

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 2

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister.
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BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m., Sundays, 8 a. m., a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.
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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.
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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.
DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:22, Entre Rios 9:22 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 11:22 p. m. *Dom Pedro* train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m., and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:20 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo de Cunha at 12:12. *Dom Pedro* train leaves Itaboraí at 5:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m.; Porto Novo at 1:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express. leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:23 and Maricopa Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. *Dom Pedro* train leaves Maricopa Procopio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Train. leaves Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m., 1:15 and 5:00 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m., and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belém arriving at 7:15. *Dom Pedro* train leaves Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m.; arriving in Rio at 5:15 a. m., and 12:15 p. m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:30.
Night service. Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m., every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. *Dom Pedro* train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m., every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 p. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. *Dom Pedro* train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m., where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55. Conditio (1 hour per trainway from Cantagallo) 1:03. Return train leaves Conditio 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a. m., arriving at Niterói 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves Niterói at 3:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at 5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat runs between Rio and Santos, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m., and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m., and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS, SPZAIERS and R. R.—Steamers leave Trápiche Maia at 4 p. m., week days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Ret. train, leaves Petrópolis at 7:30 a. m., week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train, *downward* 6:50 a. m., *downward* (from Petrópolis) 2:58 p. m., week days only.

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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12 Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua do Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 92 from 11 to 1 p. m., and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 13, Bonifogo

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15th, 1888.

THE attention of the Sociedade Central de Imigração has recently been invited by Comendador Malvino Reis to a project for the creation of a new credit institution to be known as the "Banco Agrícola do Brazil," in which he proposes to unite merchants and planters for the purpose of providing capital to meet the exigencies caused by the transformation of labor. We do not know what action the society will take in this matter, but as the friend and protector of the poor immigrant who has only his hands with which to gain a livelihood, there ought to be but one choice. The creation of credit institutions to protect existing proprietors and perpetuate antiquated conditions of industry and society is clearly an error and is highly inimical to the future welfare of the immigrant. If this be true, as we claim, then the society must clearly oppose every proposition of that character. We will lay down the proposition, which no one will dispute, that the greater the number of its people who can be made self-supporting and prosperous, the richer and stronger will the country be. A few rich proprietors do not represent the strength of a nation, like a great mass of thriving, well-to-do people of a middle class. What we need in Brazil, therefore, is a large class of small planters, tradesmen, mechanics, etc., who will be proprietors and taxpayers, and who will be deeply interested in the protection of life and property, the maintenance of schools, the creation of roads, bridges, etc., and the intelligent development of agriculture and skilled industries. Agricultural credit institutions, created for the relief of embarrassed planters, will never accomplish this result. The new lever for the uplifting of this country is labor, and not credit. As long as the improvident debtor can command credit he will never economise, but when he has only the choice between work and retrenchment on the one side, and bankruptcy on the other, then we may see what mettle there is in him. If he has the right kind of spirit he will need little of this artificial credit; if not, then he will go to the wall, as he should. The tendency of all these instrumentalities is to foster unworthy men and perpetuate unsound enterprises and practices. There will always be found private sources of credit for good men and good enterprises, so that, as a rule, no great loss can result from the absolute withdrawal of state and corporate aid in such channels. If there be any real need of national aid, let it be in the providing of markets for the products of labor,

rather than the loan of cash on probabilities, or eventualities. The unfortunate may appeal to our charity, but embarrassed wealth may well be left to its own resources. We trust that the immigration society will give this question its earliest consideration and then let us know how far it is in accord with this attractive idea of borrowing one's self rich.

THE reappearance of cholera in the Argentine Republic, as announced by the *Nacion* of Buenos Aires on the 12th, should lead the sanitary authorities of this city to at once put their affairs in order. We do not refer to purely quarantine regulations and the expenditure of more money at Ilha Grande, but to the proper cleaning and inspection of the dangerous districts of this city. At the present moment the city is exceptionally healthy for this time of the year, water is abundant though imperfectly distributed, and the principal streets are moderately clean. There are still some dangerous *cortijos* in the thickly-settled districts where cholera, or any other infectious disease, would quickly get a foothold, and there are localities where the streets and dwellings are in a dangerously filthy condition. These should at once be put in order. There is also a great defect in the proper drainage of the low-lying district of Cidade Nova which might prove serious in case of epidemic. The correction of this defect has been agreed upon by the authorities directly interested, but is embogged by others who appear to be more anxious to preserve all the "red-tape" formalities of the departments than to improve the sanitary condition of the city. The serious experiences of the past year with small-pox ought to be a lesson to the authorities that delays in such matters are fatally dangerous. Attention was early called to the existence of that disease in various parts of the city, but not one step was taken to check it until it was practically beyond control. And the result was a loss of considerably over three thousand lives. There may be no way to fix the responsibility for such negligence, but it is a public crime of the most aggravated character. We may now be in no great danger of a cholera invasion, but it is quite as necessary to put the city in a proper sanitary condition as though that dreaded disease had actually crossed our frontiers.

THE manifest increase of crime in this country, as shown by the daily reports of savage murders and assaults from the provinces, is a matter which ought to arrest serious attention. Crime is of course to be found everywhere, and in its most revolting phases. But it will be difficult, in our opinion, to find a country where assassination is more common than in Brazil, and where so little attention is given to it. Hardly a mail comes from the north, or from the south, which does not bring accounts of murders, unparalleled in savage ferocity and brutality. And yet, no one seems to feel the slightest interest in the matter, as long as the victims are strangers. Even the press reproduces the particulars of these crimes without a note of comment. We do not like to charge that this betrays a lack of interest in the general well-being of society and in the good name of the country, nor that it discloses an indifference for human life which is rarely found among civilized nations. And yet, what else can we say? The columns of the native press are witnesses to the truth of our assertion, and they fail to show either an aroused public sentiment for the suppression of these crimes, or a swift enforcement of the law against the criminals. The truth is, we are living in an age of mawkish sentimentality in regard to the punishment of criminals. And the more atrocious the

crime, the stronger this sentiment appears in favor of the criminal. Not only are there foolish women who stand ready to crown these monsters with flowers, but there are equally foolish men who, in the name of justice and humanity, put every obstacle in the way of meting out punishment. Justice should never be savage, but she should be impartial and unrelenting. We can not see the consistency of treating a murder with so much indifference, as though the blood and property of a murdered man were of no account to society and to the state, and then display so much sympathy for the murderer and anxiety that his rights shall not be infringed and that he shall not be unduly punished. Is the life of a criminal then of more account to society than that of a law-abiding citizen? Or is society run on the principle that a live dog is worth more than a dead lion? Under present conditions, life and property are clearly not protected in Brazil. And the frequency of crimes and the rapid increase of those classes from which so many criminals come, leads to the conclusion that men must either take the execution of justice into their own hands, or the laws and courts must be roused from the lethargy into which they have fallen. The jury has become a broad farce in the courts of justice, if not the open protector and defender of criminals. The bench, too, has become weak and venal, too dependent upon political changes to be impartial and efficient. And the whole machinery of justice is clearly so complicated and so slow in its operation as to be almost practically useless. It is time certainly that the whole system should be thoroughly overhauled and reformed.

(Continued from our last.)

THE PAST YEAR.

THE progress made in the emancipation of slavery in Brazil during 1887 forms one of the most interesting chapters in the year's history, and is certainly a very hopeful promise for the future. Upon the adoption of the Saraiva-Cotegipe law of 1885, it was announced by the government and its proslavery supporters that this would positively be the last step taken to accelerate the extinction of slavery. This law in reality effected very little toward that end, beyond the liberation of a few thousand sexagenarians, while in other respects it was manifestly less liberal than the law of 1871. During the ensuing year, while the registry of existing slaves was being effected and while the Cotegipe cabinet was able to maintain discipline in the ranks of its supporters, no further step toward emancipation was taken. The abolitionists had nearly all been kept out of the Chamber, public meetings had been in a measure suppressed, and an appearance of determined coercion was maintained. Early in 1887 it became apparent that the planters were neglecting to register their slaves, and also that irregularities were being practised which might occasion trouble. The registry closed at the end of March and, though no official report has yet been made, enough is known to make it certain that the number of slaves registered will not exceed 700,000, instead reaching 1,000,000 as estimated. Controversies have since arisen over the legality of registering slaves through a third party, and of describing them as of "unknown parentage," the first decisions of the then minister of agriculture (Antonio Prado) being against such entries. Since then, under his successor (Rodrigo Silva) these decisions have been reversed, and the government has persistently used its authority to protect the slave-holder. An active and aggressive abolition society in Campos has brought about several conflicts during the year. In Rio Grande do Sul a general

movement occurred in favor of liberation on conditions of time service, through which the number of slaves in that province was greatly reduced. It was in S. Paulo, however, that the most significant and important emancipatory movement has occurred. Up to the middle of the year very little progress had been made in that province, although a small band of abolitionists in the provincial capital had been doing some very effective work in the release of irregularly held slaves. The redemption of the city of Santos, however, opened an asylum for fugitives, and the successful escape and concealment of slaves soon aroused widespread consternation. In July the emancipation movement made rapid progress. In August the government took the stand that slaves registered as of "unknown parentage" were not *ipso facto* free, notwithstanding the decisions of the courts, and this led to popular demonstrations in many places, and to a prohibition of public meetings in this city. The efforts made by government supporters to secure an excuse for this measure, led to contradictory petitions from Campinas, S. Paulo, which gave the occasion for a declaration from Senator Antonio Prado in favor of a definite and speedier emancipation. The occasion and lack of organization prevented legislative action, but from that time the movement in S. Paulo has gone on rapidly increasing until at the end of the year the planters were freeing their slaves spontaneously by hundreds. This has been made easier by the large number of immigrants received during the year, some 34,000, which has tended to allay fears about a labor crisis on the plantations. It is now seen, also, that when S. Paulo becomes free, her territory will become a haven for fugitives from other provinces and her labor market will always be full. In Rio de Janeiro, however, the planters are trying to check the movement, and with the result that they will suffer all the more severely in the end.

The number of immigrants received in the country during the year has been largely in excess of any previous year's record, owing principally to the active propaganda made in Europe by the planters of S. Paulo. The books of the provincial *hospedaria* at the capital show that 34,310 had registered there during the year. The total number arriving in the empire will probably exceed 45,000. There have been no changes in their status in the country, other than those growing out of a better appreciation of the value of free labor, but it is confidently hoped that a public sentiment is now being developed which will in a brief period result in such changes as will improve their opportunities for gaining a livelihood and bettering their condition. The Prado land law project failed during the last session, but the question is not yet settled.

There has been a very noteworthy advance in public opinion during the year in regard to such changes in the political institutions of the country as will give a greater measure of local autonomy. The project for municipal government reform did not receive much attention in the last General Assembly, but the sentiment was frequently expressed in other discussions that this and another affecting the administration of the provinces must be seriously considered at no very distant day. In the province of São Paulo, a secession movement has attracted some attention during the year, and, though not numerically strong, it must be considered as one indication of the direction in which the current of public sentiment is setting. Great dissatisfaction has frequently been expressed in Rio Grande do Sul and Pará over the drain of revenue from those provinces to the imperial capital, and over the delays and blunders made in administering local affairs from so great a distance and through

officials representing the general government. If São Paulo now unites with these distant provinces in demanding local government and a fair division of the public revenues, the general government will have to yield. Aside from the 'separatista' movement in São Paulo, it is well known that a great majority of the younger men of that province are determined to secure this reform, and should the present emancipation sentiment lead to the abolition of slavery there during the current year—as is more than probable—another pretext will arise for a large measure of decentralization. São Paