

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 3RD, 1893.

NUMBER 1

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

### AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.  
Gallally, Hawkey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.

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

The Brazilian Government;  
The Atlantic Mails' Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôts on Conceição Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast supplied to ships.

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

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. QUNGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evoristo 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 Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catecê. English services: at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays.  
Portuguese services: at 10, 10.30, 11, and 6 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.  
Office: 79, 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'Áu, 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.  
Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 27.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.15 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. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 23, Botafogo. Telephone 1530.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 29 Rua do Rosário; 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marques d'Almeida. Telephone 5244.

Dr. L. Schreiner, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Ladies specialist. Consultation hours from 1 to 3 p. m. Office: Rua dos Ourives 75.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors' Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Alveirão, Rua do Larromento, Ladeira.—Relief services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from 1000 to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

## FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York  
CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

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

Correspondents of

## QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 16.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

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

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1º  
Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.  
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186,

## Companhia Economica, Gaz, Agua e Esgotos

SÃO PAULO

Capital . . . . . 1,000:000\$000

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

Show Rooms and Technical Offices: RUA DIREITA No. 47.  
Warehouse and Work Shops: RUA DA CONCEIÇÃO No. 40.

Technical office and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.

Directors: JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.

WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## GUILD, MILLER & Co.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 107

(P. O. Box 1154)

Rio de Janeiro

General and Commission Merchants

Steam-ship Agents

Lighter owners.

## MILLER, GUILD & Co.

RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15

(P. O. BOX 391)

SANTOS

P. O. BOX 272

S. PAULO

Agents in the Province of São Paulo for

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London.  
Idem Cardiff.

General & Commission Merchants, Steam Ship Agents,

Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners.

also of a Coal Depot, where a stock of "Cory's Merthyr" is always on hand.

Cable address: "NAIAD",  
Rio Santos  
São Paulo

## THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines SINGER Celebrated Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

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

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy: 35 BB, Rua do Gen. Desodoro  
São Paulo 14, Rua Florencio d'Almeida  
Bahia: In front of the Elevator  
Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio  
Porto Alegre: 399, Rua dos Andradas  
Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú  
Rosario: 43 G, Calle Cordoba  
Montevideo: 75, Calle 18 de Julio

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

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1870.

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

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

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of this Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.  
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.  
TOURO ROBERTSON, }

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

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Proprietors.

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

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,  
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

88, Rua 1º de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

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

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

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottomii,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 101,000 Freight Cars.

This is 10 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro.

Insurance.

WORDS OF WISDOM TO WIVES.

Donot letanother Sunday pass until your husband's life is assured in the Equitable. Then every day in the week will be a day of rest.

A 20-Year Tontine Endowment Policy is the best form of investment.— It stimulates and protects the ambition of youth, strengthens and encourages man in his undertakings throughout middle life, and makes old age secure when all thing else may fail."

CHALK & COONAN, SANTOS and S. PAULO.

Shipping and General Commission Agents, Tug-boat and Lighter owners, Exchange Brokers.

Codes used: SCOTTS, A 1, WATKINS and A, B, C.

Cable address: DESPATCH-SANTOS. P. O. Box, 136, Santos.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782. Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881. Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions. G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Fire and Marine. Capital .. .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil: Walter Christiansen & Co. No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital .. . £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund... £ 480,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro G. C. Anderson. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital..... £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co, agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund... 1,328,751 " Uncalled capital... 2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swamwick, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836. Capital..... £3,000,000 Accumulated funds... £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Wilson & Co. No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

Banks. LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital..... £ 1,500,000 Capital paid up... 750,000 Reserve fund..... 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON. BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON, Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS, Messrs. Schroder & Co., F. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG, Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG, Messrs. Grant Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London, E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Idem paid up..... 500,000 Reserve fund..... 800,000

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

Draws on Head Offices, and Branches at: S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES

Also on: The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON. Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS. Messrs. J. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG. Banca Generale and Agencies, ITALY. Charles M. Fry, Esq., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on: (Direction der Disconto) Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents. Germany..... Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild (Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.). England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. International Bank of London, Limited. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Spain..... Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents. Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Italy..... Banca Generale, branches and correspondents. Meuricoffe & Co., Naples. Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents. United States.... G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. Banco Comercial, do. Argentine..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Deutsche Uelhersee Bank, do. and any other countries.

Opens accounts current: Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boellger, —Krah, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C. Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £1,500,000 Realized do . . . . . 900,000 Reserve fund . . . . . 750,000

BRANCHES: Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

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

Mr. R. J. CALLANDER, C.E. Engages to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations. 67, Rua do Ouvidor — Rio.

WILSON & Co

21 Rua Conselheiro Sara Rio de Janeiro. Importers, Exporters and General Commission Men.

AGENTS OF THE Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London. Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 18

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands: Hungarian Claret, Château Palugyay, Karlovitz.

TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children. Sole Importers: Rombauer & Co. 78, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE.

MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND. Head Master: The Revd. Edward de Ewer.

The attention of parents who desire a good English education for their sons, and a happy home, is directed to the above establishment. The house is spacious, the situation high and very healthy. Terms inclusive and moderate.—Entire charge can be taken of boys. References to parents in Brazil: WM: SPEERS Esq. Superintendent of the S. Paulo Railway. S. PAULO, BRAZIL. respects on application.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co. ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors, Importers of all Kinds of Machinery, Railway Material, Portable Railways, Coffee Machinery. 31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31 SÃO PAULO. Caixa do Correio, 291.

HAUPT & BIEHN RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega. Imports and Commissions. Railway Material. Rolling Stock. Machinery.

MAC NICOL, FOX & CO. S. PAULO:

Rua José Bonifacio No. 16 } Commission and P.O. Box No. 32 } General Merchants and Importers. Tel. address: COLFINOX.

SANTOS: Rua Frei Gaspar No. 4 } Despatching, P. O. Box No. 99 } Shipping and Tel. address: FLOKAM. } General Agents. Correspondence invited.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO, 52 Rua do Comercio, SÃO PAULO, and CASSELS, KING & Co. 35, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES. Importers and Agents for Manufacturers. Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

The Chandler & Price

x x GORDON & PRESS x x and the Golding & Co. x x PEARL & PRESS x x

CIRCULAR.

DAVID ELLIS & Co.

11 and 12, Great Tower Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1893.

The copartnership hitherto subsisting between William Turner Holworthy, David Ellis and William Ellis at Santos and Rio de Janeiro under the style of Holworthy, Ellis & Co. and at New York under the style of Holworthy & Ellis, having expired by effluxion of time, the business will in future be carried on by David Ellis and William Ellis at New York under the style of Ellis Brothers and at Santos and Rio de Janeiro as hitherto under the style of Holworthy Ellis & Co. Mr. W. T. Holworthy continuing as a special partner. Mr. Thomas Georg Cross of Rio and Mr. John Walter Hugo Fussler of Santos have been admitted resident partners in Brazil.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

CLEANED and REPAIRED



J. Kiewer makes a speciality of the above work.

All high class watches personally attended to, and in every case the workmanship is guaranteed.

