

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 7TH, 1892.

NUMBER 23

WILSON, SONS & CO.

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

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line,
and the

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

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

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

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conception Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

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

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—No. 44 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. Wm. GEORGE ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool seasons according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday of 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
161, Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Caticue. English services at 11.30 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays. A. TILLY, Pastor. Office: 70, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor; 10 to 12 O'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Ibréria. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Edo, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 1.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to read the Holy Scriptures, at 11.45 a. m. 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 Accoucher; 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 10 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Gaudencia No. 23. Telephone 1255.

Dr. C. Feldhauser, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 83. Res. Rua Marques de Abrantes No. 37. Telephone 1138. 6th.

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, accommodations, 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, 79 Rua dos Ourives; 1 to 7 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marques d'Abrautes. Telephone 244.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Livramento, Saudes.—Bible services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 121.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical tracts, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—8a Rua Theophilo Ottoni.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York
CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States. Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of
QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND 50,000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Agents for the:
Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,
Aspinall's Emamel, London,
T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,
Godefringer Company, London,
Wm. Corry & Co., Belfast,
Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Albuquerque 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1º

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to
JOSEPH W. MEE,
Managing Director.
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL.

GUILD, MILLER & Co.

STEAM SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
P. O. Box 1154.

RUA I.º DE MARÇO, 84

COMPANHIA ECONOMICA, GAZ, AGUA E ESGOTOS.

SAO PAULO.

Capital 1,000,000\$000

General Plumbers.
Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.
Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.
Direct imports from Europe and United States.

Show rooms and technical offices:
Rua Direita No. 47
Warehouse and Work Shops:
Rua da Conceição No. 40

Technical office and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.

DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.
WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

80, RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, SANTOS.

P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"

General & Commission Merchants
Steam Ship Agents
Tug Boats and Lighter Owners.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Príncipe de Marçõ, RIO DE JANEIRO.

37 Rua do Commercio, SAO PAULO.

CASSELS, KING & Co.

858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AIRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc.—are respectfully solicited.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1879.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DEBITS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c. in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Works executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

HALLWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
New York, London, Calcutta.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. B. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS ROBERTSON, Vice-Presidents.

THEO. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. BURNIER, Ass't Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co.,
Proprietors.

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

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc. All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.
Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 22, Rua 10 de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR
Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca
Companhia de Navegação Carioca
Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.
P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Beside possessing great breaking power it is specially fitted for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent wire. For full information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 24, Rua Theophilo Ottoni
Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA. U. S. A.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

This Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on all passenger and freight cars. This includes all new freight cars.

This is the best brake ever made. It is simple, reliable, and easy to use. It is the only brake that will stop a car in an emergency.

Orders for this brake should be sent to the Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company, 200 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents for Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 22, Rua 10 de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

for the maintenance of order and the execution of the law. If Congress wishes to retain all power for itself and to make the President a mere figure-head, then it is best to dispense with that official altogether. In our opinion, the right to declare martial law should be restricted to times and places of actual armed resistance, and then only when civil processes are impossible. A conspiracy or a petty street disorder should never be allowed as an excuse for declaring martial law, nor should such a state of affairs be continued beyond the day when such armed resistance ceases. The spectacle recently presented in Buenos Aires, of keeping a city under martial law for weeks in times of peace and order, is something that should be strictly prohibited. On the other hand, the restrictions proposed by some members of Congress are equally censurable. To specify that martial law can be declared only when 10,000 men are in arms, is an absurdity. The observance of such a restriction would be a premium on partisan revolutions, and would soon make Brazil as turbulent as Mexico used to be. It should be assumed that the President knows best when martial law is necessary, and he should be held strictly responsible for the discretion exercised. Then, aside from this, the immunities demanded for congressmen are absurd in principle and dangerous in practice. Why should a congressman not be held responsible for his acts just like any other citizen? Why should he be permitted to break the laws with impunity and in defiance of constituted authorities? There was once a reason why such immunities should be demanded by legislators, the time when they were struggling against monarchs for the liberties of the people and the rights of popular representation; but it is a manifest absurdity to claim such immunities for criminals and common malefactors. In Congress to-day there is a man accused of an infamous crime—a crime that in Great Britain would at once force him to resign his seat—and yet the prosecution of this knave was prevented by a formal resolution not to permit the courts to take action against him. Then, too, there are others who are publicly known to be guilty of frauds, breaches of trust, swindles, and all that, who are not only protected from arrest but are permitted to continue their swindling operations and to legislate for their own benefit and protection. In justice there should be not one single immunity granted to such men. If the representatives of the people cannot find moral courage enough to expel such men from the legislative chambers of the nation, then the officers of the law should be permitted to come in after them. There should be no place so sacred that a criminal can find protection in it against the penalties of a just and common law.

Much has been said in Congress during the past week of the policy of restricting the coasting trade to vessels flying the national flag, the prevailing sentiment being that such a policy will be a benefit to the country. We presume that no one will contest the assertion that the greatest benefit to the country is that which confers, or secures, the most substantial benefits for the greatest number of people—and this certainly can not be said of the prohibition now imposed on foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade. This trade, which is far from unimportant, is suffering from a lack of tonnage and from excessively high freight rates. It costs more to send a barrel of flour, or a case of merchandise, from this capital to any port on the coast, than it does to bring the same articles out from New York, Liverpool, or Hamburg. We have heard of instances where it has cost three times the freight out from New York to send merchandise down to Santos. From our own experience, and from the experience of others, we know that the difficulties in shipping small parcels on the national coasting lines are almost insuperable. Not only are the rates charged almost prohibitive, but the obstacles imposed, the inertia encountered, the formalities thought requisite and the profound ignorance prevalent in regard to the simplest details, are enough to dishearten and repel even the most patient of merchants. We do not forget the two or three foreign lines, running under the national flag, where the business is better managed and efforts are made to really accommodate the public, but as these are able to cover only a small part of the traffic, the relief they offer is after all very limited. The lines from which the public has a right

to expect courteous treatment and lower freights are those belonging to the subsidized company whose steamers run from the upper waters of the Amazon along the entire Brazilian coast and up the La Plata and Paraguay to Matto Grosso. If the advocates of restriction are sincere, they ought to be able to show some benefits from this gigantic monopoly in whose interests this prohibition was enacted. This, however, can not be done. The monopoly pays no dividends because of wasteful and bad management, and the country gets far less benefit in transportation rates and facilities than when foreign vessels were allowed to compete. It is a veritable burden upon the whole country and offers not one single advantage in return. In view of the industries crippled by these excessive charges and the losses to business and to the public through the enhanced costs of products and merchandise because of these excessive freight charges, the conclusion must be that the restrictions imposed upon the coasting trade are grievous burdens to the people and a serious obstacle to the development of trade and industry.

OUR FIRST CASE.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 3rd June, 1892.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Esq., Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

MY DEAR SIR.—The first operation at the Strangers' Hospital was successfully performed on the 30th ult. by Dr. Alfredo Barcellos, *delegado de hygiene*, viz.: amputation of the thumb and forefinger of the left hand of Mr. Callander's little boy, who blew off those and injured the middle finger with a detonating cap which he naughtily appropriated and exploded whilst the workmen were away at breakfast. The operation was assisted by Dr. Sobral of the S. João Baptista Hospital, and by Dr. Arrimido Lima, and the patient is in good health and the wound quickly healing. All of these doctors expressed their approval of the remarkably advantageous situation of our Hospital.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very truly,

R. J. CALLANDER.

From the *Cleveland Leader*, April 28th.

BARBOSA ON BRAZILIAN RECIPROCITY.

The long attack Barbosa, the former Brazilian minister of finance, has made upon the reciprocity treaty between the United States and that country, has been discussed in an advance, and the Democratic attempt to make political capital out of it will amount to nothing. In substance, the charges made by Barbosa are that the Brazilian minister to that country, Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, had no authority to make a reciprocity treaty which did not expressly bind us not to grant like concessions to any European power, and that as Mendonça did not carry out his government's instructions and a new cabinet on the spur of the moment ratified the treaty, it therefore is not morally binding and Brazil has the right to revive the subject.

Dr. Mendonça has repeatedly denied the charge that our government used any but the most honorable means in negotiating this treaty, and with equal emphasis has insisted that he acted on authority in leaving out such a clause as Barbosa insists ought to have been in the treaty. The instructions Barbosa cites were issued by a provisional government three months and a half before the treaty was negotiated, and the cabinet that gave them was of no power before the treaty reached Brazil. This point, therefore, resolves itself into a question of veracity between Barbosa and Mendonça, with which the United States has nothing to do.

