

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 31ST, 1893.

NUMBER 5

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.
Gallaly, Hankey, 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;
Her Britannic Majesty's 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 depôt 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 Bahía, 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. CONGER, Minister.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 29, 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 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 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSELEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
Rua das Laranjeiras.

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: 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'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. I. TAYLOR, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 57.

IGREJA EVANGELICA 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 3:30 p. m. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Canaves. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 23, Botafogo. Telephone 1559.

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

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 29 Rua do Rosario; 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marques d'Alfaytaes. 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.—*Sabbath Home and Institute*.—No. 1, Travessa da Merced, Rua do Livramento, Saúde.—Bethel services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-ENCY.—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 Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York
CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.
Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of

QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

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

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

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

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

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 139)

SANTOS

P. O. BOX 273

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 BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.

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

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

OFFICES:

Rua 1.º de Março No. 86.

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

Mr. R. J. GALLANDER, C.E.

Engaged to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.

87, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

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

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., Exporter of Madeira Wines;

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

E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

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

Rua da Alfândega, 83.

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 the 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, Vice-Presidents.

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. 32, Rua 1.º de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

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

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. 89, Rua 1.º 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 commends 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 Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

CHAS. H. NORRIS.

General and Commission Merchant.
RUA DE S. PEDRO No. 1, 2nd floor.

REPRESENTING AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Agent for

Stationary and Portable steam engines and boilers.
Electrical motors and appliances of all kinds.
Ice and Refrigerating machinery.

Steam Pumps, Valves and Condensers
Asbestos, joints and packing.
Gas Engines.
Edison motor fans.
Edison mimeographs.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 1044.

Rio de Janeiro.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society
of the United States.

1 January 1893.

Assets	\$ 150,000,000
Liabilities	118,500,000
Surplus	31,500,000
Insurance in force	850,000,000

New business 1892	\$ 200,000,000
Income 1892	42,000,000

Branch Office in Brazil,
73 rua do Hospicio.

Harold Sorby,
Manager.

CHALK & COONAN,
SANTOS and S. PAULO.

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

Codes used :
SCOTT'S, A I, WATKINS
and A, B, C.

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

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1782
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 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 COM-
PANY LIMITED.
Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £ 480,000 ..
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
G. C. Anderson.
of London. 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 merchan-
dise 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. Szwarczicki,
4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 69, Rua 1 de Março.

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

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:
LISHON, 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 Freres & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachs, HAMBURG,
Messrs. Jön. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Granet 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	500,000

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 Director 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:
Germany { Direction der Disconto }
Gesellschaft, Berlin; { and corres- }
Norddeutsche Bank in { pondents. }
Hamburg, Hamburg, { }
M. A. von Rothschild }
{ Sülze, 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 corres- }
pondents. }
Meuricoffre & Co., Naples. }
Portugal { Banco Lisboa & Agores and corres- }
pondents. }
United States { G. Amsinck & Co., New York. }
Uruguay { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. }
Banco Comercial, do. }
Argentina { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. }
Deutsche Uebersee 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.
Boettger, —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.

DRAWN ON:—
London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants
Rua Fresca No. 5.
Caixa 892. RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,
Rio de Janeiro.
Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE
Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 157.

WILSON, BEAVER & CO.

No. 1, Travessa de Santo Antonio,
Santos.

Importers,
Forwarding Agents, and
Commission Merchants.

Telegrams: "Winchester." P. O. Box No. 111

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 Camarã. Rio de Janeiro.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE.

MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND.

Head Master: The Revd. Edward de Ewer.
The attention of parents who desire a good English educa-
tion 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.
suspenses 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.

MAC NICOL, FOX & CO.

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

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

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard-
ware, Domestic good, 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

COMMERCIAL PRINTING of every kind and description at No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro 1st floor.

HAUPT & BIEHN RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions. Railway Material. Rolling Stock. Machinery.



EUREKA LODGE No. 3

The regular sessions of the above are held at the Masonic Hall, Rua Lavradio No. 87, on the second and fourth Saturday of every month at 8 p.m.

All Reg. F. and A. Mas. are requested to attend in regalia.

By Ord. The Sec.

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: \$5000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30% when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

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

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 31ST, 1893.

From all we can learn the situation in Santos is again becoming critical in the extreme. We learn that there is much fever in the shipping and in the crowded quarters of the city, but we can not learn that anything practical is being carried out to mitigate the dangers of an epidemic. A fever hospital has recently been opened, and some relief may be derived from it, always providing the treatment is good. But the perils arising from a crowded, filthy city, badly drained and never cleaned, and from an overcrowded port where ships are compelled to wait from six months to two years for an opportunity to discharge, are still in existence and the authorities are doing nothing to remove them. We know, of course, that studies have been made for sanitary improvements, and that indirect means have been accepted for the improvement of transportation, but none of these projects can be available for a long time to come. A half dozen fever epidemics will decimate Santos before a single one of these measures can be made effective. If the authorities had a proper sense of their responsibilities, they would have had the four places cleaned long before this, and they would have had the double track on the S. Paulo railway nearly completed at this moment. They should also have had temporary piers constructed for the landing of merchandise, so that the unfortunate ships sent there could have been discharged and cleared. All of these measures would have helped not a little to improve the city, and to mitigate the severities of these epidemics. Ignorant officials in Santos and an indifferent executive in Rio de Janeiro, however, have blindly stood in the way, and the result will be the loss of hundreds of lives which otherwise would have been saved. The caprices of an official may be of considerable consequence to the country, but the unpardonable and unnecessary loss of life which must follow these blunders and intrigues, is a matter which can not be easily excused or condoned. Santos now enjoys the reputation of being one of the

worst ports in the world, and the whole state of São Paulo is suffering incalculable prejudices in consequence. In a few months more it will be almost impossible to secure a charter for that pest-ridden port, and then, perhaps, the people of that state will begin to see how mischievously their affairs have been administered from Rio de Janeiro.

