

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 14TH, 1892.

NUMBER 24

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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Dated this 12th day of May 1892.

E. W. WALKER, Chief Clerk.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 14th, 1892.

If the news from Mato Grosso is correct in regard to the abandonment of Fort Coimbra and the collapse of the revolution in that state, then our forecast of the result has proved true. It has been our opinion from the beginning that the people of Mato Grosso could not maintain their political independence. The state lies in the interior of a great continent, and is approached only by way of the La Plata and Paraguay rivers, which require from two to three weeks of difficult navigation. The population is small and extremely poor, there are no industries of consequence, agriculture is undeveloped, and the wants of the people are few and primitive in character. Such a country might exist in an unorganized state, just as its aboriginal inhabitants have always existed, but the moment they adopt a political organization and attempt to figure among the nations of the world, a revenue will be required which the people of that state cannot possibly supply. Mato Grosso has never yet been self-supporting, and she never will until some industry is developed which will attract population and produce, directly and indirectly, ten times the revenue which is now collected in that state. If the national government had remembered this and had been content to wait awhile—even a very short while—it would have seen the revolution disappear through its own inherent weakness and poverty, and it would then have had no heavy expenses to account for. More than that, we should have continued to see the old Solimões dragging at her anchor chains in this port, and the country would have been spared the pain of the recent terrible catastrophe on the Uruguayan coast. The Fabian policy is sometimes the wiser one to adopt, even in instances where all the interests of national life and union are concerned, and this in our opinion was one of them. Even should the news prove incorrect, it can be nothing worse than a reasonable forecast of what we have every reason to expect. Sooner or later, the collapse must come. As for the reports of sanguinary conflicts, they should be accepted with a certain amount of reserve. Reports which concern themselves only with the enormous losses of the enemy, and which convey the impression that total annihilation is only a question of time, can not be considered accurate. When we hear the truth, we will probably be surprised at the insignificance of the events which have lately been painted in such sanguinary colors.

The difficulties continually arising between the police and civil authorities on the one side, and the military element on the other, are a standing menace to good order and efficient government. In view of the fact that a large garrison of regular troops is maintained in this capital, that almost the entire naval force of the country is stationed in this port, and that to these forces is now being added a large force of national guards, all invested with special privileges and enjoying immunities from arrest under civil process, the situation must be considered dangerous to the maintenance of good order and civil authority. One of the many mistakes of the monarchy was that of granting exceptional privileges and immunities to military men, no matter whether on duty, or not. Under this system a military officer can exercise the authority of a police official, but cannot be arrested himself except by a military officer of his own rank. The civilian therefore becomes wholly

subject to the military class, and that without even the common protection of the civil courts. Such a system is not only iniquitous, but it is simply monstrous. No people with a spark of independence would ever submit to such a system for a moment. When the republic was declared, it was natural to expect that all these unjust distinctions and privileges would be swept away, but as the revolution was made by the military and the republic was created by them not one of their special privileges has been given up. On the contrary, the military has forced its influence upon every branch of the government, it has increased its garrison at the national capital, it has extended its privileges, and it has even permitted the national guard to share in its immunities. A few days ago a national guard officer publicly insulted and defied a police official, and could be restrained only through the intervention of his own military superiors. The system is radically wrong, and is full of danger. There is not a particle of reason why ten thousand men in this city should be exempt from the control of the civil law and its officials. Neither by education, nor conduct, nor self-restraint, are these men different from others, or better than the men who pay for their support. In a republic, the law is the true sovereign and the executive and the courts are its ministers. At no time and under no circumstances should these be made subordinate to any class, nor should their authority ever be restricted by any special privilege. The whole people, civilian and soldier, from the President down to the humblest citizen, should be held answerable before the law at all times and on terms of absolute equality.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, Rio de Janeiro, June 13th, 1892.

My dear Mr. Lamoureux.—I am glad to inform you that Mrs. J. H. Bryan and family sailed yesterday in the steamer Vigilância for the United States.

The kind and generous contributions received from our friends here, together with a liberal allotment made by the agents of the U. S. and Brazil Mail Steamship line have enabled us to make every provision for their comfort.

Mrs. Bryan was profoundly grateful for all this, and wished me to express her heartfelt thanks, which I beg to do through your columns.

I think apart from the service done in this practical manner, the kindness and sympathy manifested for her and her family in their deep sorrow has, as far as it was possible, helped them greatly to bear the burden of grief.

Let me add, as the representative of the United States government, my appreciation of all this, and especially of the manifestations and quiet but unflinching attention of the Rev. Mr. Tilly.

I am, Sir, Yours truly,

WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE.

We are informed that the subscriptions here amounted to a total of 2,892\$, of which 2,328\$ were required for the passages of Mrs. Bryan and her six daughters. Those who had the matter in hand speak in terms of the highest praise of the sympathy and liberality everywhere expressed for this unfortunate family. We learn also that the people of their recent home in São Paulo, the town of Rio Claro, and those of the city of São Paulo, also contributed generously to defray their obligations there on account of sickness and death, and to help them on their way to their friends and relatives in the United States. It has been an unusual case of misfortune, and we are glad to say that it has been met bravely, quietly and most generously.—Eds. NEWS.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'REA 15 DE NOVEMBRO AND STO. ANTONIO' and 'SANTOS'.

HOSPITAL FUND. Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists donors like John Moore & Co., Jno. H. Ridgeway, etc.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 4.—Senate.—The bill from the Chamber of Deputies granting Adolpho F. Hasselmann, assistant inspector of customs, the honors of captain in the navy passed in 2nd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—The Deputy Leite e Otílica moved to ask the government what banks had received in excess of 100,000 which, according to the report of the minister of finance, had been taken from the bank deposits in the treasury and lent to them in order that they might increase their issue of paper money. He said that the credit of the country would never improve while such crimes are perpetrated.