74 RUA DO OUVIDOR 74

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

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

Business Signs Engraved

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants Rua Fresca No. 5.

Caixa 892. RIO DE JANEIRO. Water supplied on short notice.

V. WENCESLAU GUMARAES & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.

Oporto, Douro and Lige wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under private marks of the houses.

Sole Agents for

- BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. Exporter of Madeira Wines; G. FRELIER & Co., Bordeaux, Importer of Bordeaux Wines; E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Cognac, Importer of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua de Alfanega, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Morthy" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES.

Rua 1.º de Março No. 86.

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.

This paper is absolutely independent and is the only acknowledged representative organ of English interests in the Republic.

Its recent articles on financial topics have secured general attention on account of their accuracy and outspokenness.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.

For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,

Calle Treinta y Trece, Montevideo.

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 report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 25\$000 per annum for Brazil.

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

SINGLE COPIES: 300 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

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

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 3rd, 1893.

Our subscribers will render us a great favor by advising us of any desired changes in their subscriptions before the close of the year, or early in the ensuing month. The steady increase in our subscription list is an assurance to us that our efforts have not failed to meet with a large measure of commendation, and this, we trust, will be both merited and received during the ensuing year.

It would be interesting to know just what the São Paulo planters desire to have done for them. They have had generations of slaves to work for them, they have had all the favors and privileges that any country could confer, they have had laws and incalculable appropriations for the introduction of European colonists on terms designed solely for their benefit, and now they have a final concession from the government of the privilege of introducing Chinese labor. And yet they are not satisfied. They meet to discuss the ways and means, and there learn that it will cost £25 per capita to import the Chinaman, while the bonus granted by the state will not reach one-fifth that sum. As they have not been accustomed to pay for such favors, they first hesitate—and then they resolve to appeal to Congress and the municipalities for assistance. They want the taxpayers to import their laborers, particularly as the said taxpayers are of another class, and the funds must eventually come in great part from the working classes. It is a fine scheme surely, but it reflects very little credit on the rich planters of Brazil. If they need labor and the benefits are for them, why do they not act for themselves and meet the costs from their own pockets? Why should the taxpayers of Brazil, who are largely the consumers of the necessities of life, pay for the introduction of their laborers? Why should the native laborers, who are in need of all this work, contribute toward the expenses of introducing men to take their places? And why should the residents of Rio Grande, Pernambuco and Pará pay for the support of plantations in São Paulo? It is an iniquitous system from every point of view.

THE continued failure of the municipal authorities to meet their obligations to cattle dealers and their employes at Santa Cruz, should be considered a convincing argument against the further administration of the public slaughter-house by the city. There has not been a year since the creation of the Santa Cruz slaughter-house in which losses to the revenue and disgraceful scandals have not occurred. There is, in fact, not one single redeeming feature in the whole record of that undertaking which is creditable to the city of Rio de Janeiro, nor can one single reason be drawn from its record which will justify its retention by the municipal authorities. It has been a source of corruption and jobbery, an instrument of favoritism, injustice and oppression, a scene of frequent disorder and endless complaint. Many a time the beef supply of this great city has been threatened with summary suspension by the strikes of unpaid employes

and the refusal to deliver more cattle by unpaid cattle merchants. The costs of transportation to the city have also been unpaid for a long time, and the Central railway would certainly suspend this highly unprofitable service, if it could. In view of all this, is it not time to suspend all further municipal interference in such matters. The direction of a great slaughter-house requires business qualifications of a very high order, and these will rarely be found in the municipal councils of this city. Common sense teaches us that all these great public services are essentially business enterprises and should be conducted by business methods. The consumer should never be permitted to consider such an enterprise as a public charity, nor should the taxpayers ever be called upon to liquidate deficits. The man who eats the meat should pay for it, and the man who pays should never have any restrictions placed upon his supply. If left to private management, and if the fullest competition is invited, we are convinced that there will be very little danger that the beef supply of this city will be restricted, or that prices will be excessive.

THE NEW FUSION SCHEME.

The vigorous opposition of the Journal do Commercio to the projected fusion of the Banco do Brazil and the Banco da Republica, has been largely based upon the illegality of various features of the scheme. The issue of bonuses (or bonds) as an aid to industry, is considered not only as an absurdity, but as a violation of the understanding established by Congress in declining to take up a previous executive recommendation for the extension of such aid. When the first proposition came up, having been recommended in the President's message to Congress, it was fully discussed in Congress, in the press, and in meetings of manufacturers and merchants, and its rejection followed. Now, ignoring all this, the government resurrects the rejected scheme and proposes, through a dictatorial decree, to issue bonds, or bonuses for this purpose to a total of 100,000,000\$, or 40,000,000\$ more than was originally asked for.

In addition to this the government does not specify the conditions on which the banks should make use of this loan, as was the case with the "aid to agriculture" bill some years ago. The banks may therefore ask any rate of interest and stipulate whatever condition they please, by which means the "suffering industries" will receive no more aid than it may suit the convenience of the bank to grant. It is suspected that at least 40,000,000\$ of this issue will be required by the Treasury for pressing needs, and that the banks will find many long-deferred uses for the remainder. The purpose of extending aid to industries will therefore prove a mere subterfuge.

The Journal also calls attention to another grave defect in the scheme—the standing of the bank itself. As a government institution, the source of the national circulating medium, and the agent of the Treasury in all its important transactions, it should be a solid and conservative institution. And yet this new and important bank enters upon its career by having a moratorium for a part of its indebtedness to the state, and a "relief" for the remaining part! If this new bank is to "expand and strengthen public wealth in the interior and in the foreign relations of the country," and if it is to extend its powerful aid (!) to the government in times of need, why should it be necessary to provide these special measures of relief, cancelling a part of its indebtedness and granting time for the rest? How is it possible to create a great credit institution out of a bank which practically compromises for a large part of its indebtedness at the very beginning of its career? And how much of public confidence can such a bank command?

Still another defect in the decree is the permission granted the new bank to reduce its arbitrary capital of 190,000,000\$ to 150,000,000\$ six months after beginning operations. If there is any justification for such a step, it ought to exist now and the capital should be reduced before its inauguration. Tampering with the capital of an association in this manner is far from being an element of strength. The explanation is that this is done to enable the bank to receive its own shares in payments of debts, a measure apparently designed to cover up some of the grossest scandals connected with the early manage-

ment of the Banco da Republica, which was created and owned in great part by several so-called banks and who still owe it large sums of money. Permitting this bank to thus receive its own shares in payment of debts, in order to conceal irregular transactions, is not only a gross piece of favoritism, but it is a dangerous precedent. Still further, no rate is fixed for the acceptance of these shares; shall it be the par rate of 200\$, or the present market rate of 75\$?