So far as the United States is concerned, Barbosa's long statement contains not a word that can be rightfully construed as a reflection. Even if Barbosa's statement is true, and Minister Mendonça had no authority to negotiate a treaty without an exclusive clause, there is no evidence whatever that Mr. Blaine, or our government, was aware that the Brazilian envoy was transgressing his instructions, and the speedy ratification of the treaty by the new cabinet, of which Barbosa was not a member, relieved both our government and Minister Mendonça of any charge of double dealing. The new cabinet was at least as intelligent, able, patriotic, and representative as the old one, and its action was as valid and binding as any that could have been given.

Barbosa's talk about the benefits that he had hoped would come to the Brazilian sugar interests from a reciprocity treaty which would bind us not to give any European nation like privileges, has little force, from the simple fact that we buy but about \$7,000,000 worth of sugar from Brazil and more than five times as much coffee, and it was to protect her coffee interests principally that the treaty was urged. Doubtless such a clause as Barbosa wanted would have simulated Brazil's sugar production, of which we take three-fourths of her exports, and which is confined largely to the single state of Pernambuco, but we could never have consented to bind ourselves in any such fashion. Besides, such a clause would have invalidated the treaty in international law because it would have conflicted directly with the most favored nation clause in all our treaties. As it is, the treaty is easily reconcilable with that clause.

From all points, therefore, our government conducted the negotiations in a most able and honorable fashion, and the Democratic attempt to make political capital out of these weak managements of Barbosa reflects only upon its authors. It cannot touch Secretary Blaine and the administration.

A MERITED ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A São Paulo friend having called our attention to the services rendered to the English colony in Santos during the past season by the Portuguese Beneficent Society, through the reception and treatment of yellow fever cases, we wrote to a friend in Santos in regard to the matter and for the purpose of obtaining facts for a public acknowledgment of the services so thoughtfully and generously rendered. We are glad to record that our Santos friends have tendered a fitting acknowledgment of this inestimable service, as will be seen in the following address, subscription and correspondence:—

SANTOS, 2nd June, 1892.

DEAR LAMOUREUX.—By the enclosed list of subscribers and address presented to the Beneficência Portuguesa you will see what we have done in furtherance of your suggestion of 21st April. I wish to express my thanks to the directors of the Beneficência, as, although we all feel very grateful for the kind treatment of our sick, the idea had not occurred to us to make such acknowledgment. There have been altogether some 14 of our countrymen (treated there, of whom 5 died. The survivors all speak in the highest terms of the kind treatment they received, and from personal observation I can endorse that. The institution is in a flourishing state and some months ago opened a new wing with about 12 or 14 nice airy rooms for the reception of patients who pay for their treatment. It is in this wing that the bulk of our countrymen have been received.

You will see from the number of signatures (66) to the address, that all of our colony have shown their appreciation of the kindness of the directors of the Beneficência. The institution is in no need of money; in fact, I am given to understand that they have more than they know what to do with already, and do not care about receiving more, or we should not have had to the subscription list is from several people who think we ought to have given a much larger amount. Mr. Baillie, whose idea it was to get up the subscription and personally canvassed for it, says he never saw people come forward so readily with their contributions.

Very sincerely yours,

WM. FLETCHER, JUNR.

THE ADDRESS AND SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Directors of the Portuguese Beneficência Hospital in Santos.

We, the undersigned British and American residents of Santos, sincerely grateful to you for your charitable and generous treatment of many of our fellow-countrymen during the late epidemic of yellow fever, desire hereby to publicly express our appreciation of your great kindness and humanity, and to beg your acceptance for the use of the "Beneficência" of the accompanying small sum (Rs. 1,065\$000) subscribed principally by the younger members of our colony, as a slight token of our heartfelt gratitude to you, the worthy directors of the above admirable institution.

Santos, May, 1892.

Albert Total	20\$000	A. Miller	20\$000
W. B. Robertson	20\$000	E. H. Gripp	20\$000
W. B. Howell	20\$000	Hugh Crook	10\$000
W. L. Wright	20\$000	H. B. Condon	10\$000
R. G. Morris	20\$000	E. P. Desano	10\$000
G. P. Ellison	20\$000	John Grieve	10\$000
J. W. Ford	20\$000	Hugh Steinhouse	10\$000
H. Horn	20\$000	Ed. Rixton	10\$000
J. W. Elworthy	20\$000	H. G. Terry	5\$000
J. H. Ford	20\$000	T. Kirkland	10\$000
E. Greene	20\$000	R. Sausdal	20\$000
E. Sovell	20\$000	Stempel	20\$000
T. S. Anderson	20\$000	T. A. V. Bower	20\$000
F. R. Mann	5\$000	N. Nevot	20\$000
E. O. Brown	20\$000	W. Bolton	20\$000
Geo. B. Jackson	20\$000	F. Tweedie	10\$000
F. H. Chalk	20\$000	F. Munro	10\$000
J. F. Cannon	20\$000	W. Everts	10\$000
Arthur Davison	20\$000	Henry Barton	10\$000
Thos. Thornton	20\$000	S. C. Smith	10\$000
A. Kenlam	20\$000	H. Brighouse	10\$000
Ed. O. Brown	20\$000	G. O. Temple	10\$000
Arthur Harley	20\$000	W. P. Orsler	10\$000
H. Hugo	20\$000	C. W. Young	10\$000
W. T. Wright	20\$000	Percy Davison	10\$000
W. P. Moulmer	20\$000	F. J. Colbourne	10\$000
W. L. Boulmer	20\$000	Alfred Sell	10\$000
C. S. Hogg	20\$000	A. Begley	10\$000
E. O. Brown	20\$000	J. H. McDanel	10\$000
W. E. Wright	20\$000	Edon A. Berry	10\$000
W. Ellis	20\$000	Walter T. Lyall	20\$000
Cias. H. Dewar	20\$000	L. C. Lauriere	20\$000
J. Fraser	20\$000	A friend	3\$000
Wm. Fletcher	20\$000		
		Total	1,065\$000

Ilm. Sr. Presidente e mais Membros da Sociedade Beneficência Portuguesa.

Accompanhando este tenos a honra de depositar em vossas mãos o documento assignado por todos os membros da nossa colonia Inglesa e Norte Americana, aqui residentes, que tem por fim expressar francamente os sentimentos de gratidão e reconhecimento pelo trato humanitario e caridoso que herdá a multos dos nossos compatriotas recebi a esse Hospital sem distincção de pessoas ou nacionalidade durante a ultima epidemia, felizmente ja extinta, salvando assim muitas vidas preciosas.

Quem pois, dignar-se aceitar esta nossa modesta manifestação e a quantia de Rs. 1,065\$000 que juntamos, para auxilio d'essa Instituição.

Respeitosamente se assignam,
(sgd.) WALTER S. BAILLIE,
WM. FLETCHER, JUNR.
Comissarios.

Ilm. Srs. Membros da Comissão Representante da Colonia Inglesa e Norte Americana desta Cidade.

Em nome da directoria da Sociedade Portuguesa de Beneficência desta cidade, accuso recebido vosso offico acompanhado do documento assignado de Rs. 1,065\$000, producto de subscrição assignada entre os cidadãos das duas nacionalidades que dignamente representas, destinado a auxilio da nossa Sociedade.

Agradecendo penhorado vossas benevolas expressões aproveito a oportunidade para reiterar-vos meus protestos de alta consideração e saudar a briosa colonia de que fazeis parte.
Santos, 2 de Junho de 1892.

O presidente,
(assignado) ANT. ALFREDO VAZ CRUQUINHO.
Ilm. Srs. WALTER S. BAILLIE,
WM. FLETCHER, JUNR.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

The *New York Herald* of April 26th contains the following official denial of the absurd charges made here in Brazil to the effect that Secretary Blaine had agreed not to make similar treaties with other countries in case Brazil entered into a reciprocity treaty with the United States:

SECRETARY BLAINE, MINISTER MENDONÇA AND GENERAL FOSTER CONTRADICT BARBOSA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1892.—General Foster, of the state department, who assisted in the reciprocity negotiations with the Brazilian government, said this afternoon there were several errors in the despatch from Rio de Janeiro concerning the reciprocity agreement with that country, the principal one being that this government had pledged itself not to make a similar agreement with any European government. Senator Mendonça said that these reports were being circulated by the enemies of the present government solely for political purposes. He added that he did not care to make any further statement on the subject, as he was perfectly content to let the correspondence which had been published speak for itself.

A copy of Gen. Foster's statement was subsequently sent in to Secretary Blaine at his house, and he returned it with the simple remark that it was correct.

When the despatch was shown to Senhor Mendonça, the Brazilian minister, he said that he had already denied similar statements emanating from ex-Minister Barbosa. There was nothing in the correspondence between the two governments to sustain his statements that the United States had promised not to make a similar agreement with any European government. Senator Mendonça said that these reports were being circulated by the enemies of the present government solely for political purposes. He added that he did not care to make any further statement on the subject, as he was perfectly content to let the correspondence which had been published speak for itself.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

MAY 28.—Senate.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti introduced a bill regulating the declaration of martial law. This bill provides that martial law shall only be declared when there are 10,000 men in arms against the government. The faculty of declaring martial law belongs to Congress; but, when this body is not in session, the executive may, in cases of imminent danger to the country, declare martial law. Congress will then meet as speedily as possible to take action on the matter, and the government, within 48 hours after the meeting of Congress, must give it full information in regard to what has occurred. Senator Floriano Damasio introduced a bill on the same subject. Senators Elyseu Martins and Rosa Junior spoke on the question of the filling of Gen. Floriano's seat in the Senate. The former moved an amendment to the resolutions reported by the committee on the constitution. The latter censured the action of the governor of Alagoas, who, he says, will be responsible to his state if the place is not filled.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—A message was received from the Vice-President asking Congress to authorize the issue of bonds to the maximum amount of 500,000\$000 for the purpose of aiding trade and industry. Deputy Vinhas spoke on the workingmen's petition presented by Senator Damasio at the preceding sitting. He was glad, he said, to find congress interesting itself in socialistic questions, but he desired to remark that the authors of the petition had no right to speak in the name of workmen, and he was unwilling that the latter interests should serve as a weapon against the government. He said that 300,000\$ had been offered to workmen to induce them to murder the President of the republic. On the motion offered in relation to the repressive measures adopted by the government towards persons accused of conspiracy and sedition, speeches were made by Deputies Alcindo (Guanabara, Cassiano do Nascimento and Nilo Peçanha. The latter asserted that a congressman had endeavored to cause President Floriano Peixoto to be murdered by one of his orderlies.

MAY 30.—Senate.—Senator Theodoro Souto complained of the delay of the committees on the constitution and legislation in reporting on the amnesty bill. Senator Campos Salles said that the committees are examining documents furnished by the minister of justice. The Senate voted the resolutions in regard to the election in Alagoas with the amendment of Senator Elyseu Martins. The report attacked holding a presidential election was attacked by Senator Virgilio Damasio and defended by Senators Elyseu Martins and Rangel Pestana.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—Deputy Artur de Aguiar proposed a motion in regard to the declaration of martial law. This motion asks the government to furnish information in regard to its motives for suspending guarantees and adopting other repressive means and requires a speedy report thereon from the committee on the constitution. Deputy Aristides Lobo, in the name of the majority, and Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento, on behalf of the opposition, declared that they accepted the motion, which was then passed by the almost unanimous vote of the members present.

MAY 31.—Senate.—Senator Monticoro de Barros introduced a bill permitting the free entrance of Chinese immigrants into Brazil. Senators Coelho e Campos and Americo Lobo spoke against the bill by agreeing holding a presidential election. Senator Theodoro Souto attacked the report. He thinks that if Senators consider it necessary to interpret the constitution on this point they should do so by

means of a bill. *Chamber of Deputies.*—A petition was received from Antonio da Silveira Varella and others asking for favors for establishing a bank of issue on a silver basis with a capital of 50,000,000. Deputy Alfredo Ellis introduced a bill proposed by himself and 68 other deputies for establishing custom-houses at S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora. Deputy Moraes e Barros spoke against restrictions on navigation. He said that Art. 13 of the constitution had caused the country to retrograde 27 years.

JUNE 1.—*Senate.*—The Senate by a vote of 27 to 7 passed the resolution deposing the Vice-President Floriano Peixoto should continue to act as President till Nov. 15th, 1891. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Leite e Oticia spoke on the subject of the loan made by the government, out of the gold deposits in the treasury, of the sum of £2,500,000 to banks of issue. He says that Visconde de Guahy is worthy of a better place than that of president of the Banco da Republica. The new board of directors, he thinks, can only accomplish one result—that of declaring the bank insolvent. He offered a motion asking for information in regard to the loan, and also for a statement of accounts between the government and banks, and a copy of the order of the government money in the Banco de Credito Universal. Deputy Augusto de Freitas offered a resolution signed by himself and 48 other deputies declaring that the citizens accused of conspiracy and sedition should be brought to trial before the competent courts and asking the government to put an end to the exceptional measures adopted by the decree of April 12th. Deputy Vinhas spoke on the Senate bill on coast navigation. He opposes subsidies and favors restricting coast navigation to national vessels. The committee on petitions reported against granting a leave of absence to Deputy José Avelino. The report says that this deputy fails to prove he had health which he alleges.

JUNE 2.—*Senate.*—Senator Braz Carneiro called attention to a telegram from Vassouras in regard to depositors in the Caixa Economica at that place. The agent has absconded and depositors are offering to sell their deposits for 50% of their nominal value. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Costa Machado introduced a bill permitting the states to receive such immigrants as they desire, under their circumstances. Deputy Fleury Carado and Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke on the disturbances in Boa Vista, Goyaz. Deputy José Mariano defended the minority report on the S. Paulo congressional elections. According to this report only 18,000 voters out of 80,000 went to the polls. Intimidation by the military force from the government which had recently caused many arrests to be made, staid at home. The report proposes that the elections be annulled. Deputy Almeida Nogueira spoke in answer to the preceding speaker. He denied that pressure had been used in the S. Paulo elections. The number of votes cast, he says, was 29,240, or nearly half of the total number of voters in the state.

JUNE 3.—*Senate.*—Senator Braz Carneiro, again referring to the Vassouras Caixa Economica, said that according to information that he had received, the deposits had been removed to this city. It is evident that depositors of small sums cannot under the trouble and expense of a trip to this city, with the delay here, would consume three or more days. He accordingly proposed the minister of finance to adopt some measure for the relief of these people. Senator Domingos Vicente offered a motion for asking why traffic had not been established on the Campos and Carangola railway. The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill ratifying the arbitration treaty made at Washington between the governments of the United States, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, S. Salvador and Brazil. The two bills on martial law were voted in 1st discussion and referred to the committee on the constitution and legislation. *Chamber of Deputies.*—A communication was received from the minister of justice, stating that the government will send the documents relating to the conspiracy as soon as they are returned by the Sena e, in which they are now undergoing examination by the committees on the constitution and legislation. There was received a petition from the Associação Commercial de Santos in regard to the tobacco tax. Deputy Tosta introduced a bill on the national guard. The Chamber approved the S. Paulo congressional elections and recognized as deputies Cincinnato Braga, Julio de Mesquita, and Brazilio dos Santos. The bill for widening and extending Rua de Gozalves Dias was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputies Baptista da Motta and Oticia spoke in favor of restricting the coast trade to national vessels, and Deputy Arthur Rios spoke against it.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The epidemic of influenza is increasing in severity in Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine government is sending Nicolas A. Calvo as minister to the United States, and Benjamin Figueroa as special envoy to Bolivia.

—The export of frozen sheep from Argentina this year up to the 15th ult. amounted to 439,126 carcases, an increase of 11.1% over the same period of last year.

—According to Argentine advices energetic protests are being made in Paraguay against the report that a movement exists there in favor of annexation to Argentina.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd inst. reports a personal encounter between the Argentine minister at Asuncion and the President of Paraguay assisted by his chief of police.

—The executive committee of the British Hospital in Buenos Aires has reduced the scale of fees for paying-patients to \$4 currency a day for general wards, and \$10 a day for private rooms.

—The Standard hears that the Buenos Aires provincial government has received a very favorable offer from a London syndicate for the lease of the La Plata port, but which has been refused.

—During the month of April there were in Montevideo 665 births (of which 69 illegitimate), 95 marriages and 323 deaths. Among the latter were 9 from small-pox, 16 from diptheria and croup, and 49 from pulmonary consumption. The still-births numbered 29.

—The executive deserves every support in its endeavor to relieve politics from the preponderant shadow of militarism, and its course receives the approval of the more sensible natives and of a large section of the foreign residents. All the foreign papers have approved it.—*Montevideo Times.*

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th ult. says that the Argentine squadron of evolution will soon leave for Rio de Janeiro. An exchange says the squadron will go as far north as Pernambuco. It is said that after the evolution the *Almirante Brown* will go to Genoa to be present at the Columbus celebration.

—A telegram of the 3rd inst. from Montevideo says that the steamer *Guanyu* found on the beach at Castilhos a boat of the *Solimões* containing five corpses. It states that the steamer *Henrique Barros* has also found corpses. Subsequent telegrams to the *Paz* increase the number to 13, none of which are officers.

—President Pellegrini has a little less than five months more to serve as President, when his history as the head of the nation will close. We do not recall a case where a greater opportunity was more wantonly thrown away than in that of Dr. Pellegrini since the fall of Dr. Juares Celman.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—There was considerable interest and excitement in Buenos Aires circles on the 17th ult. over the cable news that the American House of Representatives had adopted a bill for the free admission of Argentine wools. It is believed that if this bill becomes law an enormous increase in trade with the United States will result.

—Dr. Fizarro has been installed governor of Cordoba. Affairs are quiet in that province, but the report of the bank inspector shews very unfavorably. The Bank of Cordoba had a paid-up capital of 20,000,000 dollars, nominally £4,000,000 sterling, and the whole of the money was given out among 68 persons. We have a similar report regarding the state bank of Salta, large sums having been lent out to "young ladies." As regards the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires, the balance-sheet of 30th April is truly deplorable. Bad debts (including 14 millions due by the Mortgage Bank and other official debts) have risen from 63 millions in March, 1891, to 96 millions in April, 1892—say £16,000,000 sterling. Meantime the bank's depositors 79 millions, or nearly £5,000,000 sterling, and the certified cheques are selling at 53% discount.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, May 21st.

—In the colony "Zenon Pereira" lived an Italian colonist named Octavio Viale, who had been married but three weeks ago and was a wealthy man. His brother kept an *almotacén* quite close to his house. It appears that he was taking his wife to his house last Sunday, the two riding in a cart, and when passing the house of the *jues de paz* (magistrate), naturally suspecting nothing, this legal officer came out of the doorway with a soldier, to whom he said, "I wonder if I can hit that fellow," slipped out his revolver and fired, shooting the unfortunate man in the chest, killing him instantaneously. Luckily, the criminal was caught and the colonists were with difficulty persuaded from lynching him. He is now awaiting trial. The body of the dead man was buried next day, all the colonists attending. We hope the law will refuse to allow such a bloodthirsty villain to live to play any more of his murderous jokes.—*Argentine News*, May 21st.

—That telegram from Asuncion about the two Brazilian *hondays*—one for the *Matto Grosso* revolutionists and the other for the Rio government—saying "I dare you," "Come on," etc., to each other, heaving to quarters and threatening to blow each other out of the water if either moved an inch, made the whole town laugh yesterday. The Paraguayan authorities were frightened out of their boots, and the citizens rushed to the river-side to see the set-to; but they were disappointed. The Brazilian record of bloodless battles and revolutions is not broken yet. The very latest in reference to this queer affair is that the rebel gunboat, the *Iniciadora*, surrendered to that of the government, the captain subsequently asking the Brazilian minister's permission to go back to *Matto Grosso* and challenge Governor Barbosa to mortal combat to prove that he (the captain) did not surrender through cowardice! Our Brazilian friends are decidedly queer fellows when fighting is concerned.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, May 21st.

—Lussich's steam-tug *Embarco* returned to this port on Tuesday night from the coast of Rocha with the survivors of the Brazilian ironclad *Solimões*, and the ship-wrecked crew of the English s.s. *Dolores*, who were permitted to land on Wednesday morning. The survivors of the *Solimões* (three mulattos and two niggers) have been taken on board the Brazilian man-of-war *Caracca*, in this port. Their account of the disaster adds little to what is already known. The vessel was sailing on the 19th instant in fair weather, the Polonio lighthouse was sighted at 6 p.m. and her helm was turned towards the light. Three hours later she struck on the rocks at Punta Negra de Castillos. She began to make water fast, so the crew was ordered to the boats and the fires put out. Great confusion prevailed when they put off. They had not proceeded far when there was a loud explosion and the vessel soon disappeared from sight. No officer was in their boat, and they had great trouble in making land in the dark, owing to rocks and high waves. They were also pursued by sharks! Other boat crews had also put off from the ill-fated vessel, but were swamped as she sank. The number of lives lost was 125. There was a vague rumour yesterday that another boat's crew had been picked up by a passing Russian vessel, but it is not confirmed.—*Montevideo Times*, May 28.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Goyaz state legislature was formally opened on the 1st inst.

—A Pará telegram of the 4th says that Dr. Lauro Solre is returning to his post as governor of that state.

—Col. Generoso Ponce telegraphs from Cuyabá that the state legislature of *Matto Grosso* met in that city on the 2nd inst.

—The governor of Maranhão has granted an exclusive privilege to João Pedro Ribeiro for the manufacture of underclothing.

—On the 5th a tram conductor in São Paulo shot an Italian passenger in a quarrel over the change due the latter in paying his fare.

—On the 26th ult. a youth of 18 was arrested in S. Paulo for attempting to obtain 25,000\$ from a bank by means of a forged order.

—On the 31st ult. the S. Paulo chamber of deputies voted in 2nd discussion a bill for importing 40,000 immigrants from Porto Rico.

—The governor of Espirito Santo has issued a decree reorganizing the state judiciary and providing regulations for the revenue department.

—A telegram of the 1st from Taubaté announces the cure of a case of cancer and two cases of tuberculosis with the application of herbs gathered by a local botanist.

—A Pará telegram of the 29th ult. says that Gen. José Clarindo, one of the political exiles, had returned to Maranhão because of illness. Others were reported slightly ill.

—A Pará telegram of the 31st ult. says that the exiles at Tabatinga have chosen Col. Piragibe as their leader. Evidently the exiles have no intention of establishing a printing-office.

—A Bahia telegram of the 2nd states that, according to news received from Cannavieiras the police force guarding the plantations on Ilha Grande has been attacked and dispersed.

—The gubernatorial election in Minas Geraes has resulted in the choice of the official candidate, Dr. Afonso Penna. The new governor was once minister of agriculture under the monarchy.

—The Gargano opera company, which has just finished its season in S. Paulo, played 104 nights in the city of S. Paulo, 20 in Campinas, and 9 in Taubaté. Its gross receipts were 281,200\$.

—A captain of the police regiment in Niteroy was arrested on Saturday last for offensive behavior toward Governor Forquilha. We do not know whether he will be hung, shot, or exiled to Ceará.

—The municipal council of Santos has leased to Messrs. Edward Johnston & Co. the island of Palmas, on which that firm will establish an infirmary for sailors attacked with yellow fever. The lease still depends on the approval of the president of the state.

—The Paraná state legislature has adopted a law for the appointment of a joint commission to determine the boundary line between that state and Santa Catarina. In case of disagreement the law provides that the question shall be submitted to the national congress for arbitration.

—The refusal of the national government to permit necessary improvements at Santos to facilitate the dispatch of merchandise and to remedy serious sanitary defects, is causing injury. Another year like the last will quite finish Santos as a port, and it is asked if this is what the government wishes.

—Complaints come from Vassouras as to the savings' bank of that place, which now returns deposits with so much difficulty that depositors are offering their accounts for 50 per cent. and can find no purchasers even at that figure. Subsequent advices accuse the government of causing the trouble by removing the bank without providing facilities for the liquidation of these deposits.

—Further advices from Boa Vista, state of Goyaz, by way of Pará, represent the situation there as most critical. The two parties into which the place is divided are constantly under arms, and a number have already been killed. As the place is about 250 leagues from the capital of Goyaz and is in the unbroken wilderness, there is no prospect of obtaining outside assistance for the maintenance of order.

—The *Paz* is again calling attention to the excessively high prices ruling in Minas Geraes because of the defective service on the Central railway. The price of salt ranges from 12\$ to 22\$ a bag, and pork is sometimes cured with ashes. Rice costs 680 reis a litre, and a bottle of kerosene (1 litre) sells for 1\$500. It is idle, however, to expect anything in the way of improvement from either the directory of the railway, or from the government.

—According to a telegram of the 31st, the *Provincia do Pará* received a letter from Mandos stating that the exiles at Tabatinga had refused to receive Vice-Admiral Wandenkolk on the ground that he had concealed himself in the Gavêa woods. It adds, however, that they relented and consented to receive him after he had explained that he was not hiding, but merely taking a walk. It is fortunate, perhaps, that Brazilians do not easily "catch on" to all the fine points in these little comedies.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The director of the Central railway has authorized a reduction in the hours composing a day's work at the railway shops in this capital.

—The Paris directory announces that the receipts of the Paranáguá to Curitiba railway, state of Paraná, during the first four months of this year amounted to 399,545 francs, against 819,738 francs in the same period of last year.

—At a meeting of owners of sugar mills at Campos it was resolved to protest against the increase of 50% in the freight rates of the Macahé and Campos railway and to refrain from shipping on the railway until freights shall be reduced. We believe the Campos planters have the option of shipping by water.

—The Associação Commercial de Campos has protested against the increase of 50% in the freight rates of the Macahé and Campos railway.

—The governor of Espirito Santo thinks that he has found a surplus of 750,000\$ in the state treasury, so he proposes to use it to buy a line of rail from Cachoeira de Itapemirim to Mathife, a point on the Victoria and Rio Pardo line. The projected line is designed to benefit the southern municipalities of the state. The governor expects that the state can easily contribute 1,400,000\$ from its receipts for this purpose, and that the remaining 1,000,000\$ required can be easily borrowed, as he hopes that the governor's hopefulness may not result in the bankruptcy of his state.

—In their report the directors of the Cataguazes railway company state that the construction of the line had been contracted for with the Banco Constructor, which, pending and after completion, would administer the line until its reimbursement. "In this manner," says the report, "without sacrifice for the shareholders, the line from Cataguazes to S. Antonio de Murahé will pay for itself through its own revenue, returning afterwards to its legitimate owners in a perfect state of preservation and with a revenue increased by its material development." Let us hope the shareholders are patient men and willing to wait for their railway.

ARGENTINE RAILWAYS.

In his recent message to the Argentine Congress, President Pellegrini has the following to say in regard to the railways of that country:—
"When a crisis came on, it became clear that the government, which had been for many years paying heavy guarantees on railways, could not continue doing so any longer. The concessions referring to such guarantees had in most cases stipulated that the lines were to be worked at 50 or 53 per cent. of the gross receipts. They have never yet been glossed over and forgotten, and the companies managed to get their guaranteed interest without fulfilling their part of the contract.
It was stipulated in the railway concessions that they were to return in one form or other a portion of what they were given for guarantees to the national treasury out of their receipts. They have never yet returned a copper. Many of them have earned much more in excess of the guaranteed interest, but never yet had any guaranteed railway in Argentina paid one farthing into the treasury in fulfillment of their solemn stipulations. Meantime the Argentine government has paid to these railways no less than 3,200,000 sterling on account of guarantees, without enforcing its corresponding rights, and we find that the amount which the railways should have paid is at present more than 2,000,000 sterling, but they have unlawfully retained the money.
If we can compel the companies to fulfill their obligations under this head the amount for which the state is liable in 1892 will be reduced from 4,100,000 to 2,000,000 sterling.
We have cancelled since last session of Congress a number of railway concessions, involving guarantees altogether amounting to 46,000,000 sterling.
There are at present 28 railways working, and the length of new lines opened in the last 12 months was 1,210 miles. The mileage of railways in working order is:

State lines	630
Guaranteed lines	250
Provincial	925
Joint-stock	5,865
Total	7,675

There are, moreover, 23 lines the construction of which has been granted with a government guarantee, but most of these, fortunately, will never come to anything. There are also lines for which we have given concessions without guarantee (some in course of construction), representing a length of 3,170 miles."

LOCAL NOTES

—A local colleague says the government will send Dr. Erico Coelho to the Gynecological Congress to meet in Brussels. Stuffed?

—On Thursday the actors of the Sant'Anna theatre paraded the streets soliciting contributions for the families of the officers and men who perished on the *Solimões*. They collected 3,448\$500.

—The president of the municipal council failed to attend the meeting of that body on the 2nd inst. The members present protested against his absence and informed the minister of the interior of their protest.

—That idea of the chief of police to catch foreign thieves and vagabonds and send them out of the country, is susceptible of improvement. The chief might catch—and hang them—and the whole matter would run smoothly.

—On the 2nd, 23 deputies signed the project of a law permitting each state to introduce such immigrants as it considers advantageous. We knew it. Rio wants *colons*, Bahia wants Africans, and the other states want whatever they can catch.

—A boy was found to be in possession of three dynamite bombs a few days since and was sent to the chief of police to give an explanation. He declares that the bombs had been given him by a soldier, who charged him to keep them for a fishing excursion.

—On the 31st ult. the *Jornal do Commercio* noticed that Sr. Coriolano de Oliveira had gone on government duty to Goyaz. The *Jornal* gives no explanation why Coriolano's departure was made so prominent, but it may be assumed that the opposition will offer up prayers that Coriolano may serve as a breakfast for some *bugre*.

—It is to be feared that the Chamber of Deputies does not quite understand the cause of ill health alleged by Deputy José Avelino. It is a case of bankrupt aspirations complicated by unrealized financial expectations. The deputy went away as soon as the political weather changed last November 23rd and can hardly be fully restored to health and vigor as yet.

—With great moderation, the *Journal do Commercio* on the 31st calls "a curious story" that of the purchase of certain real estate from a religious body for 250,000,000, its re-sale to a "mobile" bank for 1,000,000, and a present proposal to again sell it—this time to the government—for 2,500,000.

—By an *avis* of the 31st ult., the minister of justice authorizes the chief of police to deport any foreigner whose presence here is considered perilous to public security, but in such cases notice must be given to the consul at this port of the nationality to which the accused belongs, so that he may present reasons for suspending the order in case such can be presented.

—The Polytechnic School was the recipient, a few days since, of a bequest from Dr. Carlos Alberto Morsing of 10 *apheles*, of the value of 1,000 each, for the purpose of presenting annually a gold medal, valued at 120\$, to the student who graduates in the head of his class in the course of civil engineering. Dr. Morsing also presents the first edition of a book of travel written by his son, recently deceased, who was a graduate of that school.

—The banks rather "played" the market on the 4th. As Brazilian currency has no value, save that fixed by the speculators in exchange, the banks tried to find out what the ideas of these arbiters of exchange were, and posted *11d.* on London. But *11d.* did not seem to fit the speculative pocket and the result was the coffee market was paralysed, to prevent a supply of bills that might have upset the speculative market. It appears that \$1000 is worth a trifle more than *11d.* sterling.

—An Asunción telegram of the 3rd reports a fight near Cuyabá, Mato Grosso, between the federalist and revolutionary forces, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. The fight is said to have been a sanguinary one. Owing to the distance of Cuyabá from Asunción, the lack of communication and the absence of details, these reports must be accepted with considerable reserve. In all probability we shall know very little of the Mato Grosso revolution until it is all over and someone writes its history.

—We hear that the Chicago commission proposes to make Manoel Buarque de Macedo its treasurer. Surely this must be a mistake! A man against whom most serious charges are preferred in the public press and who is constantly obliged to defend himself against open accusations of misappropriation of funds, breaches of trust, etc., is hardly a fit person to represent Brazil at Chicago and to have control of a large amount of public funds. The government surely might find a better representative.

—On the evening of the 2nd inst., the chief of police sent to Niteroi a force which, with the assistance of the state police, captured a band of 60 gypsies, who were encamped near that city. It is stated that these gypsies had arrived eight days before from Pernambuco, receiving passengers as immigrants, and that since they have been here they have been systematically engaged in robbery. There was found in their camp a considerable sum of money and a large quantity of jewelry and other property, the value of the whole being estimated at 150,000\$.

—A sample of administrative ability. On the 25th ult., the minister of finance asked the minister of agriculture where the commission, to stimulate immigration to the northern states under the leadership of Major Galbano Reston, was bound. The major serves gratuitously, but there are two engineers on the committee with salaries of 1,500\$ a month each, and a secretary with a salary of 1,000\$; total 4,000\$ per month. The finance minister further appears to be in doubt whether one of these 1,500\$ per month engineers is not a *fiscal* on the S. Paulo railway system.

—We are advised that Mrs. and Miss Quayle are making preparations for a Bazaar to be held at their residence, 12A Praia do Russel, some time next month, in benefit of the Strangers' Hospital. Contributions for the Bazaar will be thankfully received by the ladies who have so thoughtfully and generously initiated the good work, and we feel certain that a liberal response will be given. There is much that the ladies can do in support of the Hospital, and every effort of theirs will be most heartily welcomed. We trust that the Bazaar will prove a success in every particular as well as a source of pleasure to those taking part in it.

—Another great financial light extinguished. On the evening of the 1st inst. the Conde Sebastião Pinho, president of the Banco Paris e Rio, was arrested and confined in the police barracks to answer charges of shareholders in the Empresa Industrial e Colonizadora that he had, as incorporator, misappropriated the funds of that company. He appears to have absorbed about two-thirds of the capital of the company (8,000,000\$), exacting payment for lands which the government has given for colonization. The arrest was made after a rigorous inquiry and an examination of the books. Little by little we are getting an insight into the transactions which have served to scandalize and rob this community for the last two years.

—The Brazilian commission to the Chicago Columbian Exposition is composed as follows: Marshal José Simão de Oliveira, *president*, Dr. Ladislau de Souza Mello Netto, *vice-president*, Dr. Adolpho Aschoff, *secretary*, Drs. Gabriel Osório de Almeida, Manoel Buarque de Macedo, Pelejo Gonçálves Paes Leme, Francisco Marcelino de Souza Aguiar, Innocencio Marques de Lemos Bastos, Paulo Frontini, Barão de Quartim, Antonio Guimarães, Lt.-Com. José Martins de Toledo, Dr. Orville A. Derby, Dr. Benjamin da Rocha Faria, Capt José Maximiano de Mello e Alvim, Drs. Honorio Gomes de Paiva Coutinho, Graciano Alves de Azambuja, João Cordeiro da Graça and Rodolpho Bernardelli. Assistants, Drs. Marciano de Aguiar Moreira and Zozimo Barroso. The president will also be accompanied by two military aids. It is said that Gen. José Simão and Drs. Aguiar Moreira, Zozimo Barroso and Souza Aguiar, and Secretary Aschoff will leave for New York on the *Vigilância*.

—The *Industrial* censures the police for arresting Conde Sebastião Pinho.
—On the 5th there were not a single death from yellow fever, or any other contagious disease.
—It is stated that tenders will soon be invited here and in Europe for the paving of this city.

—We hear that Minister Conger is expected to return to this capital by an early steamer from New York.
—We understand that an application has been made for space at Chicago for the exhibition of the Panorama of Rio de Janeiro.

—The Rio commission for raising funds for the erection of a monument to Victor Hugo has sent forward 1,687 francs 50 centimes.

—The proprietor of the Cattede kiosk, which was damaged by dynamite a few weeks ago, has recently found another bomb in the same place.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 3rd and Montevideo telegrams of the 4th announce the suspension of quarantine on Brazilian arrivals. Similar notices have been made public before but the quarantine still continued.

—The *Journal do Brazil* says this morning that the Brazilian consul in Montevideo has advised the government that Uruguay has raised the quarantine on Brazilian arrivals. No official notice has yet been received from Buenos Aires.

—The minister of the interior has ordered immigration agents abroad to look after the servant class, for Rio needs servants badly. We venture to suggest that the government agents refuse to receive any female servants that are not comely.

—The *Journal* says that it knows that Col. João Barbosa has not been seen at Cayabá, Mato Grosso, or its vicinity, which may be considered a positive contradiction of the recent telegram *via* Asunción of a sanguinary fight near that city, in which Col. Barbosa commanded the revolutionary forces.

—The chief of police has again instructed his sub-delegates to use the greatest diligence in suppressing street-begging. Those who are unable to support themselves are to be sent to the beggars' asylum, while those who can, or who may be suspected of dishonest practices, are to be sent to the house of detention.

—By a decree of the 31st ult., Antonio Augusto de Castilho is promoted from the Brazilian consulate at Valparaíso to the consulate-general at New York, *vice* Arthur Teixeira de Macedo transferred to Lisbon. By the same decree José Custodio Alves de Lima, consul at Havana, is transferred to Montreal, Canada.

—We hear that at least one of the Brazilian consuls in Europe is refusing to grant consular certificates on merchandise shipped "to order," alleging that this common practice throughout the commercial world is contrary to Brazilian law. If we only had a commercial association in Rio de Janeiro this would be a subject for its prompt consideration.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The receipts of the Santos custom-house in May were 1,971,220\$145 against 1,873,428\$907 in the corresponding month of 1891.

—In the month of March the receipts of the Maranhão custom-house were 179,770\$256 against 116,872\$925 in the corresponding month of 1891.

—In the first quarter of the present year the receipts of the Parahyba custom-house amounted to 92,806\$396 against 100,725\$912 in the first quarter of 1891.

—The Banco da Republica has stated through the press that it does not owe anything on account of its deposit in the treasury for guaranteeing its issue of notes.

—Executive decree No. 840, of the 39th ult., makes an appropriation of 10,595\$444 for the payment of judicial and police expenses incurred in Bahia between the 1st and 13th of January.

—Deposits are still being withdrawn from the Banco do Brazil and the Banco da Republica. In May the former lost about 1,500,000\$ and the latter an equal amount. What becomes of the money is a mystery, and requires an explanation.

—The minister of interior has authorized a supplementary credit of 125,000\$ for the Senate and 152,500\$ for the Chamber of Deputies, to cover expenses of stenographers and publication of debates. It is interesting to note that these credits are granted while the two houses are in session.

—We can see no reason why S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora should not have custom-houses, and that imported goods shall not be sent to these custom-houses in bond. Let us hope that the dispatch of bonded goods by the Central railway will prove more expeditious than that of duty-paid. It can hardly be less.

—It is announced that the minister of finance will send 200,000\$ in small notes to the sub-treasury in Goyaz, to be forwarded thence to Mato Grosso, sending so large a sum of money across country to Mato Grosso implies no slight risk and expense, for a great part of the journey must be through a trackless wilderness.

—The Companhia Cantareira de São Paulo (water and drainage) has agreed to the proposed sequestration of its property and privileges by the state, and authorizes its directors to either negotiate or refer the question of indemnity to arbitration. The shareholders also approve the refusal of the directors to accept 6,000,000\$ as such indemnity.

—On the 1st the *Journal do Brazil* published the following extraordinary telegram: "London, May 31.—A great storm is raging on the Irish coast. The house of Rothschild will float a Brazilian loan of two millions to pay the interest on the foreign debt, re-establishing the metallic circulation at the same time." This beats any conundrum that ever we had submitted to us.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 6th, 1892.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (8000) gold. 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4.86, 65 per £1 sfg. 54 75 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 18\$47
do of £1 sfg. in Brazilian gold. 8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 11 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold). 24 1/2
do do do do (paper). 41 7/8 gold
do do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4.80 per £1 sfg. 22 25 c
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 sfg.) in Brazilian currency (paper). 4 7/8
Value of £1 sterling " " " " " " " " 24 1/2

EXCHANGE.

May 31.—The market was higher and firm during the day but became flatter when it was recognized that the million advanced by Messrs. Rothschild will produce no new bills. The nominal rates at the banks were 1 1/2 on London, 8 1/2—8 1/2 on Paris and 18 1/2—18 1/2 on Hamburg, at 90 days; 4 1/2—4 1/2 on New York at sight. The business done during the day was fair; bank sterling on bankers at 1 1/2—1 1/2, on head office at 1 1/2, repassed paper at 1 1/2—1 1/2 and commercial sterling at 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 1 1/2, according to the hour of the day. At the close the banks were unwilling drawers at 1 1/2 and commercial sterling would have found money at 1 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 21\$80, sellers at 21\$80.

June 1.—The market was flat during the day, but somewhat recovered tone in the afternoon. The banks all posted 1 1/2 on London, but about mid-day they refused money at over 1 1/2 on bankers, and did not draw on head offices. Later head office bills were reported at 1 1/2, at which rate business was also done in repassed paper, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 1 1/2—1 1/2. At the close of business the banks were really drawers at 1 1/2, floating little money. Sovereigns sold at 21\$50, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 21\$50, for cash; buyers at 21\$70, h. o. 30th.

June 2.—The market was extremely quiet and rather weak. The official rates at the banks were 1 1/2 on London, 8 1/2—8 1/2 on Paris and 18 1/2—18 1/2 on Hamburg, at 90 days; 4 1/2—4 1/2 on New York at sight, and business was reported, in very small way, at 1 1/2 on London office, with repassed paper quoted at 1 1/2—1 1/2 and commercial sterling at 1 1/2—1 1/2. At the close there was still money at 1 1/2 for commercial bills. Sovereigns sold at 21\$50—600—610, and closed with buyers at 21\$60, sellers at 21\$80.

June 3.—There were no changes made in the nominal rates at the banks, but the market was lifeless, and at the close bank sterling on bankers was not obtainable at 1 1/2, and at this rate even on London offices it was difficult to obtain bills. The trifling business reported during the day was in bank sterling at 1 1/2 on bankers in the morning and at 1 1/2—1 1/2 on head offices, with repassed paper done at 1 1/2—1 1/2 and commercial sterling at 1 1/2—1 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 21\$50—640—650, and closed with buyers at 21\$50, sellers at 21\$80.

June 4.—The banks posted 1 1/2 on London, apparently with an intention of finding out what takers were willing to pay, but they found no money at the nominal rate and the market staided a bit during the day. There was some movement, and business was reported in bank sterling on bankers at 1 1/2—1 1/2, and at 1 1/2 also on head-offices. Repassed paper was quoted at 1 1/2—1 1/2 and commercial at the extremes of 1 1/2—1 1/2, the market closing with takers at 1 1/2, and bills probably to be had at 1 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 21\$50, sellers at 21\$80 for cash; buyers at 21\$50, h. o. 30th.

June 6.—The banks posted 1 1/2 on London, and in the morning business was reported at 1 1/2 on head offices, but there was less firmness in the market towards the close, and, it was said, money had been offered at 1 1/2 for commercial sterling. There was not much doing, with bank sterling on bankers reported at 1 1/2, and on head office at 1 1/2. Repassed paper was quoted at 1 1/2 and commercial at 1 1/2—1 1/2, half-and-half, 1 1/2 and 1 1/2. Official rates were 1 1/2 on London, 8 1/2—8 1/2 on Paris and 18 1/2—18 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 4 1/2—4 1/2 on New York, at sight. Sovereigns sold at 21\$50—550, and closed with buyers at 21\$50, sellers at 21\$80.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

May 30.
33 Apolices, 58.....1,020 3 Gold 48 '90.....1,215
5 do1,022 200 del. Gerul, £20. 5
600\$ do101 200 " 11 dim, £15 18
24 do 45.....1,140 225 " V. Cant. Flum 124

Banks.
150 Brazil, 98..... 158 1000 Republica..... 68 500
53 Constructor..... 153 600 do 68
500 Pariz e Rio..... 68

Railways and Transways.
100 V. F. Sapuechy 18 500 200 V. F. Sapuechy 20
100 do 19 500 60 S. Christ. tram 240

May 31.
1500 del. Gerul, £20. 5 250 del. Cant. V. Flm. 21
100 do £11.5 6 500 100 cons Cr. Movel 32 500
150 " L'Union, £11.5 20 346 h.n. Cr. Brazo. 82

Banks.
500 Brazil, 324 200 Republica..... 100
9 do 327 2100 do 100 500
118 Rural, 25..... 185 1000 do 101
3000 do ho. 30 June 105

Railways and Transways.
500 V. F. Sapuechy 22 490 S. Christ. tram 240
100 do 22 500

Miscellaneous.
20 Indem'ance 17 5 Hippod. Nec., 210
10 Prospr'de do 21 100 Melh. no Brazil. 50

June 1.
2000 Sovereigns..... 21 450 50 h.n. C.R. de Int 90
100 del. L'Union, £11.5 21 100 " Un. Agric. 82 500
100 " Evonense..... 125 25 do 83
125 h.n. Cr. Brazo' 81

Table with columns for bank names and values. Includes entries for 200 Brazil, 50 do, 50 Commercial, 80 Inicial, 300 Republica, 200 do, 200 do, 100 Rural, 222 Obras Publicas, 25 500.

June 2.
13,000 Sovereigns 21 600 150 del. B. V. G. 17
2000 do 21 600 240 h.n. Cr. Brazo' 81
1000 do 21 610

Banks.
3 Brazil 320 200 Cr. Movel 20
13 Commercial 265 800 Republica 99 500
20 Commercial 260

Miscellaneous.
100 Melh. no Brazil 50 500 50 Melh no Brazil 50
100 do 51

June 3.
1000 Sovereigns..... 21 630 30 del. Nova Era. 65
1000 do 21 610 17 h.n. C.R. Brazo' 51 500
1000 do 21 620 50 do 54
100 del. L'Union, £11.5 21 100 h.n. Un. Agric 83 500

Banks.
150 Brazil 320 600 Republica..... 69 500
40 Commercial, 28. 55 200 do 100
75 Inicial 11 150 Merc. Santos, 28 44
65 Rural, 25..... 150

Railways and Transways.
100 Sorocabana 42 40 S. Christ. tram 240
100 V. F. Sapuechy 19

Miscellaneous.
50 Fojas e Estal. 25 100 Obras Publicas. 24
100 Melh. no Brazil. 50

June 4.
300 del. Gerul, £20 5 60 del. B. Viçosa 15

Banks.
300 Brazil 320 75 Inicial 11
100 Constructor 53 500 Lavoura e Com. 68
200 Cred. Populár. 13 200 Republica 100 500
100 do 14 2000 do 101

Miscellaneous.
100 Int. Com. e Ind. 35 500 Rural do Brazil. 20 500
100 Melh. no Brazil. 50 85 Torres 50

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th May, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—The week quiet, and sales did not exceed 50,000 bags; the irregularity in the exchange market upsetting all calculations as to coffee prices. There was apparently a fair demand at the close and the market has been very steady and closed firm, with some tendency to an advance. Receipts continue about on the same average, and shipments have been satisfactory. Stock shows a smart reduction during the week, and the delay in receiving new coffees must be ascribed to unfavorable weather, for prices current here should certainly be satisfactory to the planters, and at this time last year our supply was considerably larger than at present. The latest published advices from abroad lead to a belief that the position is considered sound, and here some resumption of business is confidently expected.

Table showing 68,154 bags for the United States, 10,695 for Europe, 1,000 for Cape of Good Hope, 3,342 for Elsewhere, and 82,091 bags total.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: May 28 New York Br str Dalton..... 23,675; June 1 New Orleans Br str Delambert..... 25,873; 1 Baltimore Br str Secor..... 25,602; 3 New York Br str Horrocks..... 9,225; 4 do Gerstr Merida..... 20,621.

Europe: May 28 Antwerp Ger str Krp. Fr. Wilhelm..... 500; 31 London Br str La Plata..... 4,256; Antwerp do..... 1,750; June 2 Havre Fr str Ville de St. Nicolas..... 1,250; 4 Hamburg Ger str Thyra..... 2,653.

Receipts for the past week were 46,474 bags against 45,303 bags for the preceding week and 36,584 bags for the week before. The receipts for the week in Santos were about 41,000 bags.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 124,676 bags, in all hands.

Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows: Type, per arroba. Typs, per arroba. No. 6 15\$90—16\$00, No. 8 15\$75—16\$00, 7 14 600 9 13\$200—13 600 but at the lower quotations there were no sellers. There was no change made in the *paños* on Saturday and it remains at 4505 rs. per kilogramme.

Table listing various vessels and their destinations, including New York Belg str Kepler, do Br str Marsica, do Ger str Capua, do Amer str Vigilância, Baltimore Amer br Julia Rollins, do Lug E. A. Sanchez, Havre Fr str Santa Ft., do Dardanis, London and Antwerp Br str Thamus, Hamburg Ger str Paraguzzi, Trieste Amer str Barrot, Mediterranean Ital str Rio Janeiro, do Nord America, Port Elizabeth Br lug Secor.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for eleven months of crop-years. Includes sub-tables for 1891-92, 1890-91, and 1889-90.

Table showing Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months, with columns for Destination, 1892, 1891, and 1890.

Table showing Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months, with columns for Destination, 1892, 1891, and 1890.

Imports.

The markets have generally remained quiet. The stock of Flour continues to increase and dealers are selling at about cost of importation...

Flour.—Receipts have been: E. A. Sanchez, from Baltimore... 5,030 brls. Vigilancia, from New York... 2,000 ..

Sales and withdrawals are about 6,000 brls. and brokers estimate the stock in first hands at 10,000 brls. American 5,000 .. River Plate 5,000 ..

and they quote as follows, with a quiet market: Trieste..... nominal Richmond 1st..... 30 250-300 00 do..... nominal Baltimore 1st..... 30 250-300 00 do..... nominal

Receipts in May were: 48,330 brls. American 10,000 .. River Plate 500 .. Trieste 500 ..

against 29,927 brls. in May, 1891. The movement during the latter half of May was the following:

Stock, May 16th..... 57,900 brls. Receipts since..... 33,559 .. Sales and withdrawals..... 97,459 ..

Stock, June 1st..... 71,000 brls. Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 68,000—70,000 per doz. Last month receipts were 40,530 feet, against 3,537,965 feet in the same month, 1891.

White Pine.—Receipts in May were 757,784 feet, against 867,872 feet in May last year. The market is reported unchanged and firm at 215 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report. Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil, against 3,635 doz. in May, 1891. There is nothing new.

Kerosene.—There are no receipts since our last report and quotations are unchanged at 9500—9800 per case. Receipts last month were 25,000 cases, against 14,750 cases in May last year.

Lard.—Receipts have been 150 kegs per E. A. Sanchez, and 200 kegs per Vigilancia. Quotations are a trifle lower, viz: George's lard in lots 50—500 rs. per lb. and other marks 520—540 rs. Last month receipts were 4,700 kegs, against 5,284 packages in May, 1891.

Rice.—Receipts are 36,500 bags per Sierra Corvina, 48,575 bags per Silverberg, 20,132 bags per Cornova, 3,951 bags per Sierra Morena and 12,650 bags per Catalina, all from Rangoon, and 200 bags per steamer via Europe. The market is flat at 14,800—15,000 per bag. Receipts last month of foreign rice were 154,335 bags, against 124,557 bags in the corresponding month last year.

Cannish fish—Receipts have been 530 brls. and 100 half brls. Canadian fish consists, 350 cases Norwegian per Paraguanu and 100 cases, 80 cases per Vigilancia, from New York. Stocks are estimated to be about 1,000 packages, and the market is about steady at 4400—46000 for Canadian tins, 34000—35000 for harrels and 46000—48000 for Norwegian cases. Receipts in May were 1,650 packages Canadian, 1,029 Norwegian and 500 American, or 3,149 packages against 2,815 packages in the same month last year.

Bran.—There are no receipts of foreign, and city mills bran is quoted at 4800—5000 per bag. Indian Corn.—Receipts nil. River Plate corn is quoted at 7500—8000 per bag, and native at 6000—8000 according to quality. Receipts in May were 1,889 bags, against nil in May last year.

Hay.—Receipts are 5,605 bales per Sarmiento, 2,816 bales per Manuka and 4,502 bales per Flash Light, from Rosario and 100 bales from Hamburg. Quotations are unchanged at 115—130 rs. per kilogram. Receipts last month were 32,202 bales, of which 210 from Europe, against 73,267 bales in May, 1891.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 400 cases per Vigilancia. We may continue quotations of 780—850 rs. per kilogram. In May we received 750 cases, against 745 cases in the same month last year.

Rosin.—The receipts are 120 brls. per Marcia, and 35 brls. per Vigilancia. No changes are made in quotations of 32000—35000 per cwt. We received last month 3,072 brls., against 1,839 brls. in May last year.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,753 tons per Dalairius, from Cardiff. 1,618 .. per Lanefield, do. 1,593 .. per Theodor Koerner, do. 35 .. Vaereger, from Liverpool.

all to dealers and companies. Receipts last month were 10,980 tons, or 16,033 tons British, 1,997 tons American and 1,293 tons from New South Wales, against 45,885 tons of all descriptions in May, 1891.

Cement.—Receipts 30,580 brls. British per Africa and 5,600 brls. German per Sarmiento. Quotations are unchanged, viz: British 14000—15000 per ton, German 13000—14000 and French 16000—17000. Receipts in May were 5,600 brls. German and 5,080 brls. British, against 31,251 brls. of all descriptions in May last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVAL 30. CARDIFF—Br ship Theodor Koerner; 1078 tons; Sorensen; 75 dt; coal to Brazilian Coal company. GLASGOW—Br schr Seaward; 75 tons; Curriel; 90 dt; in distress, bound for Santos. RANGOON—Ger bk Catalina; 484 tons; Schute; 112 dt; vice to Hermans Stolts & Co. MAY 31. CARDIFF—Br ship Lanehead; 991 tons; Dexter; 55 dt; coal to Brazilian Coal company. RANGOON—Br ship Sierra Morena; 1385 tons; Spencer; 93 dt; vice to order. BUENOS AIRES—Dan bg Ana Cathrine; 193 tons; Olie; 14 dt; jekel-beef to Frias Hermanos & Co. JUNE 1. HIGH STAS.—Arg lug Yulius; 951 tons; Guagnino; 3 dt; returned in distress. JUNE 5. CARDIFF—Br ship Dynamene; 1807 tons; Walker; 43 dt; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. JERSEY—Br bg Dawn; 154 tons; Housell; 44 dt; codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 30. CEARÁ—Port bk Humildade; 294 tons; Teixeira; sundries. MAY 31. NEW YORK—Fr bk Jeanne d'Arc; 1148 tons; Beauregard; ballast. CALCUTA—Br ship Valkyrie; 283 tons; Maitland; do. SANTOS—Ger bk Andrae; 423 tons; Hoyer; salt. JUNE 1. BUENOS AIRES—Br ship Sardinian; 1544 tons; Le Blanc; ballast. BUENOS AIRES—Br bk Thomas Hamilton; 688 tons; Welch; do. —Arg lug Yulius; 951 tons; Guagnino; do. SANTOS—Arg sch Felix Francisco; 147 tons; Pagés; do. JUNE 2. BALTIMORE—Br steam-bk Severn; 2124 tons; Reid; coffee. NOVA SCOTIA—Br bk Birnam Wood; 1273 tons; Smith; ballast. MACAO—Nor bk Homewood; 1141 tons; Hansen; do. JUNE 3. FALMOUTH—Br bk Moorhill; 481 tons; Brown; ballast. CONSTANTINOPLE—Greek bk Anagenisis; 349 tons; Lavantes; do. JUNE 4. FALMOUTH, N. O.—Nor bk Dudstikken; 240 tons; Elteveldt; 9,450 sacks hides. BARBADOS—Br bk Arington; 798 tons; Davis; ballast. TURKS ISLAND—Br bg Rafal; 338 tons; Langster; do. ST. JOHN—Br bk Mabel; 718 tons; Corceley; do. PARAGUAY—Br bk Litian; 301 tons; Pryor; ballast. JUNE 5. SHIP ISLAND—Br bk Brandon; 1259 tons; McLeod; ballast. MACAO—Nor bk Louie; 569 tons; Hansen; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NORFOLK—Br bk Annie Bingsy; ballast. CALTA—Br ship W. H. Corcoran; do. SANTOS—Arg bg Lobo; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

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

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHEREFROM, COMIGNED TO. Lists arrivals from May 30 to June 5.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures from May 30 to June 5.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 6th, 1892.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists foreign sailing vessels in the port.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 4th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various debentures from companies like RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPIING, etc.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Capico, Nute e Sil.

INSURANCE.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Banco do Brasil, Banco de Minas, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
 OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
 BETWEEN THE
 UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
 Established in 1868
 Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River
 For Freight and General Information apply to
 Thomas Norton,
 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
 FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE
 CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS
 SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
 The fine Steamer
VIGILANCIA
 Captain CROSSMAN
 will sail for
NEW YORK
 calling at
 BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, BARBADOS
 and ST. THOMAS.
 about Monday 13 June
Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$148	\$78 "
" & back..	\$278	— "

 For passages and information apply to
 Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
 No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.
 And for cargo to
 W. C. Peck,
 No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
 1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 10	Tagus...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 13	Thames...	Bahia, Pernambuco S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 20	Clyde...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 29	Tagus...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Las Palmas, Southampton and Rotterdam.

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

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

For freight, passages and other information apply to
 Rua da S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado
 G. C. Anderson,
 Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO

For New York:

departs..... June 11th

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McEwen,

59, Rua de Alameda.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—WILSON, McEwen & Co.

WILLIAM SAMSON & Co.
 Steamship Agents and Shipbrokers
 AGENTS FOR THE
ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113.
 BUENOS AIRES, Calle Cuyo No. 429, P. O. Box 905.
 MONTEVIDEO, Calle Piedras No. 88, P. O. Box 253.
 ROSARIO, Calle Bajada 186, P. O. Box 54.
 Cable Address: — SAMSON.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines **SINGER** Celebrated Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niterohy: 38, Rua do Imperador	São Paulo: 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 329, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Córdoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.**

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
 Bremen — United States
 " Brazil
 " River Plate
 " China, Japan
 " Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 5th and 23rd of each month to
 Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
 Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks, 120/000
 "—Vigo..... 500 " 100/000
 "—Lisbon..... 500 " 90/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Liguria..... June 9th

Britannia..... " 20th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka..... July. 2th

Ruapehu..... August 2nd

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at THOMPSON and CANFIELD; passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Coptic..... June 19th

Ionic..... July. 17th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at THOMPSON and CANFIELD; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co. L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

COMFORTABLE Apartments can be obtained at Mrs. DALY'S, 51, Praça da Acclamação (third floor).

Take Notice.

That the power of Attorney given by Messrs. Canfield & Thompson, 110 Nassau St., New York to John F. Legler on or about the 8th October 1891, is hereby revoked, as the said John F. Legler has had no further connection with our business since the 1st day of March last.
 New York, May 6th, 1892. CANFIELD & THOMPSON.

A Tonic

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A most excellent and agreeable tonic and appetizer. It nourishes and invigorates the tired brain and body, imparts renewed energy and vitality, and enlivens the functions.

Dr. JAMES BLACK, L. R. C. S., Primrose Hill, Cockburnspath, Scotland, says: "As a nerve tonic, I know nothing like it. It gives me great satisfaction."


Dr. THOMAS DAVIDSON, L. R. C. P. & S., Gosforth, Newcastle on Tyne, says: "I find it an excellent tonic in cases of mental anxiety induced by over-study in clergymen and others."

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to
 Ranford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Sole Agents

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

8 A, Rua da Candelaria

ST. JACOBS OIL
 TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.
 CURE
 Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.
 W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.
 Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cent bottles. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHASE & NEELE CO.
 Baltimore, U.S.A.

V.A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. PRELLER & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE, MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND.

Head Master: The Revd. Edward de Ewer.

The attention of parents who desire a good English education for their sons, and a happy home, is directed to the above establishment. The house is spacious, the situation high and very healthy. Terms inclusive and moderate. Entire charge can be taken of boys.

References to parents in Brazil:

WM. SPEERS Esq.

Superintendent of the S. Paulo Railway.

S. PAULO, BRAZIL.

Prospectuses on application.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugyay,

Karlovit.

TOKAY WINE

is the best recommendation for convalescents from fever and climatic disease; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Roubaux & Co.

78, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro.

Typ. ALBINA, 79, Sete de Setembro