JUNE 6.—Senate.—The committees on the constitution and legislation reported in favor of the amnesty bill.—Chamber of Deputies.—A petition was received from De Morgan Snell & Co., asking for certain favors for establishing coffee elevators at Santos. A bill, signed by Deputy André Cavalcanti and others, was introduced for obtaining a public court house for the jury. Deputy Amílcar Falcão introduced a bill on martial law. The bill provides for the establishment of military courts for trying persons accused of conspiracy and sedition. Deputy Leite e Otílica declared that he had discovered that the banks to which the treasury lent 2,200,000, and which have issued 54,000,000\$, against the credit of the people and the Emperor's Government. He said that it is necessary to labor for public morality, and remarked that it was with the utmost regret that he had recently seen in the report of a company that 1,500,000\$ had been expended to obtain a land grant from the minister of agriculture. The report of the committee on petitions against granting a leave of absence to Deputy José Avelino excited considerable comment, and Deputy João Lopes moved an amendment granting the leave. He said that to refuse leave of absence to a member of congress was something entirely without precedent. Deputy Marciano de Magalhães declared that he knew no such deputy. He said that, he said, but he had annulled his credentials, approving of the decree for the dissolution of congress.

JUNE 7.—Senate.—The Senate voted the amnesty bill in 2nd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Vinícius spoke against the Senate amendments to the bill for organizing the federal district.

JUNE 8.—Senate.—The committee on finance reported on a proposal of Dr. Oscar Nerval de Gouveia and João Pinheiro de Castro to establish a bank for issuing notes on a territorial basis. The committee thinks that the Senate should decide whether the proposal should be referred to a special committee. Chamber of Deputies.—There was a warm personal debate between Deputies Francisco Góes and João Pinheiro de Castro, in relation to the payment of 1,500,000\$ for obtaining a grant from the department of agriculture under the former's administration. Deputy Leite e Otílica moved that the committee on finance be instructed to propose measures for causing to be restored to the treasury the 1,500,000\$ taken from the bank deposits and 2,200,000\$ withdrawn from circulation, in notes of the amount of 54,229,000\$, issued therefor. The committee on the constitution reported against the series of resolutions introduced by Deputy Augusto de Freitas for bringing the political prisoners to trial before the proper court, and for asking the President of the Republic to put an end to the exceptional measures adopted in virtue of the decree of April 12th. The committee on finance reported against the proposal of Alfredo Solano da Fonseca and João Bruno to establish coffee houses in this city and Santos.

JUNE 9.—Senate.—The committees on commerce and finance reported a bill for extending for five years the contract with the Associação Serrigera for tax-free service at Cottinguiba, S. Christovão and Estância. Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber granted leave of absence to Deputy José Avelino. Some of the Senate amendments to the bill for organizing the federal district were voted and others rejected. Among the latter was that giving foreigners the right to vote at municipal elections. The committee on legislation reported on the case of Deputy José Vicente, who, in the opinion of the majority of the committee, did not lose his seat in Congress by accepting a place in the provisional junta of Pernambuco. The minority of the committee reported in favor of vacating the seat.

JUNE 10.—Senate.—Senator Elyseu Martins spoke in favor of the proposal to establish a bank to issue notes on a territorial basis. He thinks that the committee on finance should have expressed a decided opinion on the subject. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti defended the report of the committee.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Espírito Santo introduced a bill, signed by himself and 21 other deputies, annulling all retirements of officers of the army that have been unlawfully made since Feb. 24th, 1891. Deputy Justiniano de Serpa moved that a joint committee of senators and deputies be appointed to frame a law regulating the execution of Art. 82, § 12, of the constitution. The one on the Senate amendments to the bill for organizing the federal district was concluded and the bill returned to the Senate. Deputy Gonçalves Chaves spoke on the set of resolutions offered by Deputy Augusto de Freitas in regard to the political prisoners. He said that, if the Brazilian constitution is correctly interpreted by the government and its friends, then this constitution is less liberal than even that of Prussia. To the present political situation, he said, may be applied the words of Tacitus: Soluti-dinem faciunt et pacem appellant.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Montevideo customs receipts in May were \$666,240.86 from imports and \$82,643.44 from exports.

—The April customs receipts at Montevideo amounted to \$784,517 and those for all other ports of Uruguay to \$85,431.

—The governor of the Argentine province of Santa Fé says that the province has a floating debt of \$7,553,000 currency and \$1,953,000 gold.

—Late telegrams from Montevideo state that a severe financial crisis has arisen through the failure to found the new Banco del Uruguay.

—An Asunción telegram of the 8th inst. announces the abandonment of Fort Coimbra and the practical collapse of the Mato Grosso revolution.

—A recent official statistical publication in Montevideo states that in 1890 there were 115 newspapers and periodicals published in Uruguay, of which 75 were in the capital.

—The Paraguayan government is also offering free passages to immigrants for that country. This species of idiosyncrasy seems to be as common and persistent as that of paying debts with fictitious money.

—At the meeting of the electoral college at Buenos Aires on the 12th, D. Luiz Saenz Pena was elected President and D. Francisco Uriburu Vice-President of Argentina for the next presidential term, beginning in October next.

—In 1890 the Uruguayan army consisted of 25 chiefs, 208 officers and 3,221 men, or an officer for each 15 men. The navy comprised 3 gunboats and 5 small steam tugs, for which there were 11 chiefs, 15 officers, 48 machinists and 179 men.

