

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 35

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2, PRAGA DAS MARINHAS
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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 29, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

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Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 o'clock. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Office: 70, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays and at 7 p. m., Thursdays. A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

IGREJA EVANGELICA PLEMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 173. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:55, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office: 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 53. Botafogo. Telephone 1559.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praga General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abranches No. 27. Telephone 1138. 6 m.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praga Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

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Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 29 Rua do Rosário; 1 to 3 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marquez d'Abranches. Telephone 5244.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—*Sailors Home and Institute*.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreto, Rua do Livramento, Saude. Bethel services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m., reading rooms open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 30th, 1892.

entirely: if the holders are entitled to one per cent in gold, then they are entitled to the whole amount; while, if they are not entitled to gold, then the offer of that percentage is unwarranted and illegal. The compromise therefore satisfies neither side in the controversy. As for the general principle involved, outside that of repudiation, it can not fail to seriously injure the credit of the country and to embarrass the treasury in its future negotiations. There are two parties in these loans as well as in all other contracts, and if the theory is once established that one of them, the government, can alter conditions at its own pleasure, the other will probably decline to continue transactions on that basis. The government forced the conversion of these apolices in 1890 into lower interest-bearing obligations, because the currency was then nearly on a par with gold, and it was considered onerous to the treasury to pay so high a rate of interest. Now the currency has become so much depreciated that the diminished interest rate of 1890, expressed in gold, means a very high rate in currency, so the government proposes to again convert, or re-convert, the rate into currency. So shifting a policy commands no confidence among investors, and when it is understood that this step is nothing less than "scaling" the interest debt of the state about one half, many of them will prefer to liquidate the investment and avoid government obligations in the future. We trust the Senate will consider this question seriously before committing the country to so mistaken and faithless a policy as that contained in this proposed re-conversion.

BONUSES TO STAFFS.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:— Sir,—Reading "Fair-play's" remarks under this heading in your last issue, one would think that the directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Ltd. have treated their old employees very shabbily. This I maintain is not the case. In my opinion, and I think I am supported by the majority of my old colleagues, we came off exceedingly well. The Board could have given us six months notice when the contract was signed in February, instead of which we received six months' salary when our services were no longer required, and, in addition, the much talked of "bonuses." That the distribution of this bonus should have caused some dissatisfaction is what anybody might have expected. Who doesn't think he deserves more than his neighbor? "Fair-play" asserts that only a portion of the £20,000 was distributed; he may be right, but I should like to know from where he gets his information. Even if this were the case, the directors are quite within their right. The amount voted by the shareholders for distribution was a sum not exceeding £20,000. The bank having afterwards reopened they retained a large portion of their old staff and thus the number to be compensated for having lost their situations was considerably reduced. The majority of us whose services were dispensed with easily obtained good appointments elsewhere and the general opinion is that we are to be envied rather than pitied.

I remain, dear Sir, Yours faithfully, "Old E. B. R."

STREET DUST.

That the dust of the street is often dangerously charged with disease germs has been demonstrated by scientists. Candies, fruits and cakes exposed to the air in the streets often convey disease to unwary purchasers. The dried sputa of consumptives is blown about in the air, and the germs of many diseases which we seek to avoid by keeping our houses clean and by careful selection of food, assail us in the streets of our cities. It is related by a medical journal recently that while Professor Schreiner was at work in his laboratory at Weichselbaum, he sent for some grapes with which to refresh himself. The fruit brought to him had been kept for some time outside a door in a basket, while on the neighboring street consumptive patients passed to and from the clinic, or class where students were taught. The fruit being dusty, he had it washed. On looking at the water in which it had been washed he reflected that it probably contained tubercle, and by way of experiment injected the water into guinea-pigs which died in from seven to eight weeks from tuberculous disease. Every precaution was taken to prevent other sources of the infection, and the cause of the tuberculosis in the guinea-pigs was beyond doubt the dust on the grapes. Doubtless disease germs other than those of tubercle are sometimes conveyed to the human body by means of fruit and other food which are so commonly exposed in all cities to the dust of the streets.

BANK NOTE REDEMPTION.

Many an interesting story might be told of the manner in which bank notes are sometimes redeemed. They are sent to the treasury department at Washington in every conceivable form. Sometimes men will hide their money in chimneys, and the good housewife, ignorant of the whereabouts of the treasure, will build up a fire that heats the chimney and sets fire to the valuable contents. Mice and rats, particularly in stores and banks, steal the precious paper out of tills and carry away to make nests. Dogs destroy and swallow it; and goats, which are said to exist at times on

tin trays and back-lot deposits, are on record at the treasury as having tried to live on the rolls of money that came in their way. In cases of this kind the animals are killed, unless thought to be more valuable than the money lost, and the little wads or pellets found in the stomachs of the offending quadrupeds rescued and forwarded for redemption. Babies have also been known to swallow valuable bank notes, but there is no record of one having been killed to make it disgorge what it had eaten. It is a rule that no bank notes that are presented at the tills at least three-fifths of it are presented at the treasury or the loser makes affidavit that his money was lost under circumstances such as to preclude its recovery. The strongest kind of evidence is necessary to make the government officials redeem lost or destroyed money when the notes in question are not forthcoming.—Banker's Magazine.

From The Western Courier, Valparaiso, July 16.

SANTIAGO CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

We are getting a little jealous of the preeminence in crime boasted by Buenos Aires, which town arrogates unto itself the title of "the criminal city." Will our trans-Andean contemporaries favor us with their opinion of the following little criminal list carefully compiled from the Santiago police records during the last ten months? 17,458 for drunkenness, 5,225 disorderly conduct, 1,039 disturbing the peace, 319 insulting actions, 33 insulting language, 1,453 suspects, 80 inflicting injuries, 881 common thefts, 230 embezzlements, 66 pocket-picking, 887 vagrancy, 378 wandering, 73 common assaults, 9 housebreaking, 300 robbery, 555 as known criminals, 58 counterfeiting, 92 for falsification of documents, 420 rape, 30 adultery, 18 homicide, 734 breaking municipal laws, 10 murders, 5 unspeakable offences, 3 stupro.—Total: 30,934. (Calculating the population of Santiago at 250,000, which is rather over the mark, this table shows that the metropolis can boast at least 12 per cent. of her citizens as criminals.)

THE SANTOS DIFFICULTY.

A rumor has been set on foot by certain interested parties that the unsatisfactory accounts as to the port of Santos are exaggerated. Unfortunately, however, they are only too true, and so impressed is the board of trade with the danger of visiting that port that the following official notice has been issued:—"Official caution to shipowners, masters, seamen, and all others concerned. Santos. The board of trade give notice that a disease of a malignant character is so prevalent at the port of Santos, in Brazil, that no ship can enter the port without very serious danger to the lives of those on board."

It would appear that the authorities out there are not alive to the serious drawback which their apathy will cause to the trade of that port, or surely by this time they would have taken some step towards improving the filthy and unhealthy condition of the port and city. At the present time, so inadequate are the precautions for transferring cargoes up country and that the place is choked with merchandise, and another terrible epidemic of fever is almost certain to occur with the return of the next hot season. The rich and populous state of São Paulo must necessarily suffer if this port is allowed to maintain its bad reputation in which it is beginning to be held by masters and shipowners.—Liverpool Weekly Mercury, August 6.

Communicated.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

CRICKET.

"1891" vs. "1892."

The game, which was played August 21st, opened with "1892" batting, but the "youngsters" failed to score more than 26. The "oldsters" then went in and scored 73, which "1892" failed to clear with the score of second innings giving an easy victory to "1891." The chief event of the day, however, was the presentation of a diamond ring to Mr. Sell, the late Hon. Secretary of the Club, who is leaving for a well-earned holiday in the old country. The score was as follows:

Table with columns for 1st Innings and 2nd Innings, listing players and scores for the match between "1891" and "1892".

Table with columns for 1st Innings and 2nd Innings, listing players and scores for the match between "1891" and "1892".

Communicated.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

"NIGGERS" versus "WHITES."

The interesting match between an eleven born in South America and the rest was played at Rua Paysandu on the 21st inst., resulting in a win for the "Whites" by 50 runs on the first innings. An amusing incident occurred during the game when Mr. E. E. Wadbrook hit a ball straight into a street lamp, in the frame of which it remained until dislodged by the enterprising "moleque." The umpires were Messrs. Maude and V. Lopes, and Mr. George Cox the scorer. The score was as follows:

Table with columns for 1st Innings and 2nd Innings, listing players and scores for the match between "NIGGERS" and "WHITES".

"NIGGERS."

Table with columns for 1st Innings and 2nd Innings, listing players and scores for the match between "NIGGERS" and "WHITES".

From Times of Argentina, Buenos Aires, August 19.

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES.

We cannot look at the development of events in the United States of Brazil—the former Brazilian empire—without a feeling of regretful melancholy. To compare the régime that now exists with the one in force until the fatal day in November 1889 when the country passed from Imperial to Republican rule, is a pitiful task to undertake. But in few very words it can be characterized as a change from an epoch of unity resting on a solid foundation to a period of restless dismemberment devoid of stability or promise of any concentration of action in the future.

Brazil as it now is presents a sorry picture to the world. A government that is divided against itself attempts to control a number of disjointed and dissatisfied states which obey or decline at their own convenience any mandate that may be sent to them. Jealousy is making rapid progress amongst the different sections of the people. The inhabitants of Rio Grande will not submit to be ruled by Rio Janeiro and in a major or minor degree the same feeling is rampant in every part of the country. To govern by force in so extended and scattered an area as Brazil comprises is clearly an impossibility. Revolutions may take place and independent republics be proclaimed weeks and even months before news of such disturbances reaches the central power in Rio Janeiro. To detach any large bodies of troops to reconquer a state that has declared itself independent is to so far weaken the position of the government as to open the door to complications nearer home. The process of disintegration, as we daily see, proceeding with rapidity, and in a few short years we may look forward to the existence of a number of insignificant republics in place of the noble structure that commanded the interest and admiration of the world. To-day in Brazil in place of constitutional administration we find a reign of anarchy and feebleness. This is the more sad when we glance at the great intrinsic wealth that the country contains, and see how little value to the world that wealth will be when the various sections sink into the position of petty independent states continually at variance with one another with useless warfare always sapping the life blood from them. The exports of Brazil were valued in the past year at over sixty million pounds sterling, and of this sum the production of coffee alone accounted for nearly forty millions. Such industries require both peace and good government to ensure lasting prosperity and we cannot think that they will obtain either of these under the threatening conditions of to-day. The interests of Europeans will also suffer proportionately, and when the fact is appreciated that the total external and internal debts amount to over one hundred and forty millions of pounds sterling exclusive of the many and various charges for guarantees and subventions, we realize that the stake of both Brazilians and foreigners in the endeavor to maintain the country intact should be united. But it is impossible that this can be, and torn as was the former stately empire is with internal discussion and discord we can only regard it by the title we have already indicated—a thing of shreds and patches.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A "naval volunteer corps" is to be organized in Buenos Aires. It will probably do more in the line of plectics than of effective training.

—The London and River Plate Bank of Buenos Aires gave \$5,000 towards the purchase of a new torpedo cruiser, to replace the *Rosales*.

—A new gunboat to be named *Rosales* has been ordered to be built in England by the Argentine government. She is to be of 1,050 tons and will cost £60,000.

—In consequence of the withdrawal of the opposition of the Oriental government to the dredging of the channel discovered by the engineer Sr. Ducout in front of Martin Garcia the work will shortly commence. —*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires.

—The telegraph-telephone company has reduced its charge for a five minutes telephone conversation between Buenos Aires and Montevideo from \$2.00 to \$1.00. Such a reduction will probably do something toward giving the company an income.

—It appears that the Brazilian government has demanded from Uruguay the extradition of Barros Cassal, Cabedra and other Rio Grande refugees. It is difficult to understand why the Brazilian government lends itself to the persecution of one party in Rio Grande, when the other is committing every species of outrage.

—Our Montevideo exchanges state that three Uruguayans had been tortured and then had their throats cut by Colonel Elias of the Brazilian frontier. The Uruguayan government had telegraphed for particulars, and that repatriation may be demanded. It is quite true that a few of these Rio Grande savages were brought to justice.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires says the Argentine government has ordered the payment to Lussich & Co., of Montevideo, of the sum of two thousand pounds, or ten thousand dollars gold, for the saving of the wrecked officers of the *Rosales*. Hear, hear! The central national committee in charge of the new *Rosales* banked for £15,000, a preliminary instalment advanced towards the construction of the new gunboat. —*Uruguay News*, August 14.

—The discreditable question between the municipality and the gas company was brought to a termination on Monday, the municipality forever having the welfare of the town at heart ordering the town to be lighted with kerosene. So the gas company are not obliged to supply that for which it is not paid, and the public is not permitted to have that for which it does pay. In the meantime, however, it would be interesting to know where the money is that the public believed went to pay for the gas used for street lighting. It could not have all gone in 9th of July bonfires! —*Argentine News*, Rosario, August 6th.

—A Sr. Lavagno, established in Milan, has written to the minister of the interior asking for a grant of land from 60 to 100 square miles in extent for colonization. The land must be fertile, not mountainous, but with all the conditions necessary for colonization, it must be so situated that the climate is mild and healthy, it must be accessible by railway, be free from danger of inundations, and have facilities for obtaining water for irrigation purposes. Sr. Lavagno, if he obtains this grant, will cut it up and sell it to Italian agriculturists who will come to this country to cultivate it. —*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires.

—The *Espana* tells a horrible tale communicated to it from Cerro Largo, of atrocities and cruelties committed in Rio Grande by troops under the command of Col. Elias. Prisoners robbed and tortured, throats cut, women outraged, houses pillaged, go to make up a tale worthy of Central Africa. In these matters South Americans are still in the savage state, but now that Europeans are coming to reside amongst them they should learn to restrain their bloodthirsty and cruel instincts; no, they will have to be taught a terrible lesson. If they behave like savages, they must expect to be treated like savages. —*Montevideo Times*, August 14.

—According to a recent report of the British vice-consul at Buenos Aires the total number of immigrants arriving in Argentina during the last 34 years is 1,286,751, of which fully 90 per cent. came from northern Europe. Of these nearly 800,000 were Italians, from which it is seen that about one-fourth of the population (estimated at 4,000,000) is of that nationality. "In this country," says the *Arlway News*, "it is well known works better, spends less and saves more than the Italian. They are much easier to manage than men of other nationalities. The railways have been built almost entirely with Italian labor. . . . The Italian immigration is practically spontaneous, the proportion of Italians accepting subsidized passages during the last three years was only 3 1/2 per cent. of the total immigration of that race."

—On Tuesday the national Senate voted \$60,000 to help the municipality of Cordoba to re-organize the statue of Velez Sarsfield, which will be erected in that city. It appears the statue was nearly finished in Rome, and then was embargoed because the municipality of Cordoba would not, or could not, fulfill their contract. Sr. Guizazu, in proposing the grant of \$60,000 out of the national treasury gave a sketch of Mr. Velez Sarsfield and treasurer gave a sketch of the Provincial Bank, that he compiled the civil code of laws which obtain in Argentina, and that he filled with honor many important offices of government. We do not object to any respect being paid to the memory of an eminent Argentine statesman, but if one-horse corporations wish to decorate their towns and to raise a statue to their fellow-citizens, they ought to be prepared to make the necessary sacrifice. On the same principle that such a large sum has been given to Cordoba any provincial town has a right to have cast the image of its hero in bronze and to have the government contribute \$60,000 gold of the public money. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, August 19.

—The *Montevideo Times* says that a new steamer built at the Gouaillon dock for the Lloyd Brazileiro, will be launched in a few days. The boat is intended for river service.

—We have received information that a night or two ago a subaltern officer of one of the regiments in question, on looking for a piece of paper on which to write an order for some articles for his company, found a letter which his curiosity led him to read. The contents of this he communicated to others. It was written from the commanding officer of another regiment, in reply to a letter sent by the colonel of the subaltern referred to, stating that he had not been seen or written to with regard to taking part in a military movement, the object of which would be the overthrow of Pellegrini and Levalle before the accession of the President-elect to power; and that he was completely ignorant of any such affair being contemplated. Moreover, that if he should be interviewed on the matter he would decline any participation in it, for although he sympathized with the cause of the people, his gratitude to the President in power and the minister of war, for favors received, would prevent him helping to displace them. The incident, nevertheless, shows that there is something afoot at which he possibly cause some disturbance before the expiration of the present presidential period and the commencement of the new one. —*Times of Argentina*, August 18th.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 20. —Senate. —Senators Americo Lobo and Gil Goulart spoke on the proposed regulations for the employes of the Senate. —*Chamber of Deputies.* —Deputy Vianesi opposed the closing of the Pernambuco navy-yard. He said that, if the navy-yards do not produce better results, it is because they are badly managed. The *Abravate Tamandaré*, he said, was launched three years ago, and yet, on account of red tape, it has not been finished. Deputy Severino Vieira spoke in favor of the bill for reconverting the 4 1/2 gold bonds. He said that the acts of the provisional government are all subject to the approval of Congress. He denied that the bondholders have cause for complaint. They have lost nothing and the bill merely causes the bonds to revert to their primitive state. There was received from the President a message asking for a special appropriation of 267,911 \$600 for the pensions caused by the Matto Grosso revolution and the loss of the *Solimões*. The committee on public works and colonization reported in favor of a bill authorizing the government to contract with Francisco Ferreira de Moraes for the introduction of 5000 Liberator immigrants to be employed on the service of loading and discharging vessels at the port of Santos. The committee on legislation reported in favor of the Senate bill granting amnesty to the Matto Grosso revolutionists.

AUGUST 22. —Senate. —Senator Americo Lobo made inquiries in regard to the vacancy in the Senate by the resignation of the President. The President had been sent to the President of the republic, but that no answer had been received. Senator Tavares Bastos defended the conduct of the governor of Alagoas, not only in regard to this matter but also in regard to the question of the appointment of laborers for Santos. He was answered by Senators Ramiro Barcellos and Campos Salles who censured the governor's conduct. —*Chamber of Deputies.* —Deputies Glycerio and Felisbello Freire opposed the bill for the reconversion of the 4 1/2 gold bonds. Deputy Leopoldo de Balbôas offered an amendment authorizing the payment to bondholders who accept the conversion in addition to the interest due, of 1 1/2 in gold or its equivalent in currency, or 5 1/2 in currency bonds. The Chamber voted the navy bill in 2nd discussion. The Senate amendment to the army bill was also voted, and the 1st article of a bill authorizing a contract for the navigation of the Rio Itaipu, and articles 2nd and 3rd of this bill being rejected. The deficiency appropriation of \$3,471,209\$214 for the navy was voted in 2nd discussion, and in 3rd discussion the bill appropriating 18,000\$ for the payment of professors of the Gymnasio Nacional and 25,000\$ for the removal of the museum. Several bills granting exemption from duties were voted, and articles of this bill being rejected. The deficiency appropriation of \$4,711,209\$214 for the navy was voted in 2nd discussion, and in 3rd discussion the bill appropriating 18,000\$ for the payment of professors of the Gymnasio Nacional and 25,000\$ for the removal of the museum. Several bills granting exemption from duties were voted, and articles of this bill being rejected. The deficiency appropriation of \$4,711,209\$214 for the navy was voted in 2nd discussion, and in 3rd discussion the bill appropriating 18,000\$ for the payment of professors of the Gymnasio Nacional and 25,000\$ for the removal of the museum. Several bills granting exemption from duties were voted, and articles of this bill being rejected.

AUGUST 23. —Senate. —The committee on finance reported against the bill establishing custom-houses at Laiz de Fora and S. Paulo. The Senate approved the election of Drs. Ruy Barbosa and Manoel Victorino as senators from Bahia. The Senate, on motion of Senator Campos Salles, voted to suspend its sittings for two days as a tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. Deodoro. Eulogistic speeches were made by that senator and by Senator Lyseet Martins. A committee of six was appointed to represent the Senate at the funeral. —*Chamber of Deputies.* —Speeches eulogizing the services of Gen. Deodoro were made by Deputies Severino Vieira, Espirito Santo, Lauro Muller, Luiz Murat, Francisco Glycerio, Alfredo Ellis, Bellarmino de Mendonca and Cletano de Albuquerque. The Chamber voted motions expressing sympathy and sorrow at his death, recognizing him as founder of the republic, providing for a funeral session in his honor, taking mourning for eight days and appointing a committee of 15 to attend the funeral.

AUGUST 24. —*Chamber of Deputies.* —Deputy Tolentino de Carvalho spoke against the closing of the Pernambuco navy-yard. He was answered by Deputy Severino Vieira, who said that that navy-yard is defenceless in event of a war with a naval power. The bill for the reconversion of the 4 1/2 gold bonds was defended by Deputy Leopoldo de Balbôas, and opposed by Deputies Otidia and Lauro Muller. Deputy Otidia said that the few thousand contos saved by such a measure would be no compensation for the injury resulting therefrom to the credit of the country.

AUGUST 25. —Senate. —When the Bahia senators Ruy Barbosa and Manoel Victorino were conducted into the Senate chamber for the purpose of taking their seats, Senator Pinheiro Guedes made them an address of welcome, to which they both responded. Senator Ruy Barbosa said that, although disappointed that he had undimmed his health and turned his hair prematurely gray, his love of truth and justice is still unimpaired and that he will continue to labor as ever for the rule of law, the expansion of liberty, the restoration of confidence, the consolidation of peace, the reconciliation of republicans, the fraternity of Brazilians and the elimination of criminal ambition that endeavors to make capital out of the country's misfortunes for promoting the reestablishment of monarchy. —*Chamber of Deputies.* —Deputy Epitacio introduced a bill, signed by himself and others, providing for ceremonies in honor of the memory of Gen. Deodoro in the capitals of all the states on the 30th day after his death, for declaring the 23rd of August a day of national mourning, for erecting a statue of the General in the Campo da Republica and a monument in the S. Francisco Xavier cemetery. Deputy Felisbello Freire made some explanations in regard to the engagement of laborers in Sergipe for the quays at Santos. The governor of Sergipe, he said, having been informed that 500 laborers had been thus engaged, investigated the matter and found that they had no contracts for protecting their interests. He asked the contractor's agent to sign a suitable contract. This not having been done, he telegraphed to the contractors and received no answer. He then explained the state of affairs of the laborers who, seeing that they had no security for the performance of what had been promised them, left the steamer and went home.

AUGUST 26. —Senate. —In the debate on consular honors Senator Joao Frota said that such honors are necessary to prevent contraband on the frontier of Rio Grande do Sul. The bill on national holidays was opposed by Senators Virgilio Damasio and Rangel Pestana and defended by Senator Gil Goulart. Several amendments were offered, providing that January 1st, March 1st, April 21st, November 2nd and December 25th should be included in the number of holidays. Senator Ubaldino do Amaral said that he confesses his error in signing this bill. He fears that unless it is speedily rejected, it will produce just the reverse of the purpose to which it was intended. Instead of diminishing the number of holidays, it threatens largely to increase them. Consequently, although he is one of the authors of the bill, he is inclined to vote against it. Senator Theodoro do Souto spoke against the bill. —*Chamber of Deputies.* Deputy Horacio Costa, in his maiden speech, made a vigorous onslaught on the Senate's amendments to the bill for organizing the federal district. The republicans, he said, had promised to establish a government for the people by the people. As a consistent republican he is not able to accept these amendments. What change, he asked, has come over the spirit of the senators' dreams? In the time of the monarchy they clamored for liberty, and now they seem to think themselves obliged to take every precaution against it, as if it were a dangerous disease. He made severe strictures on the Senate, which, he said, is constantly displaying its incompetence and anarchical tendencies. The budget of the department of justice and interior was voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Felisbello Freire spoke against Chinese immigration. The best of the Chinese, he said, do not emigrate. If the Chinese do emigrate, he asserted, the country will suffer in industry, in finance and in morality. The experiments made in Australia, Cuba, Canada, California, Peru and Chili show conclusively that the Chinese are not desirable immigrants. If Chinese immigration once sets in, it will flood the country and absorb the Brazilian nation. A message was received from the President asking for a deficiency appropriation of 20,000\$ for boundary commissions. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara presented a petition from 26 manufacturers asking for exemption from house tax and import duties on machinery. Deputy Espirito Santo offered a motion, signed by himself and 33 other deputies, for inquiring whether the government, in execution of the amnesty law, has annulled its dismissal of professors of schools, members of the supreme military court and its retirement of military officers. The budget committee reported on the estimates of the department of finance, whose amount totals from 71,354,765\$679 to 69,722,205\$825, omitting for the present the appropriation for loss by exchange, which has been originally estimated at 10,000,000\$, and which, the committee thinks, at the present rate of exchange would amount to 30,000,000\$. The committee hopes, however, to be able, by means of a financial scheme which it promises to present in a few days, to improve the value of the currency so as to reduce the loss by exchange to 20,000,000\$. The committee on public works reported a bill authorizing the government to make a contract for port improvements with Engineer Melville Hora.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Disturbances on the frontier of Rio Grande do Sul are reported. —A fatal case of small-pox has occurred at Victoria, Espirito Santo. —The steamer *Santa Fé*, laden with alcohol, rum and sugar, was consumed by fire in the port of Pernambuco on the 23rd. —In Pernambuco, Martins Junior and his partisans held a meeting on the 23rd and protested against the dismissal of the municipal council. —The Cubatio bridge, near Santos, is being repaired and will soon open the old *sebra* road for mule troops between Santos and São Paulo. —It is stated that Councillor Silveira Martins presided over an opposition meeting held in S. Paulo on the 25th inst. at the house of one of the leaders of the old liberal party. —A telegram of the 24th inst. from Pará says that Gen. Almeida Barreto, Conde de Leopoldina and other annexed persons took passage for this port on the American steamer *Seguanga*.

—A civil engineer in Espirito Santo has drawn a map of that state for the Chicago exposition. —A considerable movement of troops in Rio Grande is reported, particularly on the frontier. —The S. Paulo state government has purchased horses for a regiment of mounted police which is to patrol the suburbs of that city.

—The Pará legislature has granted a ten years' exclusive privilege to Antonio Augusto Pereira de Barros for the manufacture of macaroni. —The Pará legislature has granted a ten years' exclusive privilege to Manoel Pedro da Silva Junior and George H. Sumner for the manufacture of rubber fabrics. —There was a conflict between the director and some Italian operatives at the Cassão factory, Uberaba, on the 26th inst., from which the director came out second best. —The administration of the immigrant service in Paraná is causing much complaint. The officials in charge are accused of supplying bad food, and the *vedetas* are assisting them in the fraud.

—The Italian bark *Concordia*, with a cargo of coal, put in at Santa Cruz, Santa Catharina, on the 8th inst., with fire on board. Assistance was at once procured, but every effort to save the vessel was fruitless. —A telegram from Aracaju reports that the steamer *Ordina*, belonging to the Companhia Oriental Diques Fluctuantes, had struck on the bar in leaving that port. The passengers were landed without loss of life.

—The governor of Pernambuco has dismissed Col. Pereira Lima from the command of the police force and has appointed in his stead Major Paes Barreto. The ex-commander is said to sympathize with the party of the state legislature.

—The printing-offices of two opposition newspapers, the *Pacifica* and *Nacional*, have been raided and destroyed in Maranhão. This seems to be becoming a very popular method of deciding political questions, since Col. Piragibe set the fashion here in Rio. —Telegrams from Pernambuco indicate that the resistance to the municipal councillors recently appointed by the governor has extended from Goyanato Ipojuca, Itambé, Palmares and other points. The telegraph wires connecting the capital with the north of the state have been cut. —In the municipal chamber of Diamantina on the 26th inst. there was a stormy discussion between the friends and opponents of ex-Deputy Matta Machado, *apropos* to a congratulatory motion presented by the president, who is the ex-deputy's brother. The three dissenting members resigned their places.

—The federal elections in Pernambuco have again been postponed, this time to December 15th. There ought to be some limitations on the power of the governor to order these postponements, otherwise the states will have it in their power to seriously embarrass the national government. Fixed election days should be adopted at once.

—There was a panic in Uberaba, Minas Geraes, on the 25th over a report that a detachment of soldiers, encamped about three kilometers away, was marching on the town to avenge the death of a comrade, who had been fatally beaten in a quarrel with some civilians. The report proved to be false, but the people had the sensation of a thorough scare, however.

—The cargo of the steamer *Santa Fé*, which was consumed by fire in the port of Pernambuco on the 23rd inst., was valued at 4,000,000 francs and insured for 150,000\$ in the Amphytrite and Phenix insurance companies. Some of the cargo has been saved. It is said that the fire originated in some bales of cotton saturated with alcohol that had leaked from a cask.

—In Goyanna, Pernambuco, on the 25th inst., the partisans of the state legislature prevented the new municipal council from taking office. A police force that had been sent to protect the councillors was captured and dispersed. The governor at once sent 200 more policemen to Goyanna. There was an exchange of shots on the arrival of this force, and then the revolution subsided.

—The S. Paulo legislature has declared the Ypiranga monument to be state property and has ordered the state treasury to pass all moneys on deposit to the account of revenue and to pay all outstanding accounts against the structure. What the state intends to do with the building does not transpire, but it may be considered a final extinction of the Ypiranga lottery and of the ambition to commemorate the *brida* of independence by a costly building, destined to stand empty and unfinished until time should transform it into a mysterious ruin.

—In the S. Paulo chamber of deputies there was a very violent and unseemly discussion on the 23rd over two rival motions for suspending the sittings of that body in token of respect for the memory of Gen. Deodoro. The galleries took part in the debate in which insulting epithets were freely exchanged, and the sitting was suspended amid great disorder. When the house was re-opened the uproar recommenced, and in the midst thereof the president ordered the arrest of Dr. Jesuino Cardoso. At one time the hall was abandoned by legislators and spectators, who rushed to the street, where Dr. Jesuino Cardoso harangued the mob. Finally the motion presented by Deputy Herculanô de Freitas was voted by the chamber.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is announced that the formal inauguration of the electric trams on the Praia Flamingo section of the Botanical Garden tramway, will take place on September 15th.

An accident occurred on the Rio de Ouro railway near Cajá on Sunday afternoon, the locomotive jumping the track and taking a passenger car with it. One man was killed, and four wounded, three of them seriously. It is said that the wretched condition of the rolling stock is largely responsible for the accident.

On the 23rd inst. employees of the Minas lines of the Leopoldina railway went on strike and on the 26th they cut the telegraph wires and tore up the railway track in several places. The strike appears to have originated with operatives in the company's workshops, who objected to a new foreman, extending afterwards to other employees who were discontented on account of the non-payment of wages.

There are, it is said, about 11,000 volumes of merchandise at the Cachoeira station of the Central railway, awaiting transportation over the São Paulo section of that line. At Santos cars are compelled to stand for days awaiting an opportunity to discharge at the railway station. At Campinas about 600 freight cars are being discharged into Mogyana trains. Everywhere the railway service of the country is disorganized and badly managed.

The first commercial electric railroad in the United States was in service at Cleveland, Ohio, about six years ago. The enormous development of this industry may be appreciated from the fact that there are now in operation over 250 electric railways in the United States, embracing 2,024 miles of track and utilizing 3,830 motor cars, operated by 6,400 motors, with an estimated capacity of 174,435 horse power. The present electric railroad equipment in the United States represents a value of about \$49,300,000 out of a total of \$164,400,000 for all street railways, of which \$88,900,000 may be apportioned to horse systems, \$49,000,000 to cable and \$7,400,000 to steam.

COFFEE NOTES

There were 64,375 bags of coffee accumulated at the various stations of the Central railway on Saturday last.

During the 12 months ended June 30 the Companhia de Commissões e Ensaque de Café handled 76,005 bags of coffee.

HOSPITAL NOTES

The annual subscriptions for the maintenance of the Hospital for the current year, which Mr. Lamoureux has in charge, are progressing satisfactorily, and now amount to about 11,000\$. As it is difficult for Mr. Lamoureux to see everyone personally, he desires to request all whom he may not be able to meet, to send him a memorandum of the sums they wish to give. The building is now approaching completion and regular hospital work will very soon be inaugurated. Still further, the nurses are expected next month and the buildings and grounds must be put in order at once. As this part of the work can be carried out only through a large initial expense, it is desirable that the subscriptions for the current year should be liberal and be sent in at once. The success of the institution will largely depend on its first year's work: if it is liberally supported and is enabled to treat its patients skillfully and generously, its future will be secure; but if it is crippled at the outset for funds and is unable to live up to the expectations of its friends, it will fail to attract patients and will continue to be a burden upon its founders. It is, therefore, that everyone should contribute liberally for this its first year. Mr. Lamoureux also desires to say that he has placed a subscription list in the hands of Mr. Henry Thompson, of the City Improvements Co., who is authorized to solicit donations and subscriptions.

THE PRACTICAL SCHOOL OF NURSES.

The practical school of nurses, founded and directed by Miss Cecilia Grierson, doctor of medicine, has worked from the beginning of the year under the direction of the health board and assistance public. The board of management of this establishment undertakes to provide employment for its pupils, and has actually done so for all who have completed their course of study, and in many cases even before this was concluded. The majority of those who have obtained situations have gained good wages, in some cases have reached to \$5 for day and night work. At the present moment, the directors have before them as many as 500 applications for nurses, which cannot be supplied, from the mere fact that the number of women capable of and willing to follow this career are relatively very scarce, and those there are have already obtained employment. Times of Argentina, Buenos Aires, August 16.

THE BENEFIT DANCE.

The dance to be given for the benefit of the Strangers' Hospital at the Larangeiras Club on the evening of September 7th, is being organized by Messrs. H. DeLisle, E. Haynes, F. S. Youie, D. Keay and T. D. Bunn, who comprise the active committee. We understand that the preparations are well advanced and that the committee is meeting with cordial support on every side.

We are requested to state that ladies wishing to supply refreshments would oblige the Committee by communicating with any one of its members at as early a day as may be convenient, so that it may be possible to know how far their kind efforts will meet the requirements of the evening. Some ladies have already sent in a memorandum of the refreshments they intend to furnish.

In regard to tickets the Committee have fixed upon at 10,000 for ladies and 20,000 for gentlemen. The tickets may be obtained of any member of the Committee, at the Rio Estero office, and of Messrs. C. M. Taylor, T. G. Stacey, C. L. Tross, G. Gudgeon, H. W. Stacey, F. Webb and Mrs. R. S. Quayle. It is desired, also, that the tickets should be sent for at an early date, so that the Committee may know how many guests they will have the pleasure of entertaining.

LOCAL NOTES

A burglary was committed in Rua Senador Dantas on the night of the 26th, one of the victims being an amanuensis of the central police station.

Executive decree No. 1,018, of the 23rd inst., alters the regulations of the Caixa Economica. The expense with salaries is increased from \$4,800\$ to 105,280\$.

The fixed date for the termination of the present session of Congress is September 12th. It will be impossible, however, to get the appropriation bills through before that date, and a prorogation will become necessary.

We should like to say that it is quite indispensable to include April 1st in the list of national holidays. Recent events and tendencies convince us that this date will best illustrate that is typical of the period in which we now live.

The gypsies arrested about three months ago in Nietheroy, finally got away on the 25th per the Royal Mail steamer Trent. It did not transpire that they had been able to recover the money which the Nietheroy police took away from them.

The official count of the vote cast at the congressional election held in this city on July 31st, shows that Dr. Vicente de Souza received 1,881 votes, Dr. Gaudie Ley 851, Dr. Freire 571, other candidates 87; total, 2,690 votes cast in a voting population of over 28,000.

By law No. 79, of the 26th inst., everyone qualified to manage his own affairs may now write his own power-of-attorney without being obliged to have recourse to a notary. This facility, however, is subject to the restriction prescribed in book IV., part 48 of ordinances.

We are requested to again call attention to the services at the Methodist church on Sunday next, at which Bishop A. W. Wilson will preach at 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. The morning service will be in English, and in the evening an interpreter will render the sermon into Portuguese.

According to a Hamburg telegram of the 24th, cholera has broken out and is spreading rapidly in that city. There were 112 cases and 66 deaths the preceding day, and on the 27th the deaths numbered 150. A few cases have also appeared in Havre, Antwerp and at various points in Belgium. These will probably seriously check trade with all the northern cities of continental Europe.

It is amusing to note that thieves have been plying their vocation in that ungloriously styled "Montanha Russa" on the Cães da Gloria. If the property taken consists of empty boxes and kindling wood, the public will join us in rejoicing that someone has at last undertaken to remove the rubbish. The incident proves, however, that the thieves of this city are not possessed of the traditional honor which is often claimed for their class.

The Supreme Court has refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus to the Paraná oppositionists João de Menezes Doria, Emilio Westphalen and Francisco de Cunha Brito, on the ground that there has been no order for their arrest. In that case an order for their release should be forthcoming, and the police authorities of Paraná should be prosecuted for false imprisonment. It looks very much as though the Supreme Court considers itself privy council of the executive, rather than a recourse for the oppressed citizen.

The views of our lawmakers on the subject of education were emphatically expressed in the Chamber on the 22nd inst. by a vote of 25 to 82, rejecting a petition for the free importation of materials for the construction and installation of a college in Taubaté. The deputies had only just granted exemption of duties for a cotton factory in Nietheroy, which will easily amount to a hundred times more than the favor asked by this humble school. Evidently the Brazilian congressman doesn't want schools; he prefers to let the scandal continue of a state of affairs where 90 out of every 100 of his countrymen cannot read and write.

The Gazeta de Noticias of the 26th inst. contains the following choice ramor: "It was said yesterday that the chief of the mission to the United States to take charge of the Mission question, carries carte blanche for spending whatever he may judge necessary, in order that the negotiations shall result favorably." The chief of police at once visited the editor and received assurances that nothing had been meant, and on the following morning the local press all denounced the insinuation. The editor's explanation, however, was very lame and left the absurd rumor just where it was before—an unsupported and absurd freak of the imagination.

Telegrams of the 27th state that cases of cholera have appeared at Gravesend, Lynne and Ipswich, and one case has appeared in London. Rigorous measures have been adopted to prevent the propagation of the disease.

Affairs in Venezuela have become still more complicated. Another revolution has broken out, and General Crespo now finds himself on the point of being expelled from the place recently wrested from Dictator Palacio. The new revolution is under the direction of Dr. Urdaneta, vice-president of the country, who has declared himself federalist.

Complaints still continue against the ferry boat service between this city and Nietheroy, but no one ventures to insist upon the grant of a license to a competing company, which is ready to inaugurate a new line as soon as a landing place is given it on this side. How would it do to start a representation on the subject, asking the public to sign it? The present service is not only an inconvenience, but it is a positive prejudice to the growth of the provincial capital across the bay.

Will the British postal authorities permit us to again call their attention to the inconvenience of sending South American mail across the Peninsula to Lisbon? The delays caused by the Spanish and Portuguese sanitary regulations now render it uncertain whether the mails will catch the steamer delays at Lisbon may result. Then, 1892, the disinfection is sure to cause not a little damage to the mails. Our last mail makes our office smell like a hospital.

In our issue of June 28th appeared an item in regard to the clearance of the yacht Daisy, which was based on detailed information which we believed to be correct. We are now informed that the statements made to us were false. The Daisy called at Bahia and is now at Pernambuco, which in itself is a partial proof of the false character of the information given us. It gives us genuine satisfaction to be able to say this much in favor of Dr. Theodorico Souto, and we shall be even more pleased when we are able to say something more. Why the Daisy remains at Pernambuco, however, we do not pretend to know.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 25th very justly calls attention to the necessity of including proprietors of the hotels and lodging-houses in this city among those who are to be condemned for the shameful speculation in human misery called "catemism." If the effort is not to be in vain, it must include all these speculators who are living upon the shame and misery of unfortunate women, not forgetting even the proprietors who derive double rentals for house properties devoted to the business. In this list several religious establishments of this city must be included. Justly then demands that the men who move in good society and who are interested in protecting such vices, should also be included in the proscription. A moral reform should not make exceptions among those who are rich and influential.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The scarcity of nickel coins in São Paulo is causing the greatest embarrassments. The nickel collectors are offering their supplies at 10 to 15 per cent. premium.

The governor of S. Paulo signed on the 26th inst. the bill authorizing him to deposit in banks worthy of confidence a part of the balance in the state treasury. This balance is said to amount to 18,708,000\$.

It is said that two well-known capitalists, or speculators, of this city, are trying to corner the nickel coin supply by securing and storing all they can find. Of course they expect a big premium for disgorging. The government should keep the mint going until these pelicans are well gorged, and should then levy a 10% tax on their accumulations as unproductive capital. Such a tax would be both just and efficacious.

The bill authorizing the conversion of the 4% gold bonds into 5% currency bonds, with the amendment of Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões, passed the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th by a vote of 61 to 4. Justly the amendments provide that, if its equivalent, will continue to be paid when conversion is not realized, and that to those who accept conversion the government may pay a premium of one per cent. in gold, or its equivalent in paper, which will be made in 5% currency apolices.

The accounts of the Companhia de Commissões e Ensaque de Café for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1891, show a loss of 277,431\$808 on shares of banks and companies, a sum equal to over one-fourth of its nominal capital. What this company had to do with such shares, and why it used its capital in stock-jobbing speculations, is not apparent.

The Banco Auxiliar do Commercio, of São Paulo, after "aiding" the business men of that city to learn how dangerous it is to put their trust in banks, has gone into liquidation.

It appears to be decided that Dr. Rodrigues Alves is to retire from the ministry of finance, but it is not yet announced who is to succeed him. His resignation seems to have been caused by divergencies over the question whether the government shall assume the emission of the banks. The retiring minister's position is generally supported by business men.

It is pleasing to know that the budget committee of the Chamber has resolved to reduce the deficit by so simple a method as that of ignoring an important item of expenditure, such as that of differences in exchange. The method is simplicity itself. By simply ignoring his liabilities he can always be right. If the country's deficit is 100, large, then let us cut out a few items from the debit side of the balance sheet.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, August 29th, 1892. Includes values for Brazilian milreis, London to-day, and various bank rates.

EXCHANGE.

August 23.—The Banco Paris e Rio posted 11 on London at opening, and the other banks 12. 11 closed somewhat flat. The market was quiet, but very firm, and business was reported in bank sterling on bankers' bills at 10 1/2 and 10 1/4. There was nothing reported in repressed paper, and commercial sterling was quoted at 11 1/16 - 11 1/4, with little money at the highest rate when the market closed. The official rates were 10 1/2 - 11 on London, 8 1/2 - 8 7/8 on Paris and 14 1/2 - 14 3/8 on Hamburg, at 9 1/2 - 9 3/4 on New York at sight. There was no business the brokers adjourning out of respect for the death of Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with financial data including sales of stocks and shares, bank rates, and various market indicators for August 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

Miscellaneous table with columns for item, quantity, and price.

August 27 table listing various goods and their prices.

Bank table with columns for bank name and amount.

Miscellaneous table with columns for item, quantity, and price.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, August 29th, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have had a quiet week, for with the exception of a little "spot" on the 24th and 25th, the market has been dull...

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Regina, from New York, 450 bags...

Slips since our last report have been: 45,755 bags for the United States...

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States, bags 19,118.

Table with columns for ship name, origin, and quantity.

Receipts for the past week were 25,313 bags, against 72,293 bags for the preceding week...

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 155,773 bags, in all hands.

Table with columns for type, price, and quantity.

Table with columns for vessel name, origin, and quantity.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily coffee receipts and shipments with multiple columns for dates, quantities, and prices.

Imports.

The week has not been of much activity, but receipts of most articles are moderate and prices show little change.

Flour is still dull and flat, although receipts are small, and the stock in first hand shows some decrease.

White Pine.—Receipts are 1,000 cases per Regina from New York. No change is reported in the market...

Rice.—Receipts are 500 bags per Leibnitz from London. Quotation of 17500—18500 per bag is unchanged.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 2,585 packages per Zingora from Gaspe, 550 cases per Argentina and 1,092 cases per Campina...

Bran.—Receipts mil. River Plate bran is quoted at 5500 3/4 c. and city mills at 4250—4500, per bag.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,708 bags per Midoc and 3,060 bags per Tordenskjold, from the River Plate.

Hay.—Receipts have been 5,019 bales per Hindustan and 5,500 bales per Tordenskjold, from the River Plate.

Turpentine.—Receipts mil and quotations unchanged at 750—850 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 520 bils, per Frances from Baltimore, and 200 bils, per Regina from New York.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,563 tons per Prince Arthur, from Cardiff.

Cement.—The Halmaker brought 6,000 bils, from Hamburg. Brokers continue to quote: British 16500—17500, German 14500—15500 and French 16500—17500, per bal.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consignee.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

VESSALS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio with columns for name, origin, arrival date, and consignee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consignee.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 29th, 1892.

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port with columns for name, origin, arrival date, and consignee.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 27th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like Dragatins, Campos and Carangola, and various industrial and commercial entities.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists numerous banks and financial institutions such as Agricola do Brazil, Banco Real do Brazil, and various credit societies.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

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 Alianca, Argos Fluminense, and others.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks and financial institutions offering hypothecary notes.

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
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Steamships.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE
CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS
SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
The fine Steamer
SEGURANÇA
Captain BEERS
will sail for
NEW YORK
calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARA,
BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.
Friday 16th September at 10 a.m.

Table with columns: Destination, Cabin, Storage, Gold. Includes rows for Liverpool, New York, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Pará, Barbados and St. Thomas.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1892

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Lists departures for Sept. 7, 10, 12.

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 de S. Pedro No. 1, Sebrado.
G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
Chili, Peru and Equador:
Chaucer..... Sept. 1st.
New York:
Ptolemy..... Sept. 3rd.
New Orleans:
Belleva.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.
For cargo apply to the Broker
Wm. R. McNiven,
89, Rua 12 de Março.
For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
Agents—NORTON, MORGAN & CO.
82, Rua 12 de Março

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE
Celebrated SINGER Celebrated
Sewing Machines Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:
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Table of Branch Agencies: Niteroey, São Paulo, Bahia, Campos, Porto Alegre, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Montevideo.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS.

CAIXA 1146. TELEPHONE 916.
85, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 85.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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BAGGAGE AND PARCELS RECEIVED, FORWARDED & STORED.
Parcel services: Daily to S. Paulo, Petropolis and Niteroey:
Fortnightly to Europe, Asia, Africa, &c., &c.
MONTHLY TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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 8th
and 23rd of each month to
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.
Gallein..... Sept 17th
Lusitania..... 23th
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 Marinhas.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.
Due at Rio de Janeiro.
Ruahine..... Sept. 25th
Tongarito..... Oct. 2nd
These steamers are first-class in every respect and are
celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-
commodations. Call at TExeter and Plymouth; pas-
sengers 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 Marinhas.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
BETWEEN
NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.
HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.
Doric..... Sep. 9th
Arawa..... Oct. 7th
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TExeter and Plymouth; 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
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Water supplied on short notice.

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for foreign and home trade with the interior.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

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Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
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Business Signs Engraved

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Engages to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and
Architectural Works, in accordance with Government
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WALDEMAR MATTHIESSEN, Practical

Chronometer and watch-maker and Optician. For
many years in one of the busiest repairing shops in
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Used to English watches.
Repairs carefully done.
75, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Agents wanted.—An American company manu-
facturing articles of ready sale, already known in
every part of Brazil. Address: P. O. Box 1371,
New York.

Nurse.

A thoroughly competent nurse (Scotch) with hospital
training and best references, is open to engagement for
September.—Apply by letter: P. O. Box 1,146, Mrs. Hamlin.

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New Safety Bicycle (Clincher Pneumatic), this year's
patent, latest modern improvements, ball bearings throughout;
price 500\$000.

Situation Wanted.

Advertiser, ex-Chief Steward (passenger steamship) requires
situation as manager of club or hotel, or any place of trust:
most reliable references and testimonials.
Address J. E. H., care RIO NEWS.

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THE GRILL ROOM.—Rua General Camara No. 26.
The best Restaurant in town for breakfast or dinner.
Good wines and spirits. Cocktails a speciality.
Moderate charges, good service.

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There is no medicine for the radical cure of dyspepsia and
other diseases of the stomach, as well as diarrhoea and dis-
arrangements of the bowels, which works quicker and more
efficiently than the preparations of Nectandra Amara the
Paulista remedy of Andre Leivas. It is sold by all the leading
chemists in Brazil; at the deposits of the manufacturer in all
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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 12500 for 6 boxes and
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just to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad, from
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is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and
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Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil, featuring an image of a man carrying a large fish on his back. Text: ST. JACOBS OIL, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

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ing physicians in all parts of the world, who attest
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remedy yet produced. The diseases for which
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virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and
assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to
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though many persons have sought to trade upon its
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