It is further noted that the new bank will begin life with an indebtedness of 311,000,000\$, of which 180,000,000\$ will be owing to the Treasury. This is assuredly not a very auspicious beginning for a bank upon which so much depends. But this is not the worst, for its assets will consist largely of stocks and obligations at present depreciated 6 to 8 per cent. It will require a miracle to create solvency from such a state of affairs, and we may soon expect, therefore, a worse and far more perilous situation than we now have.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The decree reorganizing the Museu Nacional was published on the 31st ult. It provides that the object of the museum is to study the natural history of the world, particularly that of Brazil. The institution is divided into four sections, viz.:

- 1st.—Zoology, anatomy and comparative embryology; 2nd.—Botany; 3rd.—Mineralogy, geology and paleontology. 4th.—Anthropology, ethnology and archaeology. The museum will be under a director-general, assisted by an administrative council. Its staff will comprise a director-general, 4 directors of sections, 4 assistant directors, 4 naturalists, 1 librarian, etc.

RIO HARBOR MISSION.

Rio, December 29th, 1892.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly permit us to make an appeal through your paper on behalf of "The Wesson Rio Harbor Mission" which is trying to extend a helping hand to the many sailors of all nationalities who visit this port.

In addition to our Mission Home in the Rua da Livramento we have secured an old ship to serve as a floating Bethel. This will require a larger outlay than heretofore and it becomes necessary to ask assistance. We therefore make known our need, confident that many who are not contributing to any charity of this sort will find it in their heart to lend a helping hand to a good cause.

Any who wish to give money, clothing, old papers, books, etc., may send their name and address to

L. C. IRVINE, (Secretary), care of Messrs. Levering & Co. Caixa do Correio 863.

BRITISH SENSITIVENESS.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th December, 1892.

To the Editor,

Dear Sir,—May I ask your super-sensitive correspondent "Nicolemus Dewdrop" or "Aristides Maria," if he prefers—whether he is aware that the writer who rendered him the great service of exciting a torpid liver, is Portuguese, not Brazilian? Of course it will make no difference to Mr. Dewdrop; the mortal offense of criticising anything British has been committed and such animosity must be rebuked. Perhaps, also, it will soothe Mr. Dewdrop's ire to know that others have made the same remark before Oliveira Martins used it, and that notable Englishmen have again and again criticised their own countrymen in similar terms. Any nation which possesses the fighting instinct in a high degree, like the English, German, Russian, Spanish, etc., may truthfully be classed as having something of the barbarian beneath a veneer of civilization. Were Max Muller, or Huxley, or Lecky to say this, no one would object, for it would be considered decidedly philosophical; but when Oliveira Martins ventures upon such a conclusion, then the *amor proprio* of such men as Mr. Dewdrop is aroused and the remark is called impertinent.

As for the criticisms upon my own countrymen—which illustrate Mr. Dewdrop's idea of the "red courtesans"—they may possibly be considered funny, but they are neither just, nor in good taste. There is something decidedly "barbarian" in calling a man a "nigger" who happens to say an unpleasant thing of you, and particularly so when you are living under his own roof. And as it is not exceptional that our nationality should be composed of a mixture of races, it is not just that we should be derided for it. I shall not exaggerate in saying that there is not an English, French, or German colony in any part of the world, where a mixed race has not resulted. The mulatto is not unknown in the West Indies and the United States, and I have even heard that Hudson Bay Co. officials in Canada have been known to take Indian wives into themselves. In India, Australia, and Cape Colony also, mixed races are to be found, and even in Hongkong traces of the proud Saxon are not unknown in native quarters. And even here in Brazil, permit me to say it, more than one instance can be cited where the households of rich and influential British merchants (we do not call attention to men of lower stations in life) have been presided over by the dusky daughters of Africa. Your correspondent may not know it, but he lives in so fragile a glass house that it will never do for him to throw stones. We have our faults, to be sure, but we can not be made to answer for all of which a "billion Briton" may see fit to accuse us.

Hoping that I have not trespassed unduly upon your space, I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant, CARIOCA.

GULLIVER'S BILIOUSNESS.

Rio de Janeiro, December 31st, 1892. To the Editor of 'The Rio News': Dear Sir—Will you kindly through the medium of your valuable paper, convey my hearty thanks for benefits received to the writer of an article which appeared in your issue of this week and which was signed "N. D."?

Like N. D. I occasionally am troubled with that trying complaint to which he so feelingly alludes, but unlike him I have never resorted to me that remedy which he found in the columns of the press; possibly relief may be found by seeing one's effusions in print, and if so I should like to try the experiment.

Now, sir, being pleased with the idea, which I do not hesitate to accept from "N. D." I am good-humored and am minded to think that the chronic Brazilian writer who has unfortunately caused "N. D.'s" gorge to rise, might have been suffering also from "bilious attack," and surely if my presumption is correct, one ought to make allowance for a fellow-sufferer, and dispense with the "scratching."

But if one Brazilian writer has aroused the ire of "N. D.," it may interest him to know that another writer, presumably Brazilian, has through the columns of one of the daily papers, published in Rio, Thursday 29th December, 1892, given information which ought to be cherished and made much of; for we are very gravely informed that during the past year, I am afraid to mention how many hundreds of millions of small boxes of various colors together with the contents were made and sold in England.

Now I infer from my reading of that extract from "Varas Noticias" that the contents of the various colored small boxes were no less than that useful article, the "British Pill," and if so, it no longer lies in a nutshell, we shall find relief in the "British Pill Box."

I am not contemplating the ordeal of naturalization with a view to undergo that formality; anything British is good enough for me and I candidly confess that notwithstanding the many natural beauties which Brazil undoubtedly possesses, I for one would prefer to spend the rest of my life within measurable distance of "The deep big Ben," where I could be certain of hearing the measured tramp, tramp of a real old English "Bobby."

Much more might be said as to the other items of "N. D.'s" letter, but valuable space, etc., of valued paper compels me to save a chance for insertion by being brief.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, Yours truly, "Exode."

SOAP VERSUS AN OFFICIAL DECREE.

Facts. Recently the Brazilian government issued a decree that immigrants, natives of Arabia and Turkey, would be prohibited from entering the country (the reasons for such prohibitions are not given) and authorities at the several ports are on the look-out to carry out these orders given by the government to see that the Arab or Turk does not effect a landing should he come to their shores.

A curious incident occurred in October last when 100 odd boys and Turks (including four performing boys) arrived by steamer at Rio de Janeiro from Europe, purposing to land there, but were stopped, the captain being ordered to keep them on board. The inconvenience of this command may be imagined, when, be it known, the vessel they were on had not more than half completed her voyage, her destination being Chili.

However there was no alternative, and it was decided to keep the vessel in Rio harbor until a return vessel for Europe arrived. In two or three days she came, when the 100 odd were transferred to her; they, being without the means, were unable to pay their way, and the vessel receiving them had no accommodation to offer. So there stood the disappointed Arabs and Turks on the open deck of the vessel with the prospect of a twenty days' journey without covering to protect them from elements experienced on a voyage.

But there is one thing that we can do to protect ourselves against an epidemic of cholera next year, which is an object of more or less dread. We can give attention to our internal sanitary conditions, and that in fact is the best possible protection.