—The failure of the project to create a new state bank in Montevideo, under the title of Banco del Uruguay, is announced, the Uruguayan capitalists declining to subscribe for its stock. Recent experience with such institutions has not contributed very largely to strengthen popular confidence in them.

—The Argentine health authorities were very much annoyed with the Uruguayans for abolishing quarantine on Brazilian arrivals without substituting disinfections. They are not at all disposed in Buenos Aires to remove restrictions against Rio de Janeiro as long as such excuses can be invented for their continuance, but in this case they had to do it.

—We see by the Argentine News that the reduction in the charges at the Anglo-German hospital—from \$5 to \$3 a day in the general wards—has had a good effect. When the change was made there were only three patients in the wards, but in a few weeks under the lower rate the number increased to twenty. It was found that a hospital without patients was becoming a very burdensome enterprise.

—Revolutionary rumors were current in Buenos Aires on the 5th inst., but nothing occurred. The troops and police were held in readiness to suppress any rising. It is just possible—and we make the suggestion with all the respect for the Argentine government—that these reports originated at official headquarters, and were circulated for the purpose of furnishing an excuse for keeping the city under martial law.

—The governor of S. Luis, Argentina, appears to have found a short way out of the "no quorum" complication. The legislature was called to meet on May 24th, and the governor had his message ready for the occasion. After a long delay, a messenger informed him that no quorum had appeared, whereupon the angry official sent a note back by the same man declaring the session opened, and then he had his message printed and distributed.

—The term for the conversion of bonds of the internal debt in circulation into those of the new unified internal debt expired on May 31st, with the result that bonds to the nominal value of \$6,711,890.49 were offered for conversion and new bonds to the nominal value of \$7,316,850.97 were issued in their place, interest amounting to \$71,085.59 being paid on the same. The amount of \$11 bonds not offered is only \$429,153.30.—Montevideo Times, June 5th.

—The passengers by the Brazilian steamer Deserto have followed the fashion by issuing a strong protest against their treatment in the quarantine lazaret on Flores Island. This lazaret is nothing short of a national scandal. Unfortunately none of our bigwigs and legislators are travelers, but we think that if a few of them could be sent there for a week, they would soon see that the miserable hole was reforming and made fit for civilized beings.—Montevideo Times.

—The sad news was circulated yesterday of the death of Captain Musgrave, R.N., recently commander of H.M.S. Cleopatra, flag-ship on the South Atlantic station. We are sure the news will be received with general regret in Montevideo, where Captain Musgrave was well known and esteemed, and where his general hospitality both on board and on shore was frequently manifested. We are unable to give any particulars of the regretted event.—Montevideo Times, May 24.

—We understand that Mr. Lebet, watchmaker and mechanical engineer, has just presented to the Chambers a port scheme which has met with considerable approval in some quarters. The distinguishing features are the reclaiming of a very large portion of the bay, and the building of large breakwaters at a further distance out than has yet been contemplated. The expense is calculated at 20 million dollars, which would be compensated by the value of the reclaimed land.—Montevideo Times.

—The Nation of yesterday, taking note of the article on the military question we recently quoted from The Rio News, asserts that in this country the military do not exercise pernicious influences. We ask our contemporary to look back on the shameful history of the Uruguayan army for the last 30 years, to note and analyze the government and its friends, then to ask if it has been anything except a baneful and discredit to the country, and if in one single instance its influence has been otherwise than pernicious and unhealthy?—Montevideo Times, June 1st.

—The refractory military officers who were released from the Cerro fortress on Sunday, had evidently learned a salutary lesson from their second arrest, and consequently did not neglect to pay their duty call on the President and the minister of war on Monday afternoon. As may be imagined, the interview was not long or cordial, but the officers in question, having at length complied with their duty, may now sleep in peace. The majority of persons are highly pleased at the merited snubbing they have received and at this fresh victory of government over the evil spirit of militarism. — *Montevideo Times*, June 1st.

—*La Prensa* has secured a monopoly of the news transmitted by Galveston and the press association on that line is thereby broken up. *La Nación* has also established a special European service, but its telegraphic news yesterday was small compared with its rival which gave two columns of European, North American and Chilean telegrams besides telegraphic communication from Montevideo and the provinces. *La Nación* will no doubt extend its European service, and the *Standard* promises in a few days to secure a special supply of telegrams. Some other daily papers will probably be unable to compete, as such special orders are exceedingly expensive. We believe each of the papers supplied by the Havas agency pays \$100 per month and subscribers to the *Galveston* paid \$200 or more. What *La Prensa* pays for its monopoly we know not, but it must be an enormous sum. There is a worthy fight going on between the two leading dailies in which the public are not at all concerned. It is a satisfaction to know that out of this clashing of private interests good must eventually come, for the reading public will be the gainers by the new development of journalistic enterprise. — *Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, June 3.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