We do not know how incorrect the reports may be in regard to the promises made for the introduction of Chinese into this country, but it is very evident that the whole business is full of deceptions and impossibilities. A very small amount of reflection ought to show the Brazilian planter that the promises made to furnish him Chinese laborers at transportation rates less than those paid for European immigrants, and for wages so low that they would not feed a dog, are purely chimerical. If it costs the state about 80\$ per capita to bring out immigrants from Europe by means of established steamship lines, then surely much more than that will be required to pay the costs of transporting a Chinaman three or four times the distance, where no established direct steamship lines exist. Even the means employed in the slave trade—which will not be permitted at this day—would not admit the rates which have been offered. And as for wages, the Chinaman is no fool and he knows too well what he can get in other countries; he is a cheap laborer of course, but not quite so cheap as some Brazilian planters are anxious to believe. And even were he deceived into coming here at the rates promised, he would very soon learn that more can be obtained in the cities, or on other plantations, and nothing will prevent his evading his contract to better his condition. Contract labor of this description is only one step better than slavery, and Brazil will find it very difficult to enforce such unjust claims in face of the universal protests which will follow. The Brazilian planter is the master of some of the most profitable industries of the world, and they are industries which can afford good wages. He must therefore make up his mind to pay well and to treat his laborers honorably, or he will very soon find his difficulties even greater than they are now. In our opinion, the Chinese labor quest, in which the Brazilian planter is now engaged, is a serious mistake, both politically and economically. The unemployed laboring element here is sufficient for many times the present industrial requirements of the country, and it is a fatal mistake to ignore that fact. Every interest of the country, whether industrial, or social, or political, demands that these idle multitudes shall be profitably employed. It is, in fact, the only means by which they can be made good citizens. The planter, however, is not willing to pay them living wages, and is trying to pass them over for a semi-servile element, which will live on less than any other nationality, and will then, if permitted, take away every cent of his poor earnings. Such a man may serve to enrich his employer, but at the same time he helps to demoralize the people among whom he works, and to impoverish the government which protects him. In a country where there are no laborers and there is no need of citizens, he may serve a good purpose, but in a country where good men are crowded out by his cheapness he is a curse. He will pay no taxes, make no improvements, and take no part in the social development of the people. His cheaper services may bring relief for a time, but in the end they will lead to consequences far more costly than the wages saved by his employment. It is a fallacy to say that he is a necessity in a transition state between slave and free labor, for the conditions which require him are the easily corrected ones of personal disposition. If the ex-slaveholder wishes he can fill his slave-filled fields to-morrow with free laborers and keep them there. He must treat them as free men, however, and he must pay them what their labor is worth. The Brazilian planter does not wish to do this, hence his quest for the semi-servile Chinese while millions of free laborers remain about him unemployed and hopelessly poor. And the worst part of it is, that the government, which ought to recognize no distinctions between its citizens, openly allies itself with the planter and helps to introduce a class which must inevitably demoralize and further impoverish the lower classes of the country. It is worse than a mistake; it is a crime to do such a thing.

STREET WATERING.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS: Sir.—In reading your issue of January 24th I notice you advocate the use of sea water for watering the streets of this city and that the health authorities have adopted your suggestion.

I was in Rio in October, 1891, when the yellow fever was bad, and in course of conversation with the captain of a large ship then discharging a cargo of goods in this port, he informed me he had 16 men in the hospital with fever; and the visiting doctor, coming on board to see a sick man, made this remark: "Yes, captain, you have a beautifully clean ship, but you are doing the worst thing possible for the health of your crew by washing the decks with bay water, which breeds fever." From that day he stopped the use of sea-water with his ship whilst in this port.

Another instance I can give you. Being in Southampton, England, some years ago, when fresh water was rather scarce there, the town officials used salt water for watering the streets, with the result that there was an outbreak of typhus fever caused, as the doctors came to the conclusion, from the salt water becoming decomposed by the heat, to rectify which they used a large amount of carbolic acid mixed with the water in the carts, with the result that the fever quickly abated.

Now it is a well-known fact that in few ports is the water fouler than it is in Rio harbor, it being full of animalcule. Going out upon the bay on a calm day, or rowing off at night, anyone can see for himself, even the boatmen, especially those at the landing-place near the Brazilian flour mills, Gamboa, will tell you that every three or four days they have to haul their boats up and clean them on account of the water being so foul.

Now these animalcule decomposing will, I fear, (if the bay water is used in watering the streets) be the cause of an outbreak of fever of some sort, from which this season as yet we have been wonderfully free. Therefore would it not be even better to put up with the dust than risk the chance of an outbreak of fever? Still by a judicious use of carbolic acid, used as before stated, in Southampton with good results, this result might be prevented, it being a good disinfectant and destroying the animalcule.

Hoping you will excuse my writing to you on this subject, but feeling it my duty to give you what little information I possess for the benefit of your readers,

I remain, Yours etc, TRAVELLER.

Our correspondent has evidently fallen into an error in speaking of a bad epidemic of fever in October, 1891; small-pox was then raging, and the official returns do not show that there was an unusual amount of fever. As for the use of sea-water, it is incomprehensible to us that an element so pure and so universally recommended for its health-giving properties, should be so perilous when used in watering the streets. If invalids find it beneficial to go to the sea-side, and to take sea-baths, then surely the water can not hurtful.

As for the foulness of the water in this bay, that necessarily depends on the locality. In the open bay, or along the shores where the tide currents are strong, the water must be quite as pure as it is outside. In sheltered places where there is no current, as in the Gamboa bay, or the shallow S. Christovão bay, the water is certainly very foul and should not be used.

We can understand that if water is used containing much vegetable or animal matter, its decomposition in the streets would cause sickness, but if the water is clear and pure, as it should be, we can not see that it would be detrimental to health. We know from experience that the intense heat of our streets causes sickness, and we have scientific authority for the statement that street dust is full of poisonous germs. If, therefore, we have insufficient fresh water for the streets, the use of salt-water certainly can not be as perilous as the dust and the heat.—Eds. News.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 310 in Buenos Aires on Saturday and yesterday. —It is said that much discord exists among the Rio Grande emigrants in Uruguay. —According to late telegrams trouble is brewing in the Argentine province of Jujuy. —A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th says the political situation there is becoming worse. —The Penna of Buenos Aires charges that the armament of the new cruiser Libertad is defective. —It was reported in Buenos Aires on the 24th that the situation in Corrientes is becoming critical again. —The English Bank of the River Plate has obtained another three months moratorium at Montevideo. —Political disturbances have broken out in the province of Catamarca, and national intervention is talked of. —A Montevideo telegram of the 25th says the Uruguayan minister of war, General Perez, had gone to the Brazilian frontier.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 28th says the report is unfounded that a disagreement exists between the members of the Argentine cabinet.

—It is reported in Buenos Aires that the Argentine government will suspend the payment of interest on its public debt for the period of five years.

—The total export of dry hides from Argentina last year was 1,037,092 hides, which number will be very largely increased by the salted hides from the saladeros.

—The British steamer Marcell has been wrecked on the Lobos rocks, at the mouth of the River Plate. She is a total loss. The passengers and crew were saved.

—The inquiry into the loss of the Argentine torpedo cruiser Zentgraf has been again postponed. This inquiry is becoming as discreditable as the loss of the boat itself.

—There were two serious fires in the Boca district of Buenos Aires on the night of the 27th, one of them destroying 10 dwellings and the other a coal deposit of the Southern railway.

—A divergence of opinion between President Saenz Pena and his minister of foreign affairs was reported from Buenos Aires on the 27th. The cause was the policy to be pursued in Corrientes.

—According to a Montevideo telegram the Uruguayan minister of war has found over a hundred cases of typhus among the soldiers near Rivera. Physicians and medicines have been sent to their relief.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th says that the Brazilian minister has had a long interview with the Argentine minister of foreign affairs in regard to a commercial treaty between the two countries.

