

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. VI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1879

NUMBER 23

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Safety railroad switches, frogs and crossings.
Street railway work of all kinds.

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Chilled iron car wheels for passenger, freight and street cars.
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Light Locomotives for narrow gauge and plantation railways, of any gauges up to 8 1/2 feet.
Will burn any fuel.

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Trimmings and fittings for railway and street cars.
Tools and machine supplies of all kinds.
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Railroad and street car springs of all descriptions.

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Manufacturers of the Westinghouse Automatic Railway Brake. Instantaneous stopping of railway trains from any car, or from the engine.

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Constructors of water works, pumping, draining and irrigating machinery.

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THE LATE BRAZILIAN CRISIS.

According to the charter of the Polytechnic school in Rio the government has the appointment of its director, but in case of the director's absence the law provides that the oldest professor shall act as such. The permanent director being in Europe, Dr. Galvão was ex-officio presiding over the faculty when the minister of public education ordered him to enforce at once some of the reforms promulgated last April, which refer not only to the Polytechnic school, but also to all "superior education" in Brazil. Among these reforms were some with which Dr. Galvão and other professors were far from sympathizing—as, for instance, the abolition of the oath of fidelity to the Roman Catholic religion, which has heretofore been exacted from those about to obtain diplomas. The acting director therefore summoned the faculty together to discuss the enforcement of the reforms. The faculty by a large majority decided to obey the order of the government, but the minister relieved Dr. Galvão from duty as director and appointed to the place a professor from another institution. The faculty thereupon refused to acknowledge the appointment, on the ground that it was illegal, and that by the constitution of the empire it was a crime to obey illegal orders. The students, such as they sympathized with the liberal reforms of the minister, joined their professors, and in a body went to the Senate chamber and cheered the two senators who attacked the minister two days after the dismissal of Dr. Galvão. The senators—two very ordinary politicians—addressed the students from the portico of the Senate, and the whole city of Rio was thrown into much agitation by these events. Now, the minister of public education had been for some time making himself very obnoxious to the cabinet, not only for his too radical reforms in matters regarding his own department, but also for his too defiant position towards the Senate, the conservative majority of which the government, backed up by a liberal Chamber of Deputies, needs to handle delicately in order to carry on the great electoral reform now under discussion. Besides these reasons, Councilor Leoncio is but a second-rate party-man, and the new secretary of the treasury, the most influential of the liberal politicians, found great fault with him and was only too glad to throw him overboard. The premier asked him to resign and upon his refusal presented to the Emperor the decree of his dismissal, which was signed, according to constitutional usages in Brazil. Councilor Leoncio had very properly objected that his colleagues were aware of his intentions and acts regarding the Polytechnic school, and that they, as well as the Emperor, had approved of them. The premier, however, maintained that he and the other ministers assumed that the dismissal of Dr. Galvão was not illegal.

When these facts were announced in the Chamber of Deputies there had been a great change in public sentiment regarding the whole matter. It would seem that the first act of the government should have been the reappointment of Dr. Galvão, or else the dismissal of the director of the school, now in Europe, and the appointment of a new one. But the government did neither thing. It confined the school to an outsider, just as the ex-minister had done. The faculty again refused to acknowledge the appointment, and the agitation by the students continued to be very intense, the government being obliged to suspend the whole school for three days. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the session of the Chamber in which the ministry was reconstituted, gave explanations of the case, was one of the most violent in the history of parliamentary government in Brazil. The people in the galleries hissed the ministers, and the confusion was such that the speaker was compelled to interrupt the session. The excitement was intensified when it was discovered that the ministers did not return to the Chamber upon its reassembling. It is worthy of remark that the disorder

was caused altogether by the people in the galleries, and principally by the students and their friends. The Brazilian House of Deputies, having only one hundred and twenty deputies, is not very difficult of management by the presiding officer, inasmuch as it is composed in a great majority of members favorable to the government, in whose hands, after all, is the police of the House itself. But the people who habitually frequent the galleries, are also very inflammable. They are the "practical workers" out of office, men only too anxious to obtain from some of the hot-headed deputies of the opposition the signal to cause a tumult. The material that furnishes these parliamentary listeners is very abundant in Rio, and the government is always very cautious in its selection of the means to suppress any act of hostility from them; for the fact is that, whatever may have been said of the meekness of the Brazilians, they are nearly as excitable as the average Spanish-American, and the Emperor, who has ever been proud that his country, because it is an empire, is not subject to the chronic revolutionary disease of its neighbors, is always fearful of riots, mobs, and whatever may be construed abroad as revolution. Moreover, the Emperor knows very well that it was an orderly mob of Rio that compelled his father, the founder of the monarchy, to abdicate in April, 1831. Dom Pedro, therefore, is rather deferential to the Rio mob.

It is unnecessary to show at length how precarious is the condition of affairs in a country controlled by the mob-rule of its capital—a country whose senators address a parcel of revolutionary students while the session is going on in the same building. The recent travels of Dom Pedro, and the respectable show of Brazil in the Philadelphia exhibition, have produced a wrong impression of the country not only here but in Europe. The truth about the condition of the empire is anything but agreeable. Its sole industry is taxed enormously, both by the system of labor and by the mismanagement of the finances. Coffee pays about thirteen per cent. of export duty; and the non-existence of a territorial tax, combined with the duty on the production and the institution of slavery, acts as a premium to encourage idleness. The currency of the country is depreciated about thirty per cent., and a deficit of twenty-two millions of dollars is announced for the current fiscal year. Public education is as yet very backward. For the ten millions of inhabitants there are hardly 5,000 schools. Parliamentary government is almost a mockery. The ministers designate beforehand who shall be elected as deputy, and the ministers are made by the Emperor and the politicians in Rio. Reform after reform is decreed, but the mass of the people never understand the changes, which of course are never put to a practical test. The statesmen are impracticable when patriotic; but they are seldom patriotic, being more engaged in procuring places for themselves, their brothers, uncles, and nephews, than with the public good. If to all that we add the very low condition, both moral and mental of the Catholic clergy, mostly made up of ignorant and debased Portuguese and Italian priests, we shall have given a true sketch of the present state of Brazil.

The Brazilian constitution, which dates from 1825, has not been amended since 1834, when the attempt was made to give to the provinces the little self-government they now enjoy. But the Emperor is just now deeply anxious to see the fundamental law so altered as to limit the right of suffrage to those only who have a net annual income of two hundred dollars. Dom Pedro has probably experienced great difficulty in playing the rôle of a constitutional monarch in a country whose uneducated voters are so pliable in the hands of the ministers and politicians. He has very likely interfered in political contests much more than it would be safe to let his inexperienced daughter do after him. She is said not to

be very popular in her own country, and is married to a French prince, the Count d'Eu, who is certainly distasteful to the Brazilians. Now, nothing could show better the confusion of parties in the empire than the fact that the constitutional reform, whose object is to disfranchise thousands of Brazilians, is being carried on by a liberal ministry. The present government has refused even to allow an amendment making Protestants eligible as deputies to the legislature, and yet for nearly fifty years the liberals have been combating for the separation of church and state, and the complete political equality of all sects. They are sacrificing all their faith to an inordinate desire for power. They are doing nothing to lift their country from the torpid condition in which it unfortunately lies.
—The Nation, New York, July 24.

SOME STATISTICS ABOUT SLAVES.

The following tables show the number of slaves and free born children in the provinces of Pernambuco, Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro on the 31st of December 1878. From the figures here given some idea may be formed of the workings of the emancipation law of September 28, 1871. This law went into effect on the 30th of September, 1872, after which all children born of slaves were to be registered. The results of this law are as follows, after having been in operation six years and three months:

Statistical table of the slave population of Pernambuco, Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro on the 31st of December, 1878.

	Pernambuco	Esposito Santo	Rio de Janeiro
Registered up to Sept. 30, 1873	100,210	22,297	304,140
Reduced to slavery by law	1	3	88
Deaths	7,370	2,214	34,339
Moved into other municipalities	14,494	1,544	27,879
Entered from other municipalities	16,683	3,729	43,875
Manumitted by owners	2,220	131	5,920
Compulsory manumission	563	281	492
Free by emancipation fund	341	77	674
Free by provincial law	2	2	—
Free, not classified	—	561	—

Number of free children born of slave women in the provinces of Pernambuco, Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro, in virtue of the law of Sept. 28, 1871, as shown by returns made December 31, 1878.

	Pernambuco	Esposito Santo	Rio de Janeiro
Registered up to Dec. 31, 1878	20,870	5,583	70,090
Deaths	5,047	1,339	21,508
Moved to other municipalities	1,026	97	1,712
Entered from other municipalities	980	162	1,755
Freeborn, without prejudice	41	16	207

It will be seen from these figures that the number of slaves registered in these three provinces under the law of 1871 was 426,647, and that the number of slaves held at the end of December 1878, was 392,544, showing a diminution of 34,103 in the six years since the law went into effect. So far the results of the emancipation law present a highly favorable appearance. Upon further examination of the statistics we find that during this time 43,919 slaves have died, a number greater than the actual decrease in the slave population as shown above. The number of manumissions through all causes was 10,735 which added to the number of deaths makes an actual decrease of 54,654. The difference between this actual and apparent decrease shows the increase in the number of slaves through purchase, sentence of law, and otherwise.

The number of free children, *ingenus*, registered during the six years in question was 97,443, of which 27,864, or more than twenty-eight per cent, died during that interval. There remains then about seventy thousand *ingenus* in these three provinces, nominally subject to all the degrading influences of slavery.

Under the law the master is entitled to a certain term of service on a certain sum of money for the care of the *ingenus* in infancy. In this case the master renounces both the service and the money.

The number of emigrants arriving at the port of New York during the six months ended June 30 was 55,284; same period last year, 37,928; increase, 17,356.

THE RIO NEWS

COMMERCIAL

The American packet City of Rio de Janeiro sailed for this port from New York on the 15th inst.

The General Assembly, No. 2,909, granting a supplementary credit of \$54,150,313 to the war department, received the Emperor's signature and became law on the 30th.

The Peruvian envoy, D. José A. de Lavalle, presented his credentials to the Emperor on the 6th inst., at which time the customary compliments between the two countries were exchanged.

According to decree No. 7,258, of May 24, 1879, permission is conceded to D. Maria Paula de Azeredo Coutinho da Mota to explore for gold and other minerals in the municipality of Niterói.

The Assembly bill, No. 2,910, granting an extraordinary credit of 400,000 for the location of lighthouses along the coast of the empire, received the Emperor's signature and became law on the 30th.

On the 19th instant Dr. Tito de Mattos retired from the position of chief of police in this city, after an occupation of that office for about a year and a half. His successor is Disembargador Eduardo Fidalhy de Mattos.

The Brazilian brigantine Grangnell, of Rio Grande do Sul, bound for Rio de Janeiro, was wrecked on the Farol reef, off Caravelas, on the 20th ult. No lives were lost. The vessel was loaded with jerked beef and tallow.

Decree 7,461, of September 6, 1879, concedes a privilege to Frederick Allen Gower for the introduction of a new telephone of his own invention, called the "chronometer telephone," into this empire. The concession is for ten years.

The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro opened its sessions on the 8th inst. The relations of the president was received and after which the assembly adjourned to the 9th, because of an attendance insufficient for organization.

Gratifying death is making changes in the Senate which it would be impossible to realize through legislative methods. On the 8th instant, Senhor Frederico de Almeida e Albuquerque, of Parahyba, died in this city, after having occupied a seat in the Senate for twenty-two years.

The receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco during the month of August, as compared with the same month of previous years, are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Sugar, Cotton. Rows for 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876.

Another interruption of the cable took place on the 9th, on the line between this city and Bahia. The break occurred at some point in the near neighborhood of Cape Rio. It is thought that it will take only a few days to make the necessary repairs.

Our neighbor, the Gazeta de Notícias, seems to have acquired a little white elephant in its new printing press. Its edition of the 9th did not get out until noon, and its columns very frequently show bad stereotyping and bad press work.

It is announced that the Instituto Fluminense de Agricultura will send to Pernambuco, on the packet of the 20th inst., one hundred boxes of choice varieties of sugar cane, to be distributed in that province. Besides this, a well-known favelador of this province has offered to furnish a large quantity of the Singapore cane for distribution.

One of the employees at the Portuguese exposition, a carpenter, was a slave. The members of the commission and exhibitors voluntarily undertook to give the man his liberty, and raised among themselves the sum of 1,400\$, for that purpose. The man is now free, thanks to this generous and humane act of our Portuguese visitors.

In response to the request of the minister of agriculture, asking that space in the Typographic National and exemption of duties on exhibits be granted to a Canadian exposition from July to October, 1883, the minister of finance replies that the request for exemption of duties will be granted, but that the space in the Typographic National can not be given because of the establishment there of public offices immediately on the closing of the present exposition.

Receipts continue decreasing, the daily average since the 1st inst. being now 10,000 bags.

Our stock is estimated to lay at 52,000 bags.

White Pine.—The 14,000 feet per Water WPA from Bal timore, referred to in our last, were sold at \$5 165 per foot. Since these have arrived 2000 feet per Drivers from New York, which were under Market will supply.

White Pine.—The 20,000 feet of 4 1/2 feet per Paulina R. from Pernambuco, reported sold at 3500 per dozer. Market steady but quiet.

The demand has not improved where the arrivals continue, and the market in consequence remains flat and prices low.

EXCHANGE

Sept. 4.—The Bank of Bahia continues to draw at 1/4 d. Mercantile rates at 1/4. Rates on Paris 44 1/2 per mark banking, and 44 mercantile. On Hamburg 246 1/2 per mark banking, and 241 mercantile. Sovereigns sold at 183/6.

Sept. 5.—Market reopened at 1/4 d. banking paper, and 1/4 d. mercantile. Rates on Paris 44 1/2 per franc mercantile. Discount rates 9-10 1/2. Sovereigns held at 183/6.

Sept. 6.—Transactions on London limited at 1/4 d. for banking paper, and 1/4 d. for mercantile. Rates on Paris 44 1/2 per franc mercantile. Discount rates 9-10 1/2. Sovereigns held at 183/6.

Sept. 7.—Market unchanged with very few transactions. Six per cent. annuities sold at 103/8 and 103/8.

Sept. 8.—Market held with rates on London at 1/4 d. for banking and mercantile. Banking rates on Paris 44 1/2 per franc mercantile. Sovereigns held at 183/6.

Sept. 9.—Very few transactions at the same rates as yesterday. Sovereigns held at 183/6 and 183/6 offered.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM SEPT. 30 TO SEPTEMBER 30 INCLUSIVE.

Table with 3 columns: SHARES, PRICE, PERCENTAGE.

Proportion of reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice, as reported by Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official monthly balance-sheet August 30th, 1879.

Table with 3 columns: BANKS, Deposits, Proportion.

N. B.—Where a bank declares part of its cash to be in the Banco do Brasil, such amount is debited from the balance of the latter and included in that of the former.

THE NAVALY.

Rio de Janeiro, September 13th, 1879. Coffee.—Better prices from consuming countries, combined with falling off in the receipts here kept up the excitement in our market which continues uninterrupted. Medium grades are especially in demand and prices for them are again 400 reis per kilo higher, the rise on the best grades amounting to 200 reis.

The total sales for the business days since our report on the 1st instant, amounts to the large total of 133,520 bags, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Quantity.

We quote, ad val. per kilo: Washed... Superior... Good first... Regular first... Coffee second... Ordinary second.

Receipts continue decreasing, the daily average since the 1st inst. being now 10,000 bags.

Our stock is estimated to lay at 52,000 bags.

White Pine.—The 14,000 feet per Water WPA from Baltimore, referred to in our last, were sold at \$5 165 per foot.

Since these have arrived 2000 feet per Drivers from New York, which were under Market will supply.

White Pine.—The 20,000 feet of 4 1/2 feet per Paulina R. from Pernambuco, reported sold at 3500 per dozer.

The demand has not improved where the arrivals continue, and the market in consequence remains flat and prices low.

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Antiquity of the country from foreign ports: British 40, American 12, French 12, Brazilian 10, German 8, Portugal 8, Sweden 8, Italy 4, Belgium 3, Norway 3, Denmark 1, Dutch 1. The vessels arriving from domestic ports with a British except 20, of which 4 were British, 3 German, and one each American, French, and Portuguese. In addition there were six arrivals of vessels in distress.

The departures during August were 259, of which 170 were bound for foreign ports and 83 to domestic ports. Of the departures for foreign ports, 141 were American, 21 French, 13 German, 70,32 and 74 were sailing vessels with a tonnage of 45,407, and of the departures for domestic ports, 43 were steamers with a tonnage of 18,129, and 100 were sailing vessels with a tonnage of 12,000.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NEWCASTLE.—Br. ship Flamingo, 870 tons; Keanie, 670 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. LISBOA.—Port lug Kaska; 194 tons; Mathias; 33 tons; sent to J. M. Miranda Leao.

NEW YORK.—Br. ship Pacific, 215 tons; Remouf; 62 tons; and one to Silva, Monteiro & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 5. GAIRES.—Br. ship Corneille; 133 tons; Renetti; 61; do; for Rio de Janeiro. PRINCIPAL.—Br. ship Paulina R.; 733 tons; Rouff; 52; do; for Lima to Julius Sauer & Co.

SEPT. 6. LISBOA DO SA.—Port lug Rittari; 263 tons; Basilio; 30; do; sent to J. A. G. Santos. SEPT. 7. LISBOA.—Br. ship Eclair; 109 tons; Duun; 60; do; cement to Durand, Wright & Co.

SEPT. 8. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 9. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 10. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 11. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 12. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 13. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 14. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 15. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 16. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 17. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 18. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 19. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 20. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 21. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 22. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 23. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 24. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 25. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 26. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 27. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 28. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 29. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 30. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 31. LISBOA.—Br. ship Santa Fe; 60 tons; Besset; 240 tons; Fischer; 24 tons; and one to Wilson Sons & Co.

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COFFEE CULTURE.

Dr. Luiz Couty, Professor of Industrial Biology in the Polytechnic school of Rio...

I am convinced that the use of the pruning knife, combined with a better planting of the coffee trees...

The question for the planter is the making of manual labor easier, less irksome and expensive without diminishing production.

There are other phases, apparently accessory to these questions, which seem to demand serious study and perhaps radical changes in order to avoid such heavy losses of power and useful labor...

I insist upon these questions, because with them are linked the momentous problem which at present so nearly interests Brazil—the problem of manual labor.

FLAX CULTURE IN IRELAND. The average under flax in each of the four provinces, in the year 1878, was as follows: Ulster, 168,864 acres; Connaught, 1,172 acres; Munster, 965 acres; and Leinster, 807 acres; total, 1,11,868 acres.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Abundant rains are reported from Parahyba. The village of União, Piahy, is suffering from a virulent epidemic of small-pox.

The epidemic of measles on the upper Amazon is still raging with great intensity. The deaths of 43 persons on one fazenda alone is reported.

The provincial assembly of Santa Catharina has been called for the 2nd of January next. The elections for provincial deputies will take place on the second Sunday in October.

The bishop of Pará is still urging his determination to prohibit the Nazareth festa at Pará. As this question involves a conflict with the civil powers, it promises to occasion no slight degree of bitterness.

The Portuguese-speaking of a European botanist, Dr. João Peigary, now working up the history in the vicinity of Igape, province of São Paulo, says that he has discovered two new genera of cryptogams and twenty-three new species.

On the 18th ult., there were actually four vessels anchored in the port of Maranhão, one bark, one English steamer, and two coasting steamers.

Advices of the 17th ult. from Uberaba state that the weather there in the early part of August was exceptionally cold, the thermometer descending from 77° Fahr. on the 8th to 23° Fahr. on the 9th.

The bishop of Maranhão seems to be spurring for a fight. In addition to his troubles with the masses, he has recently put an interdiction on the cemetery because of the burial of a suicide within it against his decision to the contrary.

Some of the disaffected Italian families in Santa Catharina sailed for Europe from Itaperiçu on the 27th ult. The Italian steamer Cleonina from Montevideo, took them away. These colonists complain of a bad climate and bad treatment.

The work of laying rails on the extension of the Baturité railway, in Ceará, is progressing rapidly. On the 20th ult., sixteen kilometers had been laid, and the track had reached a point within a distance of six kilometers of the Agua Verde station.

The Gazette de Campinas says that some young men of the Italian colony residing in Campinas have organized a new dramatic society with the purpose of devoting the proceeds of its entertainments to the liberation of slaves.

The Carratão correspondent of the Correio, writing from Fortaleza on the 22nd ult., says that the sanitary condition of that city has greatly improved. The weather has been cool, light rains, chuvas de noite, have fallen and the epidemic diseases are gradually disappearing.

The Gazette de Porto Alegre says with reference to the fall of snow in the province of Rio Grande do Sul: Notices from Cima da Serra say that during the last days of the month now drawing to a close...

THE ELVERTON TRAGEDY.

The following extracts from the statement of John H. Dearborn, formerly first mate of the bark Elverton, concerning the murder of Captain Barclay, will be of interest to many of our readers.

I joined the bark Elverton in Pernambuco on the 24 of September 1st. We departed and proceeded to Africa for a cargo of coffee plants. We arrived back in Rio on the 15th of December and remained there, awaiting freight for New York, till the 20th of February, when we sailed from Rio for that port.

became his last. He never spoke after he fell. After taking him to the steamer I took charge of the vessel and headed around for Rio. When we reached Rio I gave orders in charge of the captain of a lineal iron vessel, who had boarded us, seeing that we came into port "tation down hand."

THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

The London correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio, in his letter of July 10th, says in regard to the money market of London:

"Our capitalists, the richest and most cautious, are to-day investing their money in United States 4% bonds at 104; the most speculative in Hungarian gold bonds at about 81. The interest on these [U. S. bonds] is naturally paid in Washington, but the bonds have coupons annexed and these coupons had ready sale here without any loss."

"It does not follow, however, that if gold bonds were emitted in Rio, their coupons would have a ready sale in London, because, at the same time that the means of making remittances from London to New York are very easily procured, there are not the same opportunities in London of making remittances to Brazil."

RAILROAD NOTES.

The London correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio states in a recent communication that Colonel Kussel has succeeded in raising £164,200 on 6 1/2 debentures of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway at a subscription price of 96 1/2, on condition that the company shall be enabled to draw the entire sum immediately.

The receipts of the Dom Pedro II railway during the month of July, were 1,002,758\$727; some month last year, 912,243\$560. The amounts for the different classes of service were 44,117 first-class and 141,188 1/2 second-class passengers; 214,207\$250; 794.84 tons of baggage and express matter, 27,894\$8230; 28,574.57 tons of freight, 735,799\$825; 3,563 animals, 7,971\$420; diverse, 16,844\$802.

The balance sheet of the Recife and S. Francisco railway for the month of July shows the following figures: receipts, 42,302\$120; expenses, 36,405\$330; balance to be applied toward interest guarantee on capital, 5,806\$880. The traffic on the road during the month comprised 13,343 passengers, 67.12 tons of baggage and express matter, 2,270.63 tons of freight, and 388 animals. The freights included 87 tons of sugar and 1 tons of cotton. The average receipt per kilometre were 339\$826 and the expenses 292\$528.

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160 RUA DO CATTETE. Wm. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

COMPANHIA CANTAREIRA E ESGOTOS OF THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO. The directors of the Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos will receive proposals for the construction of the waterworks and a complete drainage system of this city and for the furnishing of all the material necessary for said works...

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(LIMITED) HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES: RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital £1,000,000 Subscribed £1,000,000 Paid up £393,000 Reserve fund £57,813\$56 Net profits not divided £80,154\$841 £1,079,688\$47

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transacts every description of banking business.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Accepts Fire Insurances of all descriptions at moderate rates. MEE, ALLEN & CO. Commission Merchants. No. 66 Rua do General Camara Rio de Janeiro.

PHILADELPHIA - 1876 EXPOSITION MEDAL.

MARC FERREZ'S BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS. M. Ferrer was photographer to the Geological Survey of Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the views taken while in that service.

Brazilian scenery a speciality.

88 RUA DE S. JOSÉ. C. T. DWINAL, 34 RUA DA QUITANDA. Agent for the "DOMESTIC" and GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES.

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Capital Rs. 12,000,000\$000 Subscribed " 11,064,000\$000 Paid up " 3,939,000\$000 Reserve fund " 597,813\$56 Net profits not divided " 80,154\$841 " 1,079,688\$47

The Bank draws on The London & County Bank, The Bank of Portugal, payable in Lisbon and London, The Bank of Commerce, payable in Oporto and in London, The Comptoir d'Escompte, Paris.

Discounts Treasury, Bank and Commercial Bills; receives money at interest in account current, and on Bills at fixed terms, and transacts every other description of Banking business.

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New York, February 6, 1890. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of this Company under its consolidation with the National and Continental Bank Note Companies: A. G. GOODALL, President. C. L. VANZANDT, Vice-President and Gen. Mgr. JAS. MACDONOUGH, Cashier. G. H. SHEPARD, Vice-President. J. T. ROBERTSON, Vice-President. GEO. H. STAYNER, Treasurer. THEO. H. FRESLAND, JNO. E. CUMBER, Secretary. H. E. MYERS, Asst. Secretary.

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