An imposing funeral service was held in the cathedral yesterday in memory of the victims of the terrible shipwreck of the Brazilian ironclad *Saldanha*, off the coast of Rocha, on the 20th instant. The chief mourners were the Brazilian minister, vice-admiral of the squadron, consul and other officers, and amongst those present were the President of the republic, ministers of state (except Sr. Capurro, confined to his house) nearly all the foreign diplomatic and consular representatives, members of the legislative and judicial powers, chiefs of the national departments, officers from the foreign men-of-war in port, the resident Brazilians and a great number of native families. The cathedral was sumptuously decorated with mourning symbols and drapery, a handsome catafalque ornamented with arms, flags and naval symbols from the Brazilian gunboat *Bahia* being arranged in the nave. The service, which lasted about an hour, was conducted by the bishop, Msgr. Yereguy, assisted by the resident priests. Military honors were rendered by the presidential escort and by the 1st and 4th regiments of infantry, with their uniforms. When the service was concluded, the President was escorted in state to his residence, and the regiments marched in parade order through the principal streets to their barracks. Altogether the ceremony was a very imposing one. — *Montevideo Times*, June 1st.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Chile is purchasing a large quantity of arms from the house of Armstrong & Co., on the principle, we suppose, that the best way to avert war is to be prepared for it. These include heavy and rapid firing guns for the forts of Valparaiso, Talcahuano, and the new one constructed at Quintero. A further supply of some forty guns are destined for the Coquimbo, Caldera, Iquique, Antofagasta and Pisagua forts. The government has also forwarded to Europe \$300,000 to pay for armaments for the *Chilpan Pat*. General Canot's voyage to Europe is in reality to study the tactics army and equipments of the great armies. — *Western Courier*, Valparaiso, May 14th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Salt is selling at 18 per litre in Goyaz.
 —Congressional elections will be held in Ceará on the 16th prox.
 —It is reported that the elections in Rio Grande do Sul have been again postponed.
 —In May there were registered in Juiz de Fora 53 births, 31 deaths, and 7 marriages.
 —It is formally announced that the epidemic of yellow fever in Valencia has disappeared.
 —Telegrams from the River Plate state that the Mato Grosso revolutionists have submitted.
 —In the legislature of Minas Geraes there was introduced on the 28th ult. a bill regulating the working of mines.
 —The new governor of Bahia, Dr. Joaquim Manoel Rodrigues Lima, was sworn in and took possession of that office on the 28th ult.
 —The Maranhão state legislature was opened on the 11th and the new governor was sworn in. The legislature at once passed a vote of confidence.
 —The Amazonas state legislature was formally opened on the 30th ult. The first resolution was a vote of "adhesion" to the government of Floriano Peixoto.
 —A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul, dated the 7th inst., says that Councillor Maciel has retired from political life. Evidently Silveira Martins was too much for him.
 —A five years' privilege for a hat factory has been conceded in Maranhão to Manoel da Silva Miranda. The freedom secured on 15th November apparently had no reference to monopolies.
 —At a place called Caracol, in the state of Minas Geraes, two persons attacked Cesario Augusto Gama Jr., a near relative of the acting president of the state, gave him a severe beating and cut off one of his ears.

—The good citizens of Campos are in trouble. They have duly registered as voters as the law requires, but when they went to take out certificates of registration on the 8th, the book had disappeared and no one knew where it was.

—On the 6th of the journey of Porto Novo (da Canha?) telegraphed to the *Journal do Commercio* that they would not meet in the room where the late Emperor's portrait has been placed. These jury men are republicans, they are!

—Some of the citizens of S. José d'Além Parahyba telegraph to the press of Rio de Janeiro that they will not serve on the jury because the Emperor's portrait has been placed by the municipal chamber on the wall of the room in which the jury meets.

—The Cuculy contingent were at last advised still waiting at Santa Isabel for means to continue their journey up the river. The party continued in good health. As the river is unusually high, it is feared that severe fevers will follow when the water recedes.

—The people of Pará received Gov. Izuro Sódre on the 7th with a brilliant manifestation. The governor was wise enough to be ill through all the troubles and revolutions of the past ten months, and has therefore not only kept his official place but his popularity as well.

—The vice-president of S. Paulo has dismissed Dr. Martin Francisco from the office of secretary of finance. It seems that Martin Francisco made a speech at Santos reflecting on the conduct of the other secretaries of the S. Paulo government. Discretion has never been a distinguishing trait of this gentleman.

—The congressional candidates in Minas Geraes for the elections of the 30th inst. have been selected by the representatives in congress and the state legislature, and consist of Christiano Benedicto Ottoni for senator, and Rodolpho Ernesto de Abreu, Benedicto de Campos Cordeiro Valladares and Nezezio José Tavares for deputies.

—Telegrams from Porto Alegre of the 9th inst. announce that Dr. Barros Cassal has resigned the office of 1st lieutenant governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and that Visconde de Pelotas has been appointed in his stead. Gen. Barreto Leite has also resigned the office of governor, and Visconde de Pelotas has taken charge of the state administration.

—The municipal chamber of Uberaba has granted an exclusive privilege for 25 years to Anselmo Fernando de Almeida for preparing and shipping frozen meat. How can a municipal council grant such a privilege? Is it not about time that some check should be placed on states and municipalities in the matter of granting exclusive commercial and industrial privileges? It is an abuse which can easily do immense harm to the country.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A party of engineers of the Paulista railway are engaged in surveying the line between S. Sebastião and S. Paulo.

—On the 10th inst. work was commenced on the railway from Alagoas, in Bahia, to the port of Piranhas, in the state of Alagoas.

—Surveys have been initiated for an extension of the Central Bahia line from Bandeira de Mello to the towns of Lençoes and Andaraí.

—On the 7th inst. the Civil and Criminal Court Estreito and S. Francisco to Chopim railway company, and ordered the repayment of their installments to the subscribers of shares. This company was another of the Sebastião Pinho organizations, and Sebastião is accused of having secured an enormous sum from it.

—Deputy Aristides Lobo writes to a S. Paulo paper that he is informed that government aid is to be given to a railway company (the Leopoldina or Geral, just as you choose to call it, we presume) that has a guarantee of interest from the state of Minas Geraes and from the central government. Deputy Aristides says that it would be a scandal to give money to this company, and expresses the belief that President Floriano Peixoto will examine the matter carefully before doing such a thing.

—On the 9th inst. the employés at the inclined plane on the S. Paulo railway struck for higher wages, alleging that they are obliged to work from 5 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m. for insufficient remuneration. The strike took place at 2 o'clock p.m., and the express train, when it reached the inclined plane, was unable to proceed and remained there till 9:30 p.m., to the great discomfort of the passengers. The employés resumed work on the 10th at noon, and traffic was re-established on the road.

—According to telegrams from Ouro Preto on Sunday, a passenger train on the Ouro Preto branch of the Central railway was derailed that morning between Tribahy and Rodrigo Silva, resulting in the death of the engine-driver, his assistant and fireman, and in injuries to several first and second-class passengers. The locomotive and tender were completely wrecked and considerable damage was done to the track. The accident was caused by an effort to make up lost time—the train was 15 minutes late—and the locomotive jumped the track on a curve.

—Mr. Robert Benson's committee has already effected a portion of its rather difficult task. Last Monday a telegram was received stating that legal action had been given to the severance of the Leopoldina line from the Companhia Geral system. Proceedings are now being taken to cut the other lines from out of the wreck, with every assurance of success. In the meantime the committee appeal for the hearty support of the bondholders, and surely they will not do so in vain. The questions involved are still very complicated, and a clearly defined line of action must be maintained. If once the apple of discord is thrown among European creditors, a great temptation will be put in the way of the Brazilian authorities—a body not altogether above reproach. The present opportunity, therefore, should not be lost, and the bondholders by supporting Mr. Benson's committee will prevent a firm action from being taken to their Brazilian debtors. — *Money*, April 30th.

LOCAL NOTES

—The police employés have asked for an increase in their salaries.

—The corvette *Abraão Barboza* left St. Thomas for New York on the 10th inst.

—Wille and Aleck met and kissed; but we doubt whether European peace thereby is secured.

—We are now having another photographic exhibition here—with an admission fee, of course.

—On the 10th inst. a strike was declared among the employés of the Companhia Geral de Transportes.

—The new Papal interunic, Monsenhor Gatti, was formally introduced to Vice-President Floriano Peixoto yesterday.

—It is reported that three of the daily papers in this city are to be merged into one. In a financial sense the project is praiseworthy.

—Bravo! José. Our friend José Aveleiro has received permission to draw his salary as a Brazilian legislator, and to spend it in Paris.

—The government has authorized the absorption of the Empresa de Navegação a Vapor do Baixo S. Francisco by the Companhia de Navegação Pernambuco.

—The chief of police has ordered an investigation into the question whether the Banco Fiscal has been legally authorized to carry on lotteries and raffles of any description.

—The *Journal* says that Fat Adolphus (Adolpho Gordo) is going to inspect Brazilian consulates abroad. We trust the exercise will reduce the alpine tissue of the envoy.

—The legation here is advised that the United States Minister E. H. Conger, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left New York for Brazil on the 5th inst., by the American steamer *Saguarua*.

—It has been denied that Conde de Alto-Memirim and Visconde de Faro Oliveira will return here. We never expected they would. It is getting too dangerous for eminent financiers in Rio de Janeiro.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 8th says that about 300 bodies have been found along the coast near Santa Maria, Uruguay, but it does not appear certain that they are all from the ill-fated *Saldanha*.

—The *Paiz* of the 8th inst. says that at the cabinet meeting held on the preceding day, President Floriano Peixoto proposed that the banished political prisoners should be transferred to Obidos, in the state of Pará, but that three of the ministers opposed the suggestion.

—The new direct cable between Santos and Montevideo began work on the 8th. It will add immeasurably to the facilities of the Western and Brazilian Co. in the transmission of telegrams to and from the River Plate, as it does not touch at the southern Brazilian ports, and will use the duplex system.

—The *Journal* this morning relates how a Portuguese took a widow and daughter to a restaurant last night, got them both drunk, and then tried to abduct the daughter, but was prevented by the mother's alarm. The *Journal* calls it a "base action" which is probably as mild an epithet as could be applied.

—On the 7th *O Tempo* published the following: "If that packet which sailed a short time ago should touch at Bahia, or Pernambuco, it is probable that a certain traveller will return under good escort to Rio de Janeiro." We regret our colleagues did not mention the name of the steamer, at least. These mysteries are very disturbing.

—England is in a bad way. On the 9th the *Journal do Brasil* published a telegram, from its London correspondent, stating that Cardinal Lavigneir and Bishop Lavigne were going to prosecute the United Kingdom on account of the "destruction of Catholic missionaries at Uganda, in Africa." What made the English destudy missionaries, anyway?

—It would be interesting to know what the municipal authorities propose to do about that ungrateful barrack filling a little public garden on the Rua da Gloria. It is a disgrace to the city that such uses of public property are permitted. The residents of that neighborhood ought to petition the courts to order the removal of the structures.

—On the 4th inst. Diocletian Martyr came near "filling the bill." Two Argentines, according to the Martyr, hit him about the head, and stole what portable property the Martyr had about his person, when he was going home. Diocletian thereupon applied to the police, as all good Christians should. These martyrs should expect such little troubles, and keep them by the benefit of their biographers.

—The minister of agriculture has again manifested his peculiar desires to improve the situation at Santos by refusing to permit responsible parties building piers for the discharge and shipment of merchandise. If something is not done at once to improve matters at that port, we can inform Minister Antão that it will be almost impossible to get ships to go there the next hot season. It is now time for the state of São Paulo to show a little interest in the matter also.

—Yesterday the *Paiz* published a telegram from New York [via Paris and Buenos Aires, of course] which has opened up a regular mare's nest of possibilities. This telegram says that Mr. Blaine declares that he will triumph at Chicago. It was quite as surprising as that other dispatch which made Cleveland a candidate at Minneapolis. Another *Paiz* telegram credits the London *Times* with the assertion that Blaine's triumph will break up friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. The *Times*, we may say, is quite as unreliable on questions where its prejudices are concerned as the *Paiz* is on telegraphic news of the outside world.

—*O Tempo* makes fun of a Portuguese who calls himself Augustus Cesar Uniform; but how about our friend, on the Central railway, who rejoices in the name of "Bow and Arrows."

—Petropolis is to be threatened with a journal to be called the *Paratibitia*. We do not know what the name means, but the people in Petropolis can easily find out—and might let us know.

—The Chilean general, Del Canto, was on board the steamer *Zigarra* which touched at this port on the 9th inst. He came ashore and visited many of the most interesting localities of the city.

—The artist Victor Meirelles left for New York on the 12th on the U. S. & B. M. steamer *Vigilância* for the purpose of arranging for the exhibition of his panorama of Rio de Janeiro at Chicago.

—If six theses, and something over four columns of the *Journal do Brasil*, are not sufficient to show Congress the iniquity of the tax on tobacco, we would like someone to tell us what will fill the bill.

—On the 10th, with excellent malice, *O Tempo* draws a parallel between the grand financiers of the Ruy Barbosa regime and the gypsies recently arrested here—and to the disadvantage of the former.

—If it is not a state secret, we should like to know if the Banco Ritoliana has secured a laundry with the lot of old concerns recently annexed? It would certainly be a very valuable addition to the assortment.

—A money-changer, whose place of business is at No. 6 Largo do Paço, complained to the chief of police that on the 10th inst. an unknown person had obtained from his clerk the sum of 1,200\$ by means of a forged cheque.

—A legal investigation into the Empresa Industrial e Colonizadora is about to be opened by the solicitor of the government. It is to be feared that the career of St. Sebastian of Pine River is about to be brought to an inglorious end.

—Even the Rua do Ovidor is covered with a scale of black mud that promises us every sort of revenue for the doctors next year. We are not naturally blood-thirsty, but we would dearly love to see a good string of *intendentes* on the pole.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* published on Sunday a Montevideo telegram of the 11th saying that the Mato Grosso revolutionists were still in possession of Fort Coimbra and the Ladario arsenal and were preparing to resist the passage of the federal forces.

—On the 10th the *Journal do Commercio* says a trial is to be made here with a liquid invented by an Englishman—with a German name—that affords protection against fire. We hope the trial will prove successful, for a good many of us will require protection against fire sooner or later.

—Owing to a slight illness Marshal José Simeão, of the Chicago commission, did not leave on the *Vigilância* for the United States. The secretary of the commission, Dr. Adolpho Schoffig went on to New York as arranged, and will there await Gen. Simeão and other members of the commission.

—The police commission of the Chamber has reported against a contract with any daily newspaper for the publication of the debates, because the *Diario Official* was expressly founded for that purpose. The commission is quite right. Let the money be expended for something more necessary.

—If the government has undertaken to provide for the families of the victims of the *Saldanha* disaster, why is it necessary to do so much begging? Of course everyone wishes to aid those who need it, but at a time when there are so many objects of charity it is needful to avoid all unnecessary objects.

—The firms of Guild, Miller & Co., of this city, and Miller, Gullit & Co., of Santos, which were the partners of Leopoldina in a special partner (*commanditaria*) have gone into liquidation for the purpose of settling the estate of the said Leopoldina. The two active partners of the firms will continue the business, however, under the old names.

—On the 10th inst. there was a strike among the mates of the Lloyd Brazileiro, because one of their number, who had been acting as first officer, was superseded. The strikers attempted to prevent the departure of the steamer *Porto Alegre*; but the captain of the port interfered, several of the mates were arrested, and the strike was dissolved.

—The many friends of the Rev. H. C. Tucker here in Brazil will deeply regret to hear of the death of his father, Mr. A. W. Tucker, which occurred in Nashville, Tenn., on April 19th, after a long and painful illness. We understand that Rev. Mr. Tucker and wife, and the bishop of the Brazil Methodist conference, will leave New York for Brazil early next month.

—Telegrams from New York on the 11th announce that the republican convention at Minneapolis had nominated President Benjamin Harrison for re-election to the presidency of the United States, and that Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor-in-chief of the *New York Tribune* and recently American minister at Paris, had been nominated for the vice-presidency.

—We should like to observe once more that if the employés of the postoffice were to give as much time and attention to the distribution of the mails as they give to peering into envelopes to discover what they contain, the public would be very much better served. It is abhorring disgrace to permit the official thefts of money sent without registration. The amounts are always small, and are generally sent because it is inconvenient or expensive to register.

—There was a fight between disorderly persons and policemen at a small circus on Rua Voluntarios da Patria on Saturday evening, resulting in wounds more or less severe for ten policemen. One military student was reported hurt. It is a singular thing that the young men attending a military school should be permitted to go about armed and to take part in such disorders. It is not the first row they have been engaged in, nor will it be the last if new ideas of discipline are not enforced.

—On the 9th inst. the municipal council of this city passed an ordinance prohibiting the cutting of timber on the mountains in the federal district. The penalty for the infraction of this ordinance is 30\$ and 8 days imprisonment. This is a most necessary provision, but how long will it be enforced? We trust that severe penalties will also be imposed for cutting shade trees in the streets and public gardens.

—The municipal council has on its hands merchandise to the value of 223,852\$564, bought with the intention of opening municipal shops for supplying the public with articles of prime necessity at cost prices. That idea, however, was abandoned, and now the president of the council proposes that tenders shall be received from merchants for selling this merchandise at fixed prices. It would serve the council right if the merchants would have nothing to do with the stuff, but in all probability the humble trader will forget the proposal injury, as usual, and do just what the aldermen desire.

—It appears to be sought as an excuse for Count Sebastião Pinho to prove that would-be subscribers for shares in his company begged and implored the noble Count to allow them to put money in them. This is unquestionably a fact, and because these "beggars" could not get rid of their shares at handsome profits is why so much morality is now shown. We sincerely trust Sr. Sebastião Pinho will receive merited punishment for his misdeeds physically; but that the men who went into his wild-cat enterprises with the firm intention of making money thereby, from innocent outsiders, should receive any pecuniary advantage, is to us utterly intolerable.

—In view of the general interest manifested in the Bazaar for the benefit of the Strangers' Hospital and the expressed wish of some that a public hall should be secured for it, we desire to say that it is not proposed by those now organizing it to give it so public a character. It has been the practice of a few young ladies here, Miss Quizele, the Misses Mansell and some others, to organize a bazaar every year or two for the poor children of the Bethnal Green Hospital, London, and the undertaking this year is different to these only as to the destination of its funds and the local color given it by the circumstance that the Strangers' Hospital is to be the beneficiary. Should the results be pleasing to our friends, as we feel sure they will, other similar bazaars, or one more public in character, may follow in good time. In the meantime, every encouragement will be given to the young ladies to make this Bazaar a brilliant success.

—Will the *Gazeta de Notícias* permit a correction? In its Sunday issue it publishes some conclusions on the United States under the head of "Echos Contemporâneos," which are gross falsehoods. It says the government of the United States is "profoundly corrupt." This is inexcusably false. It pleases certain Europeans and envious South Americans to say this, but it is never proved. In fact, the percentage of loss in the Treasury is so small and the instances of corruption among officials at Washington are so rare, that it is a wonder where the accusation can originate. If the *Gazeta* will look for its information about the United States elsewhere than in Parisian journals, whose ignorance is only equalled by their mendacity, it will make fewer mistakes.

DEATH.

MORANT.—On the 1st June, at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, JOHN HEMPHILL MORANT, aged 45 years. Deeply regretted.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The May receipts of the Ceará custom-house amounted to 174,973\$444.

—The French steamer *Portugal* brought up 246,460 from the River Plate.

—The receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house were 909,623\$289 in April, 1892, against 838,262\$856 in the corresponding month of 1891.

—The committee on the constitution and legislation thinks that the new tobacco tax is unconstitutional, because the faculty of levying such taxes is conferred upon the states.

—There is a discrepancy in the municipal cash of about 400,000\$, according to the accusation of an alderman, and the president of the council has asked for a treasury commission to investigate the charge.

—The government has asked Congress for an extraordinary credit of 618,575\$515, of which 400,575\$515 is destined for works on the new police barracks and 218,000\$ for increased police service in this city.

—President Floriano Peixoto has signed the bill for renewing the contract with the Ceará Harbor Corporation, Limited, whose capital, on which 6% is guaranteed, will be increased to 2,874,000\$. The guarantee is for 25 years, and the law provides that sufficient time shall be granted for concluding the necessary works.

—The minister of finance claims that the general government has the right to collect the tax of 445,040\$ on the sum of 7,080,000\$ for which the Itanara railway was sold. He accordingly declines to comply with the request of the president of S. Paulo for the transfer of the bill for collecting that money from the federal courts to those of that state.

—The liquidator of the Companhia União dos Lavradores has discovered various frauds in the affairs of the company, and has asked for the arrest of José Bernardo da Silva Moreira as the guilty party. Two witnesses assert that this party, who was a director and cashier, has withdrawn from this city with the cash assets of the company.

—The *Jornal* hears that the treasury has cabled an order to the American Bank Note Co. for 3,000,000 notes of 1\$000, 2,000,000 of 2\$000, and 1,000,000 of 5\$000. It is a lot of money, and course, but it will barely meet the requirements for small change. The government should send for as much more and substitute it for the 200\$ and 500\$ notes that we now have so little use for.

—The Banco União Agrícola do Brazil de Crédito Real has been authorized to increase its capital to 50,000,000\$. This it will do by absorbing several other companies. This little dodge has been worked before.

—The Bahia chief of police has forbidden the issue of *talês*, tickets, and other substitutes for small change by merchants, factories and tramway companies, and threatens to prosecute all offenders for infractions of the law. In many places the failure of the government to supply small change has made it impossible to carry on business without these local substitutes.

—In view of the proposal in Congress to issue currency on a territorial basis, we should like to refer our lawmakers to the celebrated Law scheme and others of like character and result. We know of no reason for believing that schemes which have been resorted in failure and which have been condemned by the best economists of the world, can now be made successful and beneficial by a lot of men who have neither the experience nor judgment necessary to secure confidence in their proposals.

—At a directors' meeting of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co., Limited, held 25th April, it was decided that, after placing 25,000\$ to the reserve fund and 26,293\$ to the debenture redemption fund, the directors would recommend to the forthcoming general meeting a dividend of six shillings per share, free of income-tax, making with the interest dividend paid in November last, a distribution of 24 per cent. for the year 1891, carrying forward 24,486\$ to 1892. The bulk of business transacted shows an increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year, but owing exclusively to the large loss on exchange the dividend is reduced.

—We are in receipt of the following correction to a notice appearing in our last issue, which we insert with pleasure.

BANCO PARIZ E RIO.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th June, 1892.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS: In regard to the notice given in your journal of the 7th inst., we have to advise you as follows: Conde Sebastião Pinho has resigned the office of director-president of this bank, which place he has not filled since the 17th of May.

Very sincerely yours,
for the BANCO PARIZ E RIO,
A. DE SEQUEIRA, President.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, 7 June 13th, 1892. Includes rates for Gold, Silver, and various bank notes.

EXCHANGE.

June 7.—The official rates at the banks were 11/16 on London, 8/5—8/5 on Paris and 18/6—18/8 on Hamburg, at 9/0; 45/0—45/0 on New York at sight. The market was being during the day, but became steady just before the close of business, and there was little movement; bank sterling on bankers at 11/16 in the morning, and at the same rate on head office later, repressed paper at 11/16 and commercial sterling at the extremes of 11/16—11/16. At the close commercial bills found no takers at 11/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 218/50, sellers at 218/50 for cash; buyers at 218/50, sellers at 218/50 in 30th.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including 3000 Sovereigns, 500 do, 50 Commercial, 200 Rural, 100 Minas S. Jeron, 650 V.F. Sapucahy, 125 Obras Publicas, and 200 Obras Publicas.

Table for June 7, listing Gold, Silver, and various bank notes.

Table for Banks, listing 11 Commercial, 50 Constructor, 300 Rural, 100 Est. Calcaná, 100 Melh. no Braz, 100 Melh. no Brazil.

Table for Railways and Tramways, listing 1000 Est. Calcaná, 100 Est. Calcaná, 100 Melh. no Braz.

Table for June 8, listing 51 Apolices, 23 do, 2 Apolices, 500 h.n. Cr. R. Braz.

Table for June 9, listing 230 Incidior, 20 Lavourea, 100 Melh. no Braz, 400 do, 200 do.

Table for June 10, listing 150 Constructor, 21 Rural, 200 do, 20 do, 10 do.

Table for June 11, listing 26 Sorocebalna, 15 V. F. Sapucahy, 3210 Filhae insce, 200 Fabril Past.

Table for June 12, listing 16 Apolices, 100 h.n. Cr. R. Braz, 250 Brazil, 100 Constructor.

Table for June 13, listing 100 Cred. Popular, 100 Incidior, 1000 Rural, 1000 Rural.

Table for June 14, listing 100 Sorocebalna, 50 V. F. Sapucahy, 500 Argos Flum'se, 400 insurance.

Table for June 15, listing 500 Sovereigns, 11 Apolices, 50 Gold, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 16, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 17, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 18, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 19, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 20, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 21, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 22, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 23, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 24, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 25, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 26, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 27, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 28, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 29, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for June 30, listing 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira, 100 del. Lira.

Table for LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED, showing Capital, Reserve Fund, and Balance Sheet.

Table for BALANCE SHEET, 31st MAY, 1892, showing Assets and Liabilities.

Table for Assets, showing Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, etc.

Table for Liabilities, showing Capital, un-called, Deposits in account current, etc.

Table for F. & O. E., showing Rio de Janeiro, 7th June, 1892.

Table for MARKET REPORT, showing Coffee market details.

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 11th, 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, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies and their debentures like Bragançana, Campos and Carangola, etc.

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various insurance companies like Alliana, Arpa, etc.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

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SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

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Tuesday 9th July

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

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No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 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.

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G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

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For New York:

Holbein..... June 19th

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Wm. R. McNiven,

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Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

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BUENOS AIRES, Calle Cuyo No. 429, P. O. Box 905.

MONTEVIDEO, Calle Piedras No. 38, P. O. Box 253.

ROSARIO, Calle Bajada 186, P. O. Box 54.

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Porto Alegre: 39, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 ½, Calle Mendoza	

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

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 22nd of each month to

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Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.

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" — Vigo..... 500 " 1000 000

" — Lisbon..... 500 " 1000 000

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Britannia..... June 20th

Aconcagua..... July 4th

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.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka..... June 30th

Ruapehu..... July 28th

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

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BETWEEN

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Ionian..... July 15th

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

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Take Notice.

That the power of Attorney given by Messrs. Canfield & Thompson, 120, 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.

THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

There is no medicine for the radical cure of dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach, as well as diarrhea and disarrangements of the bowels, which works quicker and more efficaciously than the preparations of *Nectandra Amara* the Paulista remedy of André Leivas. It is sold by all the leading chemists in Brazil; at the deposits of the manufacturer in all the Provincial Capitals and in the Federal Capital, rua S. Pedro 82, 1st floor.

NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS.

For all diseases of the stomach and disorders of the bowels there is no more powerful medicine than these health-giving pills which for \$2500 per box, or \$1200 for 6 boxes and \$6500 for 12 boxes, go speedily in a registered packet by post to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad, from wherever they may be ordered. Address: Joaquim Bues de Miranda, rua S. Pedro No. 82, Rio de Janeiro.

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HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

In dyspepsia the stomach fails to assimilate the food. The Acid Phosphate assists the weakened stomach, making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Dr. A. G. RAWSON HARRIS, L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S., "The Elms," Pembroke, Eng., says: "I used it in a case of nervous dyspepsia, of long standing, where for years there had been a great wear and tear of the nervous system. This objectionable symptom was speedily relieved in a way that no other remedy has ever effected."

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W. R. CASSELLS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

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Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in all languages.

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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 coalescence 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.

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