—A La Paz telegram says that the Chilean minister there had given a banquet in honor of the Brazilian minister. Of course, this will again set tongues wagging in Buenos Aires about an alliance between the two countries.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 26th says that the Uruguayan Gumerindo Saraiva had made a raid into Rio Grande with a party of federalists. Cavalry detachments had been sent to arrest any armed parties found near the frontier.

—The health board has received a telegram from the Argentine consul in Rio de Janeiro, announcing that 57 deaths occurred from yellow fever in the port of Santos, from the 1st to the 17th of the present month.—Times of Argentina.

—Gold went up to 318 in Buenos Aires on the 26th, causing a veritable panic. It is to be noted that this occurrence follows closely upon the announcement that Gen. Roa proposes to re-enter political life for the purpose of forcing the resignation of President Saenz Peña.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th says that the sanitary state of that capital is bad. In December there were 1,315 deaths, of which 332 were from enteric, 176 from pulmonary diseases and 101 from contagious diseases. There were also 131 still-births in the same month.

—On Wednesday the 11th inst. 17 prisoners in San Nicolas jail, mostly desperate criminals sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, rose in revolt against the policemen on duty at the prison (the regular prison-guard had been withdrawn to swell the governor's army in La Plata, Buenos Aires), overcame them and escaped, except one who was killed and another who was seriously wounded. A third man, Benigno Velazquez, sentenced to five years' penal servitude at Sierra Chica, was recaptured.

—Commenting on the political situation in the province of Buenos Aires, one of our contemporaries says: "It is only necessary to cross the boundaries of the Capital to ascertain that revolution is latent in the province. No one there sees any other way of cutting the bonds that oppress it, from all parts come denunciations of outrages against the most elementary rights and the suppression of electoral liberty in nearly all the municipalities, so that it may truly be said that there is no liberty beyond the street of 'circunvalacion' of the metropolis."

—The town of Gualeguaychú is at length to have a new pier or wharf erected at an estimated cost of \$114,895.49 w/h, according to the plans sent in. The construction of this pier was authorized by a law passed only 7 years ago, why it has not been erected then, when Entre Rios had some more money to play with, and not now, when the province is almost bankrupt, and at such a heavy cost? —Times of Argentina.

—As long as Argentine sailors are trained on shore, they will never be able to handle the modern war vessels, nor become sailors in the true sense of the word. Would Nelson have won the victories he did, if his men had been trained in a school on the shores, or on a vessel moored in the upper reaches of the Thames? Argentina will find her cost, the day her navy goes into action for the first time in anything like rough water, that it would have been better by far to have trained her sons on the high seas than on land. Is the minister of war afraid that his young sailors might suffer from seasickness, or that they would pine for a run on shore every day? that he is contemplating establishing the naval school in the woods around La Plata. There is a lot too much theory in the training of Argentine sailors and when the time for practical knowledge does come, theory will be found as useful in the working of a ship, as a needle would be if used as a pitchfork.—Review of the River Plate.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th states that Governor Ruiz, of Corrientes, had resigned.

—Mr. Cassels the contractor for supplying the electric light to the city of La Plata is evidently no weazel that can be caught asleep. The administration has long been annoyed by a set of thieves who made it a business to steal the copper wire supplied to private houses. At length Mr. Cassels fitted up an apparatus in the central office which indicated when and where such an operation was in progress, and sure enough the same day the machine told truly. Two employees started off immediately in the direction pointed out, secured two thieves with the plunder on their backs, and delivered them up to the authorities. —*Times of Argentina.*

—The two belligerent parties are being gradually disarmed throughout the province of Corrientes. In one or two instances conflicts have taken place between the revolutionary party and the national troops. An ambulance was laid for a small commission consisting of a captain, ensign and about twenty men of the national army and which resulted in the death of the two former and several of the latter. All this is due to the disgust felt by the popular party, at being virtually delivered over to their enemies by the national government. The President of the republic has, however, promised that the elections that are shortly to take place in the province shall be carried out in accordance with the constitution, and that the suffrage of the people shall be respected. —*Review of the River Plate, Jan. 14.*

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There has been an exhibition at Petropolis a turmp weighing eight kilos.

—There is said to be considerable emigration from Caieté, Bahia, to S. Paulo.

—Water is very scarce in S. Paulo, and on the 27th inst. it was distributed to the poorer people by the fire corps.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Santa Catharina denies that Dr. Paula Ramos has had the cordial reception reported.

—According to Rio Grande exchanges Barros Cassal is being persecuted by the police and is afraid of assassination.

—Senator Aristides Lobo is writing in S. Paulo in favor of peopling that state with Swiss. Put down your cash, Aristides; *pas d'argent, pas de suisse.*

—The rubber shipped from Pará in December amounted to 2,266,824 kilos, of which 1,662,329 were sent to the United States and 598,495 to Europe.

—On the 7th inst., in the city of Pará there was a rainfall which is said to have been the heaviest that has been known for many years. In many parts of the city the houses were flooded.

—The papers are filled with telegrams from Santa Catharina stating how the people are rejoicing over the return of Dr. Paula Ramos. If they are so fond of him, why didn't they keep him there in the first place? Or is it only now that they have discovered what a good man he is to have about the house?

—The state legislature of Rio de Janeiro resolved on the 25th, by a vote of 28 against 12, to select Theropopolis as the future capital of that state. In the final vote Theropopolis had 28 votes, Campos 7, Nova Friburgo 4, and Vassouras 3. The new capital will have to be built entirely, as Theropopolis is only a very small country village.

—The state legislature of Rio de Janeiro refused to remove the capital to Vassouras and on the 27th inst. the Vassouras voters refused to go to the polls for the purpose of electing two members for filling vacancies in the legislature. Would it not have been wiser in those voters to have cast their votes for two candidates opposed to the legislature's action? We greatly fear that the state legislature is so thick-skinned as to be perfectly indifferent to silent rebukes.

—On the 26th inst. the governor of Pernambuco sent a squad of policemen to prevent the Caxangá train from stopping in front of the cavalry barracks, which the railway company claimed it had a right to do in virtue of its contract. The telegram does not give details, but we imagine that it must have been amusing to see the policemen trying to arrest the train or to push it to some other part of the track. In all probability they will soon settle the dispute by shooting the passengers.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 30th says that one of the editors of the *Gazeta* was attacked and beaten on the 28th by three military officers and a police official, accompanied by some cavalry soldiers. Two of the officers are aids on the governor's staff. The cause of the violence was the *Gazeta's* opposition to the governor. On the 29th, one of the officers published a card threatening to destroy the printing office and kill the editors of the said journal. There seems to be a very enjoyable state of affairs in Pernambuco. The patriotic military officer is making a republic deserving of general admiration!

—There was a meeting at Juiz de Fora on the 25th in the interests of Chinese immigration. It was largely official in character, being presided over by the governor of the state and attended by the minister of agriculture. Governor Afonso Penna said that it would be a mistake to expect a large current of Chinese immigration, in view of the experience in the United States, but when the minister of agriculture declared that the President of the republic desired to encourage a large influx of immigration, he added that the authorities of the state would assist the movement with all the means at their disposal. It was the general argument that the Chinese laborer is best suited to the transition from slave to free labor.

—The reception of Dr. Ruy Barbosa at Bahia on the 26th is reported to have been most enthusiastic.

—A telegram from Rio Grande says that the steamer *Itaipá* succeeded in getting off the Canggá banks on the 25th.

—The principal journals of Porto Alegre are not exhibiting much enthusiasm over the new state government of Rio Grande.

—The superior tribunal in Maranhão has granted *habeas corpus* for the citizens of Cururupá, who have been placed under arrest arbitrarily by the chief of police.

—According to telegraphic advices from Uberaba, Dr. Cruls has been recently determining the longitude between that city and Goyaz by means of the new telegraph line.

—The *Bom Despacho* (good dispatch) hospital at Bahia, for yellow fever cases, has been re-opened. Two patients from the German steamer *Cintra* were landed there on the 26th.

—We are glad to see that Engineer Paula Ramos had a magnificent reception at Santa Catharina on the 26th. According to the telegrams everybody is glad to see him back—except, of course, the governor.

—The telegraph says that the inauguration of Julio de Castilhos as governor of Rio Grande do Sul, was effected with "great solemnity." It deserved to be! It was one of the most solemn blunders ever committed.

—On the 26th a lighter containing 175 boxes of kerosene took fire in the port of Bahia and was a complete loss. The origin of the fire is ascribed to the carelessness of one of the lightermen—probably by means of the omnipresent cigarette.

—The arrests have been effected in Bahia of a man named Tavares, his sister and a midwife, for the murder of an infant at birth. The man is accused of the seduction of his own sister, the two of them strangling the child to conceal their guilt.

—A telegram from Goyaz on the 24th announces the resignation of the governorship of that state by Dr. Buihães. It would be interesting to know why he accepted the place, if he had no intention of occupying the office more than three or four months.

—The governor-elect of Rio Grande do Sul, Sr. Julio de Castilhos, was formally inaugurated on the 25th. A greater mistake than the election of this man could not have been made. The state will never become pacified under his administration.

—The Maranhão chief of police has caused the arrest of a dozen citizens of Cururupá for the crime of sedition, because they ventured to protest against the wishes of the state government in the matter of an election. The liberties enjoyed by Brazilians under the republic are enough to make one dizzy.

—A revolt among the immigrants at the Crystal *hospitalleria* in Rio Grande, occurred last week because of the delays in giving them their baggage. The police were of course used to repress the disturbance and to teach the "unruly foreigner" that he must await the pleasure of the authorities in such matters.

—We hear that a gentleman residing in São Paulo has offered about eight acres of land as a site for the Mackenzie College, which was mentioned in these columns a short time ago. Let us hope that this is the beginning of a series of donations which will soon give São Paulo a really first-class collegiate institution.

—These are the revolutionists of Cururupá, Maranhão, that deposed the municipal council and the municipal chamber that took the municipal council's place, all on account of fraud. This is the chief of police that arrested the leaders of the revolutionists of Cururupá, Maranhão, that deposed the municipal council and the municipal chamber that took the municipal council's place, all on account of fraud. This is the Supreme Court of Maranhão that granted a writ of *habeas corpus* to the prisoners of the chief of police that arrested the revolutionists of Cururupá that deposed the municipal council and the municipal chamber that took the municipal council's place, all on account of fraud. If the good people of Maranhão are not playing at the game of the house that Jack built, then we must confess that we fail to comprehend the political situation in that state.

A NEW HOSPITAL.

A new hospital for the treatment of yellow fever has recently been inaugurated in Santos. It is located on the Praia do Maucão, and is approached by water, or by an extension of Rua João Octavio. The buildings are isolated and are within extensive grounds.

The hospital consists of three pavilions, built about a quadrangle, with verandas and annexes. The central building is devoted to the administration, and is 40 metres long by 15 metres wide. In addition to the various offices of the administration, it includes three private wards.

The left wing, 40 by 15 metres, is destined for one large general ward and will accommodate 60 beds. The right wing, which is of the same size, is divided into an observation ward, 15 by 15 metres, and a woman's ward, 25 by 15 metres. Two chalets, forming extensions to these two pavilions, will contain the closets, baths, etc., behind each of which is a large water-tank capable of holding 2,500 litres.

At the rear of the garden occupying the quadrangle, is a large pavilion destined for a dining-room for the hospital attendants and convalescents, besides 6 rooms for first-class patients. Behind this is the kitchen and its dependencies. The hospital is also provided with a steam disinfecter, mortuary, laundry, etc. The grounds have been

planted and are designed to serve for the recreation of convalescents. A hospital of this character has been much needed in Santos, and we trust that the greatest care will be taken to secure the best of medical attendance and internal service for it, so that the terrible mortality which characterizes the fever epidemics of Santos may be greatly reduced.

COFFEE NOTES

—If the people who are trying to make money out of Chinese immigration could be sent into the coffee fields and obliged to work, the outlook for the next coffee crop would be better than it is at present.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A civil engineer, Mr. G. Rambaud, representing an European syndicate, arrived here on the *Dixiel* a few days ago to make an examination of the Sapucahy railway.

—It is announced that a Belgian syndicate has purchased the concession held by the Companhia Geral de Melhoramentos do Maranhão for a railway from Caxias to S. José de Cajazeiras, and that from Caxias to Araguaia, the price being 6,500,000 francs, which will be paid by installments.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—Messrs. Wertheimer & Co., of the American Express Co., have kindly offered to receive and deliver newspapers, parcels, plants, etc., for the Hospital, free of charge. Parties having such parcels to send there may notify the company at any time, and the service will be executed by the first opportunity.

—We hear that the main building of the new hospital in São Paulo is rapidly approaching completion and will, it is anticipated, be ready for occupation in May next. This building will be devoted to the use of the nurses, kitchen, etc., and will have rooms for eight beds. The two wings, which have not yet been begun, will have space for 20 beds each. The work is retarded, however, by lack of money.

—We desire to again call the attention of our readers to the necessities of the Hospital. Two extensions to the main building are urgently needed, neither of which will cost much money. Then an outside chalet for a nurses' residence is also much needed. There are many here in Rio who have as yet given nothing, and there are old Rio residents in England and the States who can easily afford a handsome donation. We have the beginning of a first-class hospital, and it is to be hoped that our friends will not let it suffer for lack of means.

THE BENEFIT BALL.

The Benefit Ball to be given at Petropolis on the 4th prox. in the interests of the Strangers' Hospital, which has been organized there by several ladies of the best society of that city, promises to be a most brilliant success. The ladies have succeeded in enlisting the cordial support of the most prominent families of the place, irrespective of nationality, and besides this they have offered everything required for the entertainment. They have secured the use of the Casino Petropolitano without charge and the license has been given by the authorities without a single tax of any description. One lady of the Committee undertakes to furnish the electric light, another the music, another the supper, another the decorations, another the wines, etc., another the table service, another the servants, and so on through the whole list. The receipts, therefore, will all go to the Hospital benefit fund.

From what we hear the subscriptions for the ball already exceed the most sanguine anticipations, and we may therefore feel certain of a result which will not only reflect the greatest credit and honor upon the ladies who have organized the entertainment, but will be a timely and most efficient aid to the Hospital. Many tickets have been sold at 100\$ and 200\$ each, and we have heard of some selling at 1,000\$ and 1,200\$ each. With such generous support the results of the ball can not fail to be most gratifying.

The ladies' committee to which all the credit belongs for the inception and organization of this ball, is composed

Mrs. JOHN GORDON,
CONDessa DE FIGUEIREDO, MME. LUIZ FEIAS,
MRS. BASIL FERRELAND, MME. URBANO DE FARIA,
MME. CECILIA LAGE, MRS. W. BUTLER YEATS.

LOCAL NOTES

—Great preparations are in progress for the celebration of Carnival next month.

—We do not wish to alarm our readers, but we have Dr. Martins Junior here in Rio!

—At the beginning of the month the Treasury received 25,859\$560 from the Ilha Grande quarantine station—the proceeds of the obligatory disinfections of vessels sent there.

—A New York telegram of the 27th announces the death of Hon. James G. Blaine, at the age of 63 years. He had been seriously ill for some time and his death was not unexpected.

—The much prosecuted Sebastião Pinho has at last turned on his enemies and presented to the court of appeals a complaint against the judge of the civil and criminal tribunal, Dr. Miranda Ribeiro, for violating the order of *habeas corpus* conceded to him by the supreme federal tribunal. The court promptly dismissed the complaint.

—Complaints still continue to appear against the ferry service to Niteroy. Until managers are found who possess just a little common sense, there will be no end to such complaints.

—If there is any one in quarantine at Ilha Grande, he is to be evaded; for the Brazilian navy is down there practicing evolutions. It is a new thing for the Brazilian sailor to be put through his paces.

—The killings at the Santa Cruz abattoir average about 250 to 250 head of cattle a day—barely half enough for the needs of the city. And yet surprise is expressed that beef is dear in the butchers' shops.

—The commission sent up into the wilderness under Dr. Cruls, to discover a site for the future capital of Brazil, left Uberaba for this city on the 26th. We are burning with curiosity to see the report.

—The *Journal do Commercio* is informed of the marriage in Florence recently of Conde de Ville-neuve, formerly proprietor of that paper. The lady is the widow of Sr. Antonini, formerly Uruguayan minister at Rome.

—The minister of interior has given 6,000\$ to Dr. Freire in aid of the so-called "bacteriological institute" which that gentleman is directing. The statistics recently published by that gentleman ought to be convincing proof that the money is being thrown away.

—The embargo on the American steamer *Vigilancia* was raised by the *juiz federal* in São Paulo on the 26th inst. The steamer left Santos for Rio on the following day, and then leaves this port for New York to-morrow. The embargo in Santos was in force 19 days.

—The minister of interior has declined to approve the appointment of the widely known naturalist Fritz Muller as a "travelling naturalist" for the national museum, because he had not been selected by means of a competitive examination. No comment is necessary.

—And now it is the Companhia Territorial e Constitucional! The *sub-procurador geral* of this district has asked for a police investigation, alleging grave irregularities in which many people of high social position are concerned. We may not be able to afford a Panama scandal, but we are doing a fair business of that character in a small way.

—Now that Prefect Barata Ribeiro is doing good service in demolishing old rookeries, and in suppressing nuisances, we beg to call his attention to that unsightly structure in a public garden on the Caes da Gloria. It was intended for a "switch-back railway," but it is a mass of old boxes, refuse and unfinished barracks. Why not have it removed?

—The *Journal do Commercio* hears that the Companhia Estrada de Ferro Pecanha ao Araxá has petitioned for the bankruptcy of Sebastião Pinho, who is said to have 1,000,000\$ deposited in account current with a bank of this city with which he is connected, which deposit is the product of the first installment paid in on the subscribed capital of that company. Another paper says that the petition was accepted.

—The residents of Rua de Benfica are complaining of the raids of disorderly soldiers of the 25th cavalry. On the 29th a Portuguese was so badly beaten by a party of these ruffians that it was necessary to send him to the hospital. Two other men were robbed in the open street by them, and on being captured by a party of citizens and taken before a police inspector several articles which had been stolen were found upon them.

—The celebrated teem called the "*Cabeça de Porca*," which has for years successfully resisted all efforts by the sanitary authorities to have it cleaned or torn down, was finally destroyed on the evening of the 26th by a force of over 300 laborers from the public works department, under the protection of a large force of police and firemen. This *corpo* has long been a focus of infection for the whole neighborhood, and its destruction in this manner will be heartily praised.

—Three mounted policemen, led by a *caio*, rode into an eating-house on Rua da Assembléa, on the 26th, with drawn swords and revolvers. They cut several customers with their swords and did considerable damage before withdrawing. Complaint was made, of course, and a pretense of investigation will follow—but will that end these scandals? Will the authorities punish these scoundrels, or will they wait until the rabble can stand it no longer and take to shooting at uniforms from the house-tops?

—An unusual number of cases have been reported lately of brutal acts of violence against little girls, but somehow we never hear of any punishment for the crime. It is a burning disgrace that these crimes are permitted with so much impunity. They are even worse than murder and should be dealt with accordingly. If the authorities are not humane enough and civilized enough to protect innocent children against the brutal lusts of these ruffians, then a little lynching in this country will be a welcome evidence of an awakening civilization.

—A horrible crime was committed in Rua Senhor dos Passos on the evening of the 27th, a man named François, said to be a speculator in the shameless traffic in unfortunate women, assassinating his mistress, Anna Burkhofer, and then committing suicide. A Spaniard named Pedro Tigo was arrested in trying to escape from the house, and it is not certain whether he was concerned in the crime or not. The woman had been shot eight times, some of them causing only light wounds, while the suicide showed one fatal wound in the head. It was evidently a case of furious jealousy.

—On the 26th ult. only 38 burials were reported. —The Cidade do Rio is to be published hereafter in the morning, under the editorial direction of Sr. Olavo Bilac.

—If capim fields are injurious to the public health, would it not be advisable for the prefect to have some of the streets hoed a little?

—It is said that a serious disagreement exists between two prominent professors in the military school, and that much harm is resulting therefrom.

—Have the police authorities given up the idea of prosecuting the brutal assassin of Maria de Macedo—the black woman killed and cut into pieces some months ago?

—When we become bold enough to risk our little pile of money at the zoological garden, we shall bet on the baron himself. Bloating capitalists are respectfully requested not to make use of this tip.

—It appears to be now decided that Boqueirão island offers the best site for the new marine arsenal. The minister of marine, accompanied by various naval officers, visited the site on the 28th, and expressed themselves fully satisfied with it.

—From present appearances the promoters of Chinese immigration will have to adopt homeopathic principles. They can thus send over to the Celestial Empire and get one Chinaman, subjecting him to successive dynamizations until he supplies the whole country.

—The municipal intendencia, having nothing to do, has voted an ordinance closing barber-shops on Sundays. The ordinance now awaits the signature of the prefect. Of course the drinking-saloons, billiard-salons, cafes, cigar-shops, etc., will be permitted to remain open!

—We observe that Barão de Drummond is one of the chief promoters of Chinese immigration. The Barão can afford it, for, no matter what kind of Chinese are brought, he is sure to gain by it. Such as are unsuitable for conductors and drivers on his street railway, he can put into his zoological garden and induce people to bet on them.

—According to telegrams received on the 27th, the Almirante Barroso had encountered a severe storm after leaving Toulon and was obliged to return to that port for repairs. The minister of marine has therefore resolved to have the vessel refitted here for the voyage to China and will send the minister and officers for that expedition to Toulon in the Trojano.

—Councillor Luiz Martins de Amaral declined to accept the place, for which he had been elected, of director of the new Banco da Republica do Brazil. Accordingly on the 27th inst. a large number of former employes of the defunct Banco do Brazil went to his house in special street-cars for the purpose of applying a little gentle violence to him. He obtained permission to consult his pillow for several nights.

—According to a Paris telegram published in the Journal this morning, a report is current there that another controversy has arisen over the treatment of Italians in Rio Grande do Sul, where, it is stated, the greatest atrocities have been committed. The newspapers in Rome have given minute accounts of these various acts of barbarity, and the Italian government has instructed its minister in this city to demand satisfaction. The difficulty is a surprise to the most of us, as we have never been informed of the acts in question.

—The Cleveland Leader publishes an extract from a letter from David R. Paige, written from Rio de Janeiro, in which he tells his friends that he has bought a gold mine near Santos and that he expects to make \$1,000,000 out of the investment. As Mr. Paige is a forger and fugitive from justice, his victims are naturally anxious to know if the story is true, as he promises to return and pay up when his million is made. In all probability Mr. Paige is wearing a borrowed name, consequently we do not know anything about his operations, but we can safely assert that the gold mine near Santos is purely imaginary.

—The new cruiser Tiraentes, Capt. Emilio de Carvalho Gomes, entered port on the night of the 24th. The vessel was built at the works of Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., Newcastle, and is one of the three new men-of-war ordered by the provisional government. She is 165 feet long, 30 broad, 14.6 depth, and is rated at 750 tons displacement. She is built of steel, her horse-power is 1,300, and her speed will reach 14 1/4 miles per hour. Her armament consists of 4 rapid firing Armstrong guns of 12 centimetres, 3 Nordenfeldt guns of 27 millimetres, and 4 Nordenfeldt machine guns. She also possesses two torpedo tubes of the Canet system.

—We take pleasure in correcting a false impression recently created through a paragraph published in the Journal do Commercio referring to business transacted by Mr. J. H. Parfitt, representing the "Sociedade de Bellas Artes de Londres." Mr. Parfitt is at present in this city with an exhibition of work executed by his firm and we have seen a number of certificates given by leading men in different parts of the country testifying to the excellence of their productions and faithfulness in complying with their contracts. We are assured that the delay in delivering some of the pictures which gave rise to the paragraph in question, was simply the result of the difficulties incident to carrying on an import business in this part of the world.

MORTALITY OF 1891.

Table showing mortality statistics for 1891, including months and population figures.

The report gave an estimated population of 543,000 for the city, which gives an average of 14.7 persons for the 35,415 houses occupied. Based on this estimated population the report gives the average rate of mortality as 43.88 per 1,000, which is a very high rate.

In the analysis of the report, Dr. Portugal says that the deaths of children under five years numbered 7,303, or nearly one-third of the total. Of adults between 20 and 40 years—the fatal period for fevers—the total was 7,662, again nearly one-third.

Of the causes of death, 4,456 were from yellow fever, 3,944 from small-pox, 2,378 from pulmonary consumption, 2,235 from malarial diseases, 1,247 from bronchial diseases, 1,195 from organic diseases of the heart, 1,120 from enteric diseases, 312 from pneumonia, 156 from beri-beri, 110 from typhoid fever, etc., etc.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The well-known house of Norton, Megaw & Co., of this city, has been transformed into a limited liability company, with a capital of £100,000.

—It is announced that the Hamburg-South American Co. has ordered three new steamers for a direct service with Rio Grande do Sul. These steamers will have a draft of 12 feet and will carry 1,280 tons of cargo.

—An association has been organized here under the title "Sociedade Maternalidade Agricola" for the introduction of Chinese laborers. It promises to send them home at the end of five years, but we are willing to guarantee that the promise will never be kept.

—According to the Pharos, of Juiz de Fora, the president of the meeting of planters held there to discuss Chinese labor, announced that he had received a letter from the United States minister recommending Mr. John Lawson, who had undertaken to introduce Chinese laborers for the impoverished agriculture of the country.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—If prices continue to rise at the present rate, it will be necessary to depress exchange in order to maintain the necessary equilibrium.

—The government has opened an extraordinary credit of 122,493\$750 for the Fernando de Noronha penal station for the current six months.

—A telegram of the 27th from London says that on the previous day holders of Argentine bonds held a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the failure to pay interest.

—The municipality of Taquary, Rio Grande do Sul, has authorized the issue of notes to an aggregate of 1,000\$, because of the lack of small change. The 100\$, 200\$ and 500\$ notes of the Banco Emissor do not seem to meet the popular needs.

—On the 26th the Banco da Republica refused to receive from another bank 1,700\$ in notes of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco. This was before the minister of finance had published his instructions that the notes are legal tender and should be received.

—Yesterday the following persons were mentioned in connection with the presidency of the Banco da Republica do Brazil:—Councillor Mayrink; Conde de Figueiredo; Visconde de Guahy; Councillor Dantas; Dr. Rodrigues Alves; Barão do Rosario; Dr. Ulysses Vianna.

—The Journal of the 26th calls attention to the circumstance that, as a rule, when money is scarce the banks increase their interest rates on deposits for the purpose of attracting money. Here, however, the banks try to meet such an emergency by lowering their rates. Rio surely is a peculiar little town!

—The recent election of directors of the new Banco da Republica resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen—Thomaz José Coelho de Almeida, Luiz Alves da Silva Porto, Manoel Gonçalves Duarte, Luiz Martins do Amaral, Frederico Duval and Camillo de Andrade.

—The Journal do Commercio of the 28th says that some people think that the president of the new Banco da Republica do Brazil will receive a salary of 60,000\$ and the vice-president an other directors 30,000\$ each without any commission.

—The minister of finance announces that the 100\$ notes of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco are perfectly legal and will be received at all public offices, and should therefore be received by private individuals until the new Banco da Republica can redeem them.

—The Journal do Commercio of this morning says that the appointment of president, vice-president and a director of the new Banco da Republica will probably be made by the government to-day.

—Notwithstanding the assurances of the minister of finance in regard to the 100\$ notes of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco, the disinclination to receive them is very general because of the counterfeits. Even the Central railway, a government concern, is refusing to receive them.

—The director-general of the postoffice says that those Banco de Credito Popular notes in São Paulo can be registered the same as cheques "to bearer," thus avoiding a trip down here in order to get rid of them.

—Considerable surprise was occasioned on the 25th by the arrest of Antonio Barroso Fernandes and José Pereira Guimarães Junior, directors of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco, on a charge of being concerned in the counterfeiting of 100\$ notes of that bank.

—We see by the Pizis that the army officers residing in this city—who are legion—are encountering great difficulties because of the increased costs of living.

COMMERCIAL

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies and commodities, including the Brazilian milreis.

Table showing bank rates of exchange and other financial data, including bank rate of exchange on London.

EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations and currencies, including London, Paris, and Hamburg.

January 26.—The banks opened at 13 1/4 on London, and the market appeared firm, with bank sterling reported at 13 1/4 on bankers and on head offices at the latter rate.

January 27.—The market was quiet and rather easier. The banks posted 13 1/4 on London, and business was done at 13 1/4 on bankers and on head offices, but repassed paper found money at 13 1/2 and commercial sterling at 13 1/2.

January 28.—The banks opened at 13 1/4, but the market was flat, and about mid-day the London and Brazilian Bank took down its table; the other banks were officially at 13 1/4.

January 29.—The British Bank and the Banco da Republica posted 13 1/4 on London, at which counter business was done in the morning, and the other banks opened at 13 1/4, at which they found no money.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares, including various types of bonds and government securities.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations and currencies, including London, Paris, and Hamburg.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th January, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been very little doing for the past week and the sales reported will not exceed 50,000 bags. The available stock is much reduced, and the assortment in this offers little variety, but advices from consuming markets have been firm, and higher prices almost daily reported, while our supply continues very small and exchange shows signs of weakness; so that it is not surprising that dealers and factors here have been firm. The resumption of shipments has reduced the stock here by some 35,000 bags for the week. There have been no changes made in brokers' quotations, but the business required was probably upon a basis of prices at least 500 rs above our highest quotations, and the market closed firm on Saturday; as exchange opened that morning the coffee dealers will be firmer than before. Unfortunately the increase of receipts at interior stations on the railways, referred to in our last report, lasted but a short time, and no improvement was shown during the past week. A coastwise steamer arrived yesterday, but that coffee it brought has not yet transpired.

The weekly report from Santos gives receipts of 68,000 bags, including the day missing in the former report, sales of 49,000 bags, stock 245,000 bags, and the market firm at 12800 for Good Average; an advance of 600 rs. on last week's quotations.

The shipments since our last report have been: 67,715 bags for the United States; 14,138 " Europe; 9,770 " Cape of Good Hope; 5,083 " River Plate and West Coast; 5,083 " Coastwise; 83,659 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessel names, destinations, and dates. Includes 'United States' and 'Europe' sections.

Elsewhere: Jan. 28 Cape Town Nor bg Leona... 2,700. Receipts for the past week were 51,364 bags, against 52,731 bags for the preceding week and 64,649 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 149,022 bags, in all hands.

Brokers' quotations this morning were as follows: Type per arroba. No. 6 18500 - 18500 No. 8 17500 - 17500 No. 7 17500 - 17500 No. 8 16500 - 16800

There was no change made in the prices on Saturday, it remaining at 12800 per kilogramme, the official quotations were:

Table with columns for coffee types and prices per kilo.

Vessels loading and to load. New York Amer str Virginia... Rio de Janeiro str Oliver...

New Orleans Br str Phidias... Havre Fr str Ville de Montedoro... London and Antwerp Br str Trent...

Marseilles Fr str Aquitaine... Mediterranean Ital str Regina Margherita...

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee from Jan 23 to Jan 29, 1893. Columns include date, receipts, and shipments.

Imports.

A fair movement is reported for the past week. The flour market has shown activity and the stocks in first hands together with the receipts per kilo, have all been disposed of. The market is higher—scarcely so for city mills flour—and it is reported to have closed with an upward tendency. The only receipts of pine are a cargo of Pitch, which was sold on terms that do not transpire; this quality is higher and very firm, and the others are unchanged and nominal. Kerosene is lower again and weak. The quantity of that for this market is estimated at about 150,000 cases, of which a considerable part comes by steamer, and a sharp decline in prices seems almost certain. Lard is about unchanged and there have been no receipts. Rice is higher and firm, and codfish is unchanged and steady; a cargo of Canadian fish has arrived during the week. Bran and Indian corn are both higher, but hay and turpentine are unchanged, and rosin is lower. Exchange has tended downwards during the week, although the difference in rates is only about 3/4d at the close of business on Saturday a somewhat better tone was apparent.

Flour.—Receipts have been 9,000 brls per Kate from New York. There is no stock in first hands to-day and prices have sharply advanced. The market is reported very firm, and tending upwards. Brokers quote as follows, viz:

Table listing flour types and prices. Includes 'Trieste', 'Richmond 1st', 'Aval', 'Baltimore 1st', etc.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 400,272 feet per Allanville from Fernandina which are sold on private terms at the market quote at 24000—24500 per dozen and reported the market very firm.

White Pine.—Receipts nil, and the market is flat, but nominally unchanged, at 190 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 200 cases per Kate. The spot quotations to-day are 25000—25500 per case, but the market is flat, and with the very considerable quantity afloat, a decline in prices is almost certain.

Lard.—Receipts nil and the market is unchanged at 680—720 rs. per lb. for George's lard in lots, with other marks quoted at 650—680 rs.

Rice.—Receipts are 1,000 bags via Europe. Quotations have been advanced to 15500—16500 per bag, and the market is reported firm.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 2,633 tubs per Coleridge from Gaspé, 1,645 cases Norwegian and 100 cases Portuguese per Valparaiso. Stocks may still be estimated at about 15,000 packages, and quotations are about unchanged, viz: Canadian tubs 22000—24000, barrels 23000—24000, and Norwegian cases 42500—44000.

Bran.—There have been no receipts of River Plate, which is quoted nominally at 4500—4800 per bag. City mills bran has advanced sharply and is quoted to-day at 4500—5000 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,735 bags per Palas, 562 bags per Phidias and 600 bags per Trent, all from Buenos Aires. Brokers quote River Plate corn at 8500—9500, according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts nil. We may continue to quote River Plate alfalfa at 85—95 rs. per kilogramme, or a slight advance.

Turpentine.—The Kate brought 500 cases from New York. Brokers quote to-day at 800—850 rs. per kilogramme, or a slight advance.

Rosin.—The only receipts are 75 brls. per Kate from New York. Quotations are lower, viz: 12000—20000, according to market.

Coal.—The only arrival is the Penomah, with 1,284 tons, from Newport to a dealer.

Cement.—Receipts have been 30 brls. per Valparaiso from Hamburg and 100 brls. per Béarn from Marseilles. 10 changes are made in quotations of 14000—15000 per brl. British, 12500—13000 for Germa and 14000—15000 for French.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 23. GABRIEL—Br lug Coleridge, 188 tons; Shipland; 50 ds; codfish to order.

JAN. 25. MARGUERITE—Fr lug Marguerite Alice, 215 tons; Raquisson; 45 ds; sundries to Karl Valois & Co.

JAN. 25. COROIA YKEMELIA (Abroho)—Br ship Mercury; 675 tons; Christians; 4 ds; coral; rock to Madepora Lime company.

JAN. 25. FERNANDINA—Amer lug Allanville; 666 tons; Keys; 34 ds; sundries to Gerál de Commercio e Industria company.

JAN. 25. MACAO—Ger bk Leopoldshall; 1365 tons; Vouret; 29 ds; salt to Mossoró-Assu company.

JAN. 27. MARSILLAS—Ital bk Boghiana; 735 tons; Prefumo; 89 ds; sundries to Gerál de Commercio e Industria company.

JAN. 28. NEWPORT—Br bk Penomah; 265 tons; Mulcahy; 32 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

SANTA CRUZ, Bahia—Nor bg Spolara; 255 tons; Tallocken; 5 ds; sundries to Souza Alves & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 23. SANTOS—Fr bk Gertrude; 427 tons; Fernandini; ballast.

JAN. 24. NEW YORK—Br ship Cathonia; 1711 tons; Ditchley; ballast.

BARRADOS—Nor bk Monica; 636 tons; Augustensen; do. —Br lug Mathilda; 598 tons; Rice; do.

JAN. 27. NEW YORK—Br ship Alburgh; 1758 tons; Jones; ballast. BARRETT—Br bg Mignoulle; 138 tons; Gonhior; do. —Amer lug Frances; 644 tons; Thompson; do.

JAN. 25. VALPARAISO—Ger bk Poncho; 819 tons; Wienfeldt; ballast. GUAM—Br bk North; 1305 tons; Fish; ballast. PORT ADLAIDE—Br ship William Mitchell; 1835 tons; Cutting; do.

MOSSORÓ—Ger bg Actis; 270 tons; Drost; do. —Ger bg Aroll; 310 tons; Pocker; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

CAPE TOWN—Nor bg Leona; coffee. CARIBBY—Br ship Canada; ballast. NEWCASTLE—Br ship Moravia; do. —Br ship Earl of Hopetoun; do.

PORT NOLLOTH—Br bk Mendez; 45. SHERBORN ISLAND—Ger lug Caldas; do. HOON ISLAND—Port bk Julius; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels, destinations, and dates. Includes 'Abana', 'Accrington', 'America', 'Axel', 'Australia', etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes 'Jan. 23', 'Brésil Fr', 'River Plate', etc.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 30th, 1893.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER. Includes 'American', 'Argentine', 'British', 'Danish', 'German', 'Italian', 'Norwegian', 'Portuguese', 'Russian', 'Spanish', 'Swedish'.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 28th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debentures from RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Carica, Lloyd Brasileiro, etc.

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1893

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Lists departures for Jan, Feb, and Mar.

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

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.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO. New York:

Others, Leibnitz, Cuvier (calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers) Receives passengers.

New Orleans:

Phidias, Antwerp and London (via Bahia and Southampton) Maskelyne, London and Amsterdam Euclid, Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast Ports.

Plamstead, Intended sailings from Santos to New York:

J. W. Taylor, Euclid, Pascal, London and Amsterdam Euclid.

For further information apply in Santos to Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents. In Rio For cargo apply to the broker Wm. R. McNiven.

For passages, parcels, specific, etc., to the Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82, Rua 19 de Março.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth. Sorata, Aconcgua.

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

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

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro. Tongariri, Aorangiri.

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

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

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 Olmen throughout the World. RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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 ST. THOMAS.

offer the necessary delay. Passage Rates cabin average

Table with columns: Destination, Cabin, Average. Rows: To Liverpool, New York, & back.

For cargo to W. C. Peck, No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro. and for passages and general information apply to The offices of the Company Rua do Ouvidor 42.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Atawa, Coptic, Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers.

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

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between Bremen—United States, 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, Vigo, Lisbon.

For further information apply to HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents, Rua da Alfandega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & Co. Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113 Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, Montevideo, Calle Zaballa No. 30, Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 150.

Cable Address—SAMSON.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71. RIO 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.

Agent, João M. G. dos SANTOS. 47-52.

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

WATCHES AND CLOCKS CLEANED and REPAIRED

H. 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

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 Tres 61.—Montevideo.

ENVELOPES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES, manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES from superior calendared papers of various colors; American Commercial Envelopes, made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES, made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States. These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina 79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor. (Under new direction.)

ANDARAH GRANDE.

To let, in the house of a foreign family, without children, beautiful rooms, newly furnished. The house has a large garden, nice veranda, splendid show-orchids, is two minutes distant from the house line and is situated in one of the most healthy places in Rio.

Address: A. S. M., c/o THE RIO NEWS.

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 5 boxes and 20800 for 12 boxes, go speedily in a registered packet by post to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad, from wherever they may be ordered. Address Joaquim Bueno de Miranda, Rua S. Pedro No. 82, Rio de Janeiro.

NECTANDRA AMARA.

Marvellous discovery for the prompt and radical cure of all diseases of stomach and the bowels; also recognized as the most powerful remedy against sea-sickness, according to the certificates of many travellers, who have made use of it. For sale at all druggists and chemists's stores. Depot: No. 82, RUA S. PEDRO, 1st floor. Rio de Janeiro.

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.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars. This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887. For further particulars apply to their Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. 82, Primeiro de Março, 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 Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Platte & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ST. JACOBS OIL



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, FROST BITES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cento Bottle. Directions in all Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOEGELE CO. Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment. The payment for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required. Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the visiting physicians (Drs. Rocha Faria, Bandeira, or Stewart) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room. Orders of admittance must be presented at this office.

The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are: DR. ROCHA FARIA, No. 1, Rua 9 de Março DR. BANDEIRA, No. 29, Rua do Rosário DR. STEWART, No. 29, Rua do Rosário

JAPANESE COPYING PAPER, of a superior quality, just received at the Typographia Aldina, 79, Rua Sete de Setembro. TYP. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.