-Hungary "has resolved that the state shall monopolize the falsification of all descriptions of explosives throughout the empire." Who is to monopolize the manufacture of the genuine article we do not know, but it would appear that the state's "falsifier" will now have to content himself with that much neglected branch of the business.

-If the president of the intendencia municipal cares for a straight tip, we would suggest that he requires a deposit of 10 per cent. before opening negotiations for that loan of 7,500,000\$. Five hundred thousand pounds is nothing, of course, for so important and well-managed an institution as the Banco Rídícula do Brazil, etcetera e tal. The London and Berlin bankers are so anxious to advance the money that we are sure they will not hesitate a moment in authorizing the deposit.

-The *Journal* hears that the commission chosen to explore the table-land of Goyaz for a site for the future capital of Brazil will leave for its destination next month. It is said that Drs. Luiz Cruls, Morisse, Pimentel, Tasso Fragozo, Ulle and others will accompany the commission. It is to be hoped that the commission will be successful in finding a satisfactory place at once, and that the government will be removed thither without loss of time. Rio will be a much more desirable place of residence after the removal.

-There are a great many astonishing rumors afloat about the part which Argentina is going to play in the Mato Grosso affair. It need not be feared that the Argentines will meddle in that row. With an empty treasury, an impending election, a half-dozen revolutions on hand, and a necessity for keeping the whole available military force in and about Buenos Aires for the protection of an unpopular government, there is very little likelihood that Argentina will jump at such an opportunity to pick a fight with Brazil.

-A meeting of government congressmen was held at the department of interior on the 6th.

-Senator-elect Aristides threatens the country with a dictatorship. The country will probably inform Aristides that it has no use already.

-On the 1st inst., it is said, the proletariat of Rio raised cries of *Viva anarchia* and *Viva, Deodoro! Ergo*; anarchy and Deodoro are synonyms.

-The *Figaro* claims that the government has a majority in Congress. If it hasn't, it can easily make one by imprisoning a few more opposition congressmen.

-It is asserted that the present president of the municipal council has annulled all the acts of his predecessor and has thrown the municipal administration into a state of perfect confusion.

-There were only three deaths from yellow fever reported on the 4th. This shows a very rapid and satisfactory decrease in the epidemic, which may now be considered at an end.

-The loafers and "gutter-snipes" are again making the entrance to the reading room of the Exchange an exasperating task; and like the buzzards they are again crowding the Rua da Allandega.

-The government has authorized the governor of Paraná to have representatives of indigenous Brazilian races at the Curitiba exposition. We trust a sample of the Rua do Ouvidor *loafer* will not be overlooked.

-On the 3rd inst. two citizens from Minas called on one of the police delegates and informed him that on their arrival in this city on the preceding day they had lost 2,200\$ in money and a gold watch and chain by the confidence game.

-The usual thing has happened with the republican Congress. We were accustomed to have difficulties in getting together a quorum under the effete monarchy, but that vigorous, youthful republicans should be guilty of the same negligence is unparadiseable.

-At 2 o'clock a.m. on the 6th inst. a watchman on Rua do Ouvidor was attacked by a soldier of the 22nd battalion of infantry, and, strange to say, the soldier was arrested. If this doesn't cause a revolution, why, what was the use of the 15th of November?

-We congratulate the American republic on the acquisition of two such eminent Brazilian citizens as Lt.-Col. Costa Lima Braga and Counsellor Antonio Paula de Mello Barreto. The first can give bank defaulters "tips" in their line of business, and the latter is a "general utility" scamp.

-A curious application was made to the government recently. A company was organized here under the name of *Grande Belchior*, or the "Great Cheap Jack," and it applied for permission to place necessary establishments in various parts of the city. What connection there is between a "cheap ack" and the business proposed is not perfectly clear.

-We are at a loss to understand all the mystery surrounding a reported attempt at bribing the police delegate charged with investigating the Geral rascally. Surely the delegate knows who offers him so large a sum as 600,000\$, and where is the difficulty in arresting the party? If the man was only an intermediary, and declines to give up his principals, let him suffer for his impudence, or cupidity.

-Barão de Novaes is the name of a gentleman who deserves well of his fellow shareholders in various companies. Under the present joint-stock companies' laws, the passing by the general assembly of shareholders of the annual accounts leaves the directors of every responsibility for acts and occurrences during the year. Lord Novaes registers a vote contrary to the passing of the accounts in nearly every case where he is an interested party, and his intention is a good one: to bring directors "to book" should occasion arise.

-One of the police delegates has been raiding various gambling resorts lately, and has been so inconsiderate as to include some of the so-called "clubs" among them. This has raised a howl of indignation among the "sports," who appear to think that a man in broadcloth may do what the law considers criminal for a man of lower social condition. In other words, it is proper and legitimate to gamble for 100 milreis, but immoral and illegal for another to gamble for 100 reis. We trust Dr. Goldschmidt will continue not to see it in that light.

-The municipal *intendencia* of this city has resolved to get up an agricultural exhibition on the 13th "to commemorate the liberation of labor in Brazil," and invites all the planters and small farmers hereabouts to send in exhibits. They will also be thankful for agricultural tools, seeds, etc. It is rather a short notice, and hardly a good time for products, unless preserved fruits and potted meats will do; but the aldermen have probably overlooked that circumstance. In the States an agricultural fair before anything had time to grow, would make even a Scotch farmer smile.

-It would be extremely grateful to know exactly what has happened in Mato Grosso. The Argentines have filled the *Times* correspondent up to the neck with their ideas of the state of Mato Grosso; the government is sending an expedition to the place that will cost hundreds, if not thousands, of *centos de reis*, and yet it is currently reported that there is no trouble in Mato Grosso, where everything appears to be in profound peace! We give up the conundrum; unless Mr. Cilibis wants to break his contract for selling a large tract of land to the late Lt.-Commander Barreto, *adieu* "Wouwermans," and thinks we will keep the late navy man off the field, which we feel pretty sure it will.

-As the *Journal do Brazil*, of the 7th, very properly says, we may expect a windy legislative session. On the 6th Deputies Manhães Barreto and Jesuino de Albuquerque, prisoners in Forts S. João and Villegeaçon as implicated in the attempted sedition, reported that they could not appear at the meeting of the chamber for obvious reasons. Sr. Bellarmino Mendona thereupon took out his "hatchet" and proceeded to sculp everyone within reach. The presiding officer of the Chamber pointed out that as the house was not organized the remarks of Deputy Mendona were not in order; but he did not care and went on jawing precisely as if constitution and civil law were as dear to him as the monthly subsidy.



MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th May, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—The past week has been quiet, and unattractive. The advices from abroad have been steadily unfavorable, and even with the lower exchange ruling here, limits appear to have been impracticable. The firmness of dealers has diverted business to Santos where the lower grades have been ruling below Rio quotations, and there, a fair amount of business is reported: something like 60,000 bags are said to have been sold on Friday and Saturday. Dealers here are influenced by the same receipts, and to some degree also by a belief that a "raid" is being made on the American markets by "beans." Stocks have been reduced by about 20,000 bags during the week, and receipts show a slight reduction. To an outsider the position of coffee appears sound, but there may be influences at work, recognized by the initiated, to which he is stranger. At the close of business on Saturday quotations were nominal and the market dull.

The shipments since on last report have been:

37,365 bags for the United States
28,865 " " Europe
4,691 " " Cape of Good Hope
9,691 " " Elsewhere

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States:
7 New York Br str Humboldt 18,525
Europe:
5 Trieste Austr str Media 3,092
4 Antwerp Br str Tamara 2,850
London do 400
4 Havre Fr str Campanha 1,475
5 Meditteranean Fr str Aquitania 8,035
6 Hamburg Ger str Bahia 10,748
6 Antwerp " Koen 1,750
Opoto do 7
7 Genoa Ital str Città di Genova 1,504

Elsewhere:
2 West Coast Br str Bellucia 2,161
4 River Plate Fr str Dorlogue 2,616

Receipts for the past week were 47,100 bags, against 49,720 bags for the preceding week and 48,960 bags for the week before. The receipts in Santos were about 48,000 bags.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 195,468 bags, in all hands.

On the 4th brokers advanced quotations by 500 rs. per arroba all around, but on the 5th the market was reported nominal. As a matter of reference we give the latest quotations, viz:

Type per arroba.
No. 6 13,500—14,000 No. 8 14,000—14,500
7 14,000—15,000 9 15,000—15,500

There was no change made in the Auctions on Saturday, and it remains at 978 rs. per kilogramme.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Br str Amy
do do Br str Buffon
Baltimore Amer lug Frances
do do Br bk Severn
Havre Fr str Paranaquá
London and Antwerp Br str Magnificencia
Bremen and do do Ger str Leipzig
Hamburg Ger str Patagonia
Mediterranean Ital str Vittoria

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (No. 6, No. 7, No. 8) for each day from May 1 to May 8.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for ten months of crop-years:

Table showing total foreign clearances of coffee from Rio for ten months of crop-years, categorized by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) and years (1891-92, 1890-91, 1889-90).

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for four months:

Table showing total foreign clearances of coffee from Rio for four months, categorized by destination and years (1892, 1891, 1890).

Imports.

The week has been quiet, with very small receipts, and an irregular exchange market. Flour is said, and offers from the United States meet with no response from dealers here; the stocks have accumulated after all was said about deliveries, and although quotations are unchanged, they are considered somewhat nominal. There have been no receipts of pine and coconut, and present quotations are likely to attract attention. Kerosene has advanced smartly and Lard is also higher, although only by a trifle. The competition of native lard is very serious at present. Rice is lower again and English cashmere remains rather flat. The supply of Coal has been insignificant, and other articles we quote are not notably higher or lower. The new drop in exchange is serious and stocks in our import markets; the prices of all imported supplies are so high that dealers are becoming nervous, and flour are likely to be curtailed to urgent necessities.

Flour.—Receipts are 4,765 bbls. per D. Pedro II, from Baltimore.

Table of prices for Flour, Rice, and other goods.

The movement during the latter half of April was as follows:
Stock, April 16th. Receipts since. Sales and withdrawals.

Stock, April 16th. Receipts since.

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Stock, April 16th. Receipts since.

Stock, April 16th. Receipts since.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 2. ROSARIO—Br bk St Joseph; 233 tons; Ruley; 18 ds; hay to Camuyano & Co.

MAY 4. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Dom Pedro II; 455 tons; Hudgins; 47 ds; sundries to Brazilian Trading Company.

MAY 5. NORFOLK—Br bk Nettie Murphy; 1273 tons; Cosman; 47 ds; coal to Gas Company.

MAY 6. ROSARIO—Arg str Felix Francisco; 147 tons; Pagés; 13 ds; hay to order.

MAY 7. SANTOS—Gr bk Andrea; 744 tons; Hayes; 7 ds; ballast to C. W. Gross & Co.

MAY 8. CARDIFF—Br bk County of Anglesia; 1,047 tons; Lewis; 33 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

Br bk Cardiganhire; 9,081 tons; Taylor; 35 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

Br bk Celtic Chief; 1,745 tons; Owen; 45 ds; coal to Lage Imãos.

ROSARIO—Br bk Rapid; 325 tons; Langleier; 18 ds; hay to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 7. BARROSO—Br bk Forest; 700 tons; Virgie; ballast.

Br lug Vamoore; 349 tons; Crowell; do.

NEWCASTLE—Br bk Maunier; 1,468 tons; Graham; do.

ROSARIO—Br bk President; 808 tons; Christopher; do.

PARANAGUA—Arg bk Milano; 455 tons; Christen; do.

ILHA TERCEIRA—Arg bk Segredo do Aporé; 228 tons; Silva; do.

MAY 8. QUEREC—Nor bk Serraga; 1,160 tons; Hansen; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

VALPARAISO—Br ship Gitana; ballast.

LOQUE—Br ship Dolabella Castle; do.

SANTOS—Ger bk Adler; sundries.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, ports, and dates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing arrivals of foreign steamers from May 2 to May 10, including ship names, ports, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing departures of foreign steamers from May 2 to May 10, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 8th, 1892.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, ports, and dates.



STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 7th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1884, 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, SUGAR FACTORIES, and MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Carica 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 Alliana 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 Alagoas and Calo Frio.

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Alliana and Brazil Industrial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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New York.....	\$148	\$78 "
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" 23	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.

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