Cholera can be prevented from becoming the dreadful scourge that it has been in times past, before sanitary science had been applied to the protection of public health. The infection can be mastered with comparative ease where it finds no pollution in which to breed and no filthy conditions in which to spread. In this city, for instance, if drainage is properly attended to, if streets are kept clean, if the water supply is free from pollution, and if the sanitary conditions among which people live are wholesome, there is little danger that cholera will become epidemic, even though the infection should make its appearance.

With proper attention to these conditions, and with vigilance on the part of the Board of Health whenever sporadic cases appear, the contagion can be stamped out and kept from spreading. In the present state of medical knowledge and sanitary science cholera can be reduced to one of the least dangerous of maladies, instead of being one of the most dreaded. It is only a question of applying the means which public authorities have or can have at their command. Cleanliness is the one great safeguard against this dreaded enemy of mankind, which makes victims chiefly of those who are already in an unhealthy condition or in unwholesome surroundings. If we put our cities and towns in thorough order we can defy the foreign plague, and at the same time we cannot afford to neglect any reasonable precaution to prevent its entrance upon our shores.

Many were the after-calamities made by those remaining on board as to this mysterious change in color and disappearance of this warlike-looking band of Orientals; little did they think that the whole secret lay in the use of soap.

Many curious incidents occurred on board by using this soap. They are too numerous to relate but one further may be given.

A female (Turkish), one of the wily 100, discovered her husband on board after leaving Rio; he on his way as passenger to Bahia. She recognized him, but he not her at first. Later on the recognition became mutual as mutual fits made and they became mutually happy and landed. So much for soap; these are marvellous proofs of what soap will do. Firstly it washes away a recently made Brazilian law, and secondly it so transforms a woman that her husband does not recognize her.

These facts will possibly meet the eyes of some of my fellow-travellers and I leave them to relate other details which occurred during those four days' difficulties, which were so easily washed away, and I should recommend all vessels and travellers to carry a good supply of soap when they take a journey to South America.

VIATOR.

Rio, 21st December, 1892.

From the New York Times, November 23rd, 1892.

QUARANTINE AND CLEANLINESS.

Great Britain is so situated commercially that the interruption of the movement of shipping by rigid quarantine regulations is a very serious matter, a fact which has led to a pretty thorough study of the best means of dealing with infectious diseases of foreign origin. One result has been the relaxation of quarantine to the simplest form, while special attention is given to the sanitary condition of seaports and of cities and towns. During the recent epidemic of cholera on the Continent, though England was in constant and close communication with the ports of Germany, Holland and France, and especially liable to receive the infection from those countries, there was comparatively little detention of vessels or interference with the movement of passengers or merchandise, and very few cases of cholera appeared in the country. Prompt and effective attention was given to actual cases on shipboard and to vessels known to be infected, and there was little interference with those having clean bills of health. There was no quarantine of passengers from infected ports for a period of five days after landing. Travel and traffic were scarcely interrupted at all, and immunity from cholera was largely due to effective treatment of actual infection wherever it showed itself, and to sanitary conditions which were unfavorable to its spread.

Old-fashioned methods of quarantine with their vexatious restraints and their interference with commerce and travel are inherited from the times when contagious diseases were liable to become epidemic wherever they might gain a foothold, on account of conditions which favored their rapid propagation. The only safety was in keeping them out altogether, and this was not regarded as too severe. This country is by no means in a condition now to follow the English policy of nominal quarantine, but there is plenty of room for applying scientific knowledge and simplifying regulations and their enforcement. We are peculiarly exposed on account of the enormous extent of our seacoast, and the lack of a uniform system. It is only by such a system that the subject can be treated according to the best knowledge of the time and by methods best adapted to our own conditions and requirements. We also suffer a great disadvantage from the constant stream of immigrants that pours in upon us from European ports, after gathering from all the polluted sources of Europe and Asia. Vessels coming with their steerages crowded with the poorest and least cleanly of the population of other countries cannot be treated as though they brought only merchandise and ordinary travellers. Strict quarantine has been established against vessels bringing steerage immigrants is upheld in part by a sentiment favorable to checking that kind of importation, but it is also a safeguard against an exceptional source of danger. Quarantine and the regulation of immigration ought no doubt to be dealt with by separate and different measures, but in the present state of the laws they cannot be kept wholly apart, and if a little too much quarantine results in less immigration of the undesirable kind it cannot be regarded as altogether an evil.

But there is one thing that we can do to protect ourselves against an epidemic of cholera next year, which is an object of more or less dread. We can give attention to our internal sanitary conditions, and that in fact is the best possible protection. Cholera can be prevented from becoming the dreadful scourge that it has been in times past, before sanitary science had been applied to the protection of public health. The infection can be mastered with comparative ease where it finds no pollution in which to breed and no filthy conditions in which to spread. In this city, for instance, if drainage is properly attended to, if streets are kept clean, if the water supply is free from pollution, and if the sanitary conditions among which people live are wholesome, there is little danger that cholera will become epidemic, even though the infection should make its appearance.

With proper attention to these conditions, and with vigilance on the part of the Board of Health whenever sporadic cases appear, the contagion can be stamped out and kept from spreading. In the present state of medical knowledge and sanitary science cholera can be reduced to one of the least dangerous of maladies, instead of being one of the most dreaded. It is only a question of applying the means which public authorities have or can have at their command. Cleanliness is the one great safeguard against this dreaded enemy of mankind, which makes victims chiefly of those who are already in an unhealthy condition or in unwholesome surroundings. If we put our cities and towns in thorough order we can defy the foreign plague, and at the same time we cannot afford to neglect any reasonable precaution to prevent its entrance upon our shores.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 292 in Buenos Aires on the 2nd inst.

—Reports of revolution are still current in Buenos Aires.

—The number of immigrants arrived at Buenos Aires in the month of December was 11,000.

—Montevideo telegrams of the 2nd say that many Rio Grande federalists had left for the frontier the preceding night.

—According to the latest telegrams the situation in the Argentine province of Corrientes remains unchanged. By some a pacific solution is anticipated through the intervention of the national government's representative, while others are expecting a reopening of hostilities at any moment.

—The bishop of Montevideo has been having prayers offered for rain, and a telegram of the 2nd says that the barometer is falling.

—A Buenos Ayres telegram of the 28th ult. says there is much political excitement in the province of that name and that disturbances are expected.

—In Corrientes the belligerents have suspended hostilities, and the government has appointed Marco Avelandea national intervener for the province.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 2nd says that the crew of the steamer Jessford has mutinied in that port, refusing to clear for Santos because of yellow fever.

—It is reported that the La Platense steamers, running between Buenos Aires and Montevideo, have been sold to the syndicate with which negotiations have been for some time in progress.

—A telegram of the 28th ult. from Buenos Ayres states that the strength of the Corrientes revolutionists is constantly growing. They are said to have defeated the government troops at Monte Caseros, Mercedes and Bella Vista, capturing Col. Montana, Paila, Maidana and Herrera.

—The Montevideo army has some truly gallant colonels in its midst. A short time ago we referred to the brutal conduct of one of these fire-eating individuals in slashing his horse with his sword, and now we have to record a case of another colonial having luffed a poor old woman because her amy is about the largest on record for the number of inhabitants, and the officers are stated to equal the soldiers in numbers.—Buenos Aires Review of the River Plate.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Rio Grande state legislature met on the 31st ult.

—The Pernambuco preparatory exhibition was closed on the 31st ult.

—The report that Governor Porciuncula, of Rio de Janeiro, intends to resign, has been contradicted.

—Reports are current in Pernambuco that the governor is considering a purpose to dissolve the state legislature.

—João Pedro Locatelli, editor of the Italian section of the newspaper Mercantile, was arrested in Porto Alegre on the 30th ult.

—The telegraph reports heavy rains in Ceará, from which it may be inferred that the year will be a favorable one for agriculture.

—It is reported from Angra dos Reis that the French colonists there are abandoning their lands and have come into town in a starving condition.

—It is asserted by one of the S. Paulo aldermen that if reductions are not made in expenditures, the municipal budget this year will show a deficit.

—The Diario de Santos of the 29th ult. says that a force of 40 soldiers of the 22nd battalion of infantry left Santos for S. Paulo on the previous day.

—There was a fight between sailors of the navy and policemen in Pernambuco on the evening of the 1st. Several persons were injured, and among them the police sub-delegate.

—A large fire occurred in Pernambuco on the night of the 1st, the cotton warehouse belonging to Sr. Neesen being destroyed, together with 975 sacks of cotton. The losses are estimated at 60,000\$.

—Affairs in the city and state of Pernambuco, says the Commercio, a paper published there, are in a lamentable condition. Crime is rife, and outrages of the most heinous nature are committed every day.

—Dr. Fernando Abbot, the Castilista governor of Rio Grande do Sul, has addressed a circular to his subordinates, instructing them to give assurances of safety to the refugees who wish to return to the state.

—In Pernambuco a meeting of merchants was held on the 29th ult. for the purpose of protesting against the new state taxes. The governor promised to give his influence for causing the burden to be lessened.

—The state of São Paulo is going to establish an agricultural insane asylum. It is to cost 1,000,000\$ and will doubtless be admirably adapted to the holding of concios agrícolas and the manufacture of postage stamps.

—A telegram from Chapcô d'Uvas says that the drovers there have resolved not to deliver any more cattle to the Rio abattoir because of inability to collect what the Rio municipal intendencia already owes them.

—Dr. Americo Braziliense says in the Opinião Nacional, of S. Paulo, that Senator Aristides Lobo conformed to the coup d'etat, and the Senator has written two columns in the Diario Popular to prove that he didn't.

—A Curitiba telegram of the 28th ult. says that the governor of Paraná has recently paid 100,000\$ for building for a police barrack which is worth only 40,000\$. It's the old trick, of course; the balance will probably be judicially divided.

—Advices from Bahia report an attack on the town of Campestre by the capangas of Col. Feliberto, who was recently elected in the senatorial election. They are said to have killed a police official, and to have sacked several residences. The judicial officials of that district report that a veritable reign of terror exists there and that the roads are in possession of the bandits.

—It is reported at Montevideo, says a telegram of the 1st inst. from that city, that Col. Murga will take charge of the state government of Rio Grande and that he will change the policy that has been pursued by the present governor of the state.

—The municipal council of Pará has resolved to expend the 29,000\$ which it proposed to absorb, contrary to law, in a "permanent industrial and agricultural exposition". It looks like a very lame subterfuge. Such a council should be held strictly responsible for its acts.

—According to a statistical table organized in Pará the exports of rubber from Pará and Amazonas between 1839 and 1891 amounted to 269,206,448 kilos. (266,999 tons) valued at 5,561,320,208\$18. It would be interesting to know what became of the money. The present condition of those states does not explain it.

—The exports from Pará and Amazonas during the years 1880 to 1891 were as follows, according to official returns:

Table with 3 columns: Rubber, Cacao, Castanhas, Sundries. Values in thousands of dollars.

—The jus de direito of Pará has sustained the denunciation of the directors of the bankrupt Companhia Mercantil, Srs. José Ayres Watrin and Joaquim Guilherme Gonçalves Vianna. The latter is a brother of the Barão de Gondoriz and escaped arrest. The public prosecutor has asked for providencias against the Barão himself. These are the people who are responsible for so many "corruers" in rubber.

—On the 1st inst. it was reported in Rio de Janeiro that there had been a revolution in São Paulo, where, if rumor speaks truly, a storm has been brewing for some time. It proved, however, that the reported revolution was merely a fight at Cachoeira between the police and railway laborers, one of the latter having been arrested and afterwards rescued by his companions. It is said that the station-master took on active part in the fray and refused to forward telegrams of the police asking for assistance.

—At a meeting of planters in São Paulo on the 31st ult., for the purpose of discussing measures for the introduction of Chinese labor, a committee was appointed to communicate with the municipal councils of the state and with Congress to find what assistance can be procured, and to study the question for the purpose of reporting at a future session. From inquiries made in London it had been found that it would cost \$25 per capita to bring the laborers from China, and that they would want £4 per month as wages. It had also been found that difficulties would be encountered in procuring such laborers.

COFFEE NOTES

—The latest estimate of the "Government" crop of Java coffee places the yield at 687,556 piculs.

—It is estimated that the civil war in Venezuela will reduce the coffee crop there fully 20 per cent.

—According to the latest returns the coffee industry in India has 30 million rupees invested in joint-stock plantations, mills, etc.

—The French consul at Batavia says that leaf disease on the Java coffee plantations is extending. Many interior plantations have been destroyed and the disease has invaded the eastern region. The extension of cultivation to new plantations, however, has prevented a decrease in the total output.

—In view of the additional exactions of coffee shippers at the D. Pedro II docks, would it not be good policy for the government to abolish every monopoly which restricts the action of shippers and permit them to enjoy the fullest liberty in such matters which may not be prejudicial to fiscal interests?

—A protest, signed by all the leading coffee exporters, was presented to the directors of the Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos do Brazil on the 30th ult. against the increase of 50 reis centavos per bag on coffee shipped in the D. Pedro II docks. The increase is purely arbitrary and represents no additional service rendered by the company.

—The British minister at Guatemala says that "the extraordinary growth of the coffee industry in Central America, and especially in the republic of Guatemala, would seem worthy of special notice, and inasmuch as there are still thousands of acres of land left suitable to the cultivation of the plant, it opens up an extensive and marketable field for foreign enterprise. The export of coffee from Guatemala in 1891 amounted to 52,107,853 pounds, valued roughly at about \$12,000,000, and this year's crop will, it is confidently believed, be considerably in excess of that of 1891."

RAILROAD NOTES

—In Bahia heavy rains have interrupted traffic on the railways.

—Decree No. 1,180, of the 26th ult., fixes at 27¢ per \$ the rate of exchange for payment of guaranteed interest on the capital invested in the extension and branches of the Paraná railway.

—A Taubaté telegram of the 29th announces the conclusion of the railway survey between the Campos do Jordão and Campinas. The former place is 60 kilometers from Taubaté and 200 from Campinas.

—The fastest locomotive in the world is a Van-clan compound (No. 385) built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which ran a mile in 37 seconds on the Jersey Central railway on November 18th. The engine made two miles in 75 seconds and five miles in 205 seconds. It is of an entirely new type built specially for the Jersey Central.

The Mogyana directors have issued a notice to shippers restricting their shipments to 1,500 kilos each, and to five cars for each station of the line.

Dr. Francisco Natividade and Francisco and Claudio Machado asked the S. Paulo government for a charter for building a railway from Iambou to some point between Caçapava and S. José dos Campos on the Central Railway (S. Paulo branch).

We are indebted to our colleague of L'Estrela du Sud for an excellent tabulated chart of the railways in Brazil on January 1st, 1892, prepared by the well-known engineer, Dr. Alfredo Lisbon.

It appears that the leave of absence granted to the director of the Central Railway was not, as was supposed, the first step towards gradually getting rid of Major Aguiar, who seems to be, like Prefect Barata, one of President Floriano Peixoto's noli me tangere.

We have seen a dispatch from the shipping office of the Central railway fixing September 12th for the shipment of some volumes of merchandise to São Paulo which the shipper has been waiting many weeks already to ship.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

At a directors' meeting on the 31st ult. it was resolved to open the Strangers' Hospital for the admission of patients on Sunday, January 8th, at 3 p. m.

The directors are in need—urgent need, we may say—of a large quantity of cut flowers to decorate the rooms on Sunday next.

The directors of the Hospital are in need—urgent need, we may say—of a large quantity of cut flowers to decorate the rooms on Sunday next.

Dr. BENJAMIN ANTONIO DA ROCHA FARIA, Honorary Visiting Physician; Dr. RAYMUNDO BANDEIRA, Honorary Visiting Surgeon; Dr. A. STEWART, Assistant Visiting Physician.

Patients are permitted, however, to call in any recognized medical practitioner, to whom will be accorded all the privileges and services of the hospital.

According to the regulations of the Strangers' Hospital, patients will be admitted for treatment on the following terms: ART. 12.—Whenever the accommodations of the Hospital will admit, other patients than subscribers may be admitted for treatment on payment of the daily rates fixed by the Directors.

Such applicants must present an order for admission from a resident subscriber, who undertakes to become security for all expenses incurred beyond the sum paid in advance.

All non-subscribing patients will be required, on or before admission, to make an adequate deposit of money, or provide a guarantee for expenses of treatment, to the satisfaction of the resident physician.

BUSINESS NOTES

Messrs. Okell, Wilson & Co. have announced their liquidation, the firm being succeeded by Messrs. Wilson & Co., which will comprise the former partners and Mr. John L. Dissat.

Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co. announce a reorganization of their firm, which will include Mr. Thomas G. Cross, in this city, and J. W. H. Fussell, in Santos, as special partners.

We are indebted to the Companhia Cerveja Guarana, of Nos. 31 and 33 Rua de S. Francisco Xavier, for a sample of the beer which that brewery is now offering to the public.

LOCAL NOTES

The newspaper Pais received last year for charitable purposes 41,310\$480.

The Brazilian cruiser Almirante Barroso arrived at Spezia on the 31st ult.

The Argentine government has declared quarantine against all arrivals from Santos.

The new Argentine cruiser o de Julho arrived in this port from Genoa on the 31st ult.

The Uruguayan government has imposed ten days' quarantine on arrivals from Santos.

The government has appointed Dr. Francisco Rangel Pestana as president of the tribunal de contas in the Treasury.

The government has accepted as an experiment the proposal of the Companhia Frigorifica to furnish frozen meat to the troops belonging to the garrison of this city.

The supreme council of the Court of Appeals voted unanimously against the liberation of Sebastião Pinho on the 30th ult.

We see that Dr. Domingos Freire wants the government to appoint a commission to vaccinate against yellow-fever in Santos, Campinas and other places.

When a Brazilian "conde" signs himself in English as "Earl of What-you-call-it" what are we to infer? Smith says that we may infer that his title is still so new that he does not know how to use it.

The account presented to the municipal council by Pimenta & Co. for fresh beef supplied to this city between November 17 and December 29, amounts, according to the Jornal do Commercio, to 2,443,230\$.

The minister of marine has authorized the inspector of the arsenal to extend the working hours to six o'clock for certain mechanics employed on the Almirante Tamandaré, in order to hasten the completion of that ship.

In the investigation before the police on Saturday last, it is said that Sebastião Pinho gave very important testimony. Whether the noble earl is convicted himself, or shifted the blame upon someone else, we are unable to say.

The jury for the preparatory exhibition of products destined for the Chicago Exposition has resolved to award gold, silver and bronze medals. It seems like a very unnecessary expense and hardly in keeping with the character of the exhibit.

Appointments still continue to be made upon the Civilian Commission. We regret to say that all trace of the number of appointees has been lost and we have therefore no idea how large a force of commissioners will invade the United States this year.

It is not about time for the director-general of the postoffice to punish employés for opening letters, instead of inventing flimsy excuses for them? The service in that department has become a burning disgrace, and the public is entitled to a radical change for the better.

On the 1st inst. the Jornal do Commercio, with the product of a subscription raised for this purpose, distributed among poor children of this city 3,000 toys, including 500 dolls, besides a quantity of chocolate, books, hoots and shoes.

Many good people in this city are now agitating in favor of municipal libraries and petitions are out for that purpose. The idea is good and deserves recognition, but is the municipality in a position to carry it out?

Messrs. Domingos Fernandes & Co. claim from the government damages to the amount of 500,000\$ on account of the forcible entrance of revenue officers into their establishment for the purpose of seizing merchandise said to be contraband. The government declines to pay the claim.

The continued complaints against the arbitrary and sometimes violent acts of the police and military forces of this city, ought to open the eyes of the government to the necessity of exercising a better control over these elements of disorder. The civilian is a long-suffering animal, but he will kick very savagely some day.

The Buenos Aires authorities are so anxious to impose quarantine upon arrivals from Rio de Janeiro that they have made railway communication between Santos and this city a pretext. They will next insist that quarantine should be imposed because of telegraphic connection. Why not impose quarantine without any pretext whatever? It will be much more creditable than the flimsy excuses the Argentine authorities sometimes advance.

On New Year's day a committee of printers from the national printing office called on President Floriano Peixoto and, besides wishing him a happy new year, informed him that in the office which he honorably and worthily holds he has displayed lofty patriotism, respect for law and love for the institutions of the country, and, moreover, that the Brazilian people and the army and navy have given exuberant proofs of confidence in him.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st ult. a fire broke out in the trapiche Carvalhos on the Ilha dos Melões, which is used for storing kerosene and other inflammable goods.

gasolene and turpentine, 2,000 barrels of resin, 100 old cases of cartridges, 28 cases of fireworks and various other descriptions of inflammables, were burned.

It is said that the fire originated in the explosion of some fireworks which had been removed from the deposits for transportation to the custom-house.

The accepted estimate of the total loss is 3,000,000\$, a part of which was covered by insurance, principally in national companies.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

The municipal receipts of the city of São Paulo for this year estimated at 1,300,000\$.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various locations including Rio de Janeiro, London, and others.

Table with exchange rates for various locations including London, Rio de Janeiro, and others.

EXCHANGE.

December 27.—The market was very speculative, and exactly what started the "boom" was a mystery.

December 28.—The market was really firm; but rather quiet, and the excitement of yesterday seemed to have produced some reaction.

December 29.—The market was still firm. The banks opened at 1 1/2% on London, which was advanced to 1 3/4% on mid-day by the British Bank.

December 30.—There were liquidations in the market, which was very irregular, although the British Bank had at 1 1/2% for market takers throughout the day.

January 2.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 3.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 4.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 5.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 6.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 7.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 8.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 9.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 10.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 11.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 12.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 13.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

January 14.—The market was somewhat unsettled. The Brazilian and London and Brazilian Banks opened at 1 1/2% and 1 3/4% respectively.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd January, 1893.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—The week has shown a very fair movement, and perhaps 80,000 bags have changed hands. Exchange has been steady, the fluctuations barely covering a farthing, and coffee dealers have been firm, with higher ideas, as the demand showed more or less activity. The position of dealers has been strengthened by the sharp decline in receipts which, in former times was always expected in the holiday season, and as available stocks are certainly very much reduced it is not surprising that the market closed firm on Saturday, and even with some tendency to higher prices. As the year 1892 has closed, the probable supply of coffee for the coming 18 months becomes of interest. On January 1st last year the fact's committee estimated that there were about 2,000,000 bags of the 1892-93 crop to come forward, and further estimated the 1893-94 crop at 2,000,000 bags, or 5,000,000 bags for the eighteen months ending June 30th, 1893. The total receipts in the interior 1,850,000 bags, or deducting the 300,000 bags discounted by the factors in their late estimate, there are 1,550,000 bags of 1893-94 coffee and 2,700,000 bags of the 1894-95 crop, or say 4,250,000 bags. With the eighteen months ending on June 30th, 1894. With the alarming estimates of 2,000,000 bags for 1894-95 from Santos, a coffee famine seems threatening the consuming markets. As everyone in the trade has heard of this before, the figures we submit will be carefully scrutinized, and we confess ourselves that they are extremely hypothetical.

The shipments since our last report have been: 46,155 bags for the United States 14,155 " Europe 921 " Cape of Good Hope 1,528 " River Plate and West Coast 159 " Coastwise 63,328 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessel names, destinations, and coffee quantities. Includes entries for United States, Europe, and other regions.

Brokers' quotations this morning were as follows: Type, per arroba, No. 6, 17500; No. 8, 16000; No. 10, 15000.

Hay.—Receipts nil, and quotations 85-95 per kilogramme are about unchanged.

Turpentine.—A quantity of this article has also been destroyed by fire, the nominal quotations today are 4500-4800 per bag for River Plate and 4800-4900 for native.

Rosin.—About 2000 lbs. of rosin were stored in the warehouse destroyed on the 21st. Last quotations were 12000-12500, according to marks. Receipts have been 800 lbs. per Mosses B. Tower, from New York.

Cement.—Receipts nil and brokers continue to quote British at 14000-15000 per ton, German at 12000-13000 and French at 14000-15000.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrival dates and vessel names for December 27, 28, 29, 30, and January 1.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departure dates and vessel names for December 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and January 1.

IMPORTS.

The week has been very quiet, and closed with a disaster, which the results, on the markets interested, can not yet be estimated. A violent fire broke out in the deposit of inflammables on the 11th day of Mexico, early in the afternoon of the 31st, where some 50,000 cases of kerosene, several cases of turpentine, 2,000 lbs. rosin and a large quantity of matches were stored. A part of the goods are reported saved, but it appears certain that the loss will be very severe, and that the prices of all the articles interested will sharply advance. Flour has been flat, but prices on the spot are unchanged; flour is arrive is however, not yet much. A cargo of rich rice and a moderate quantity of white have arrived, and have been sold, the market for the former is firm and unchanged, but the latter is flat and lower. Kerosene has advanced to 7500-7800 per case previous to the fire referred to above; where it will go now is not yet known. Lima is unchanged and about steady. Two cargoes of Rice from England have arrived, and quotations are lower again. Cash is steady; a cargo of Canadian fish has arrived and receipts of Norwegian are larger, but Lent commences this year about the middle of February. Indian corn is unchanged and the supply has been fair. In Brazil neither of the local mills are doing anything; the English mill is stopped for want of wheat, caused by a succession of mischances. Turpentine and Rosin will both be affected by the fire, already referred to, and there are no other changes to note. Exchange has been very steady all through the week, and there are not lacking prophets who declare the new year is to open with high rates in the exchange market.

Flour.—Receipts are 410 lbs. per Mosses, from Trieste and 3,312 bags, or 1,656 lbs. per Federation, from Buenos Aires. The market is very quiet, but prices are generally unchanged. Brokers report flour on hand firm, but 'no arrive' lower prices would have to be submitted to. Wheat is in no way to report what are the latest quotations today, but the market was reported firm at the end of the month at 9500-9500 per case.

White Pine.—Receipts are 103,104 feet per Mosses B. Tower, which were sold at 200 rs. per foot, and 7,314 feet per Chilean to a dealer. The market is flat at 1900-2000 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 8,000 cases per M. B. Tower. The destination by fire of the principal warehouse for the storage of inflammables, on the evening of the 31st, it feared will result in the loss of the greater part of 50,000 cases of kerosene, and the market will be no doubt extremely sharp. It is too early to report what are the latest quotations today, but the market was reported firm at the end of the month at 9500-9500 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 50 kegs per M. B. Tower and 1,700 kegs per Chilean, from New York. There have been no changes made in quotations; viz: George's lard, in lots, 680-700 rs. per lb. and other marks 650-680 rs.

Rice.—Receipts are 37,577 bags per Federation, from Buenos Aires, 21,627 bags per Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro, and 600 bags via Europe. Quotations are lower again at 14000-15000 per bag.

Cash.—Receipts have been 2,107 lbs. per New Dominion from London, 300 lbs. and 700 lbs. onswise and 1,750 cases per Ceará and Brunswick. Stocks are estimated at about 12,000 packages, and dealers continue to report a demand at 28000-30000 for Cashmere, and 32000-34000 for bairns and 42000-44000 for New Dominion.

Brass.—No foreign has arrived and the local mills are being destroyed by fire, the nominal quotations today are 4500-4800 per bag for River Plate and 4800-4900 for native.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 3,500 bags per Marilia and 17,500 bags per Federation, from Buenos Aires. River Plate corn is still quiet, and quotations are 12000-12500 per bag, and native at 7800-8500, according to quality, is rather higher.

Hay.—Receipts nil, and quotations 85-95 per kilogramme are about unchanged.

Turpentine.—A quantity of this article has also been destroyed by fire, the nominal quotations today are 4500-4800 per bag for River Plate and 4800-4900 for native.

Rosin.—About 2000 lbs. of rosin were stored in the warehouse destroyed on the 21st. Last quotations were 12000-12500, according to marks. Receipts have been 800 lbs. per Mosses B. Tower, from New York.

Cement.—Receipts nil and brokers continue to quote British at 14000-15000 per ton, German at 12000-13000 and French at 14000-15000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for December 27, 28, 29, 30, and January 1.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels for December 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and January 1.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table listing vessels cleared and ready for sea, including Yarmouth, N. S., Br. lug, Southern, ballast, etc.

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Large table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 2nd, 1893.

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

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 31st, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolites, Gold Loan, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists numerous companies including railroads (Bragantina, Campos and Carangola), sugar mills (Luz de Fora), and various industrial firms.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks such as Agricola do Brazil, Aliança do Brazil, and various provincial banks.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Carica, Navegação Costeira, and Norte e Sul.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Argos Fluminense, and various local insurers.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway and tramway companies like Alagoano, Calo Frio, and various regional lines.

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Agricola de Pararamontem, Agricola de Rio Preto, and various other firms.

**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,*  
 104 Wall St., New-York.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
 1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
1892		
Jan. 3	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
" 11	Tamor	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 20	Trent	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
" 23	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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 do S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.  
**G. C. Anderson,**  
 Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

**LAMPART & HOLT LINE**

**INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.**  
*New York:*

Sirius	Jan. 7th
Galileo	" 14th
Biela	" 21st
Others	" 28th

(calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers)

*New Orleans:*

J. W. Taylor	Jan. 25-30
<i>Antwerp and London (via Bahia and Southampton)</i>	
Wordsworth	Jan. 4th
Coleridge	" 30th
<i>London and Amsterdam</i>	
Horrox	Jan. 15th

*Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast Ports.*

Garrick..... Jan 14th.  
*Intended sailings from Santos to New York:*

Holbein	Jan. 8th
Pascal	" 15th
<i>From Santos to London and Amsterdam</i>	
Horrox	Jan. 8th

For further information apply in Santos to  
**Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.**

In Rio  
 For cargo apply to the Broker  
**Wm. R. McNiven,**  
 80, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the  
 Agents—**NORTON, MEGAW & Co.**  
 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM**  
**NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
**DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.**

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Liguria	Jan. 16th
Britannia	" 30th

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.

**WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.**

Steamship Agents  
 AGENTS OF THE  
**ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS**  
**HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS**

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113	
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429	" 30 905
Montevideo, Calle Zaballa No. 309	" 30 253
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156	" 30 54

Cable Address—SAMSON.

**LEA & PERRINS'**  
**SAUCE,**  
 The ORIGINAL and Genuine  
**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**  
 bears the Signature, thus:—  
  
 Ask for  
**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.**  
 Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.  
**RETAIL EVERYWHERE.**

Partners: Com. Manuel Marques Leitão, Joaquim Marques Leitão, Hugh Cowan Deans.  
**MARQUES LEITÃO & Co.**  
 Telegrams—"LEITÃO"—Rio. Telephone 391. Post Office Box 303.  
**SUCCESSORS**

**COMPANHIA INDUSTRIAL DE FERRO E FERRAGENS**  
 Central Show-rooms and Offices: N.º 22 & 22 A Rua 1.º de Março

**IMPORTERS OF**  
 Iron, Steel, Metals, Paints, Oils, Hardware, Furnishings and Agricultural Machinery.

Depôts: *Rua Fresca N.º 11, 26 & 28. Cues do Pharoux N.º 11. Travessa do Paço N.º 26. Rua de D. Manoel N.º 21 & 23.*

**IRON FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS:**  
 Rua de S. Joaquim No. 58 & 62 and at Rua da Conceição N.º 63 & 69.

**OIL REFINERY AND DRUGS**  
 Works and Show-rooms:  
**RUA da MISERICORDIA No: 44.**  
 N. B.—Address all correspondence to  
**22 & 22 A, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 22 & 22 A**  
 6 m. RIO DE JANEIRO.

**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.**  
 FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE  
 CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

**SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:**  
 The fine Steamer

**VIGILANCIA**  
 will sail for  
**NEW YORK**  
 calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS.  
 11st January

**Passage Rates**

To	cabin	steerage
Liverpool	\$220	50d
New York	\$145	75c
" & back	\$275	"

For cargo to **W. C. Peck,**  
 No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.  
 and for passages and information apply to  
**E. C. Baker, Manager**  
 42 Rua do Ouvidor.

**NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
**HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.**  
 Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kaikoura	Jan. 15th.
Tongariro	Feb. 15th

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

For freights apply to **W. C. Peck,**  
 No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;  
 and for passages and other information to  
**Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,**  
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS  
 BETWEEN  
**NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.**

**HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.**  
 Doric..... Jan. 29th  
 Arawa..... Feb. 24th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at **TENNERIFF 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  
**Wilson, Sons & Co. L'd., Agents,**  
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

**NORDDEUTSCHER 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.  
**Passage Rates:**  
 Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.  
 " Vigo..... 500 Marks, 145/500  
 " Lisbon..... 500 " 120/500  
 " " " 500 " 120/500  
 For further information apply to

**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.**  
 Rua da Afandega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.**

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.  
 310 DE JANEIRO.  
 For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other languages.  
 In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.  
 47-52. Agent, João M. G. DOS SANTOS.

**GOVERNERS.**

An experienced and highly recommended English governess has now some hours disengaged.  
 Also holds  
**Classes**  
 twice a week (each lesson of 2 hours) at her residence,  
 7, Travessa dos Marques,  
 Largo dos Leões.

**ENGINEERING SURVEYORS.**  
 For surveying and setting out on the Serra, the São Paulo Railway Company requires several competent men—Address: Escripção do Engenheiro da Estrada Inglesa, São Paulo.

**SITUATION WANTED.**  
 An old machinist and engineer, with many years' experience in this country, desires a situation. Can take care of any kind of machinery. Best of references. Address: A. B. C., office of THE RIO NEWS.

**AULT & WIBORG'S PRINTING INKS**  
 Have so superior.  
*They are used in this office.*

**CHAS. H. NORRIS.**  
 General and Commission Merchant.

RUA DE S. PEDRO No. 1, 2nd floor.  
 REPRESENTING AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Stationary and Portable steam engines and boilers.  
 Electrical motors and appliances of all kinds.  
 Ice and Refrigerating machinery.  
 Steam Pumps, Valves and Condensers  
 Adhesives, paints and packing.  
 Gas Engines.  
 Edison motor fans.  
 Edison mimeographs.  
**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**  
 P. O. Box 1064. Rio de Janeiro.

**CRASHLEY & Co.,**  
 Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for  
*The European Mail.*

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

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

Agents for Longstreck's Rubber Stamps.  
 Dealers in Atkinson's, Pisse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap  
 No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
 THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.  
 CURES  
**Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.**  
 Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Direction to 11 Langensgade, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.  
**W. R. CASSELLS & Co., Agents for Brazil.**

**FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES**

**THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER**

This medicine invented in Canada in 1864 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 Debility, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Anemia**

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.  
 The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remarks; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.  
**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.**  
 Sole Agents:  
**W. R. Cassells & Co.**  
 Rua da Candelaria, 8.

Typ ALUNA, 79, Sete de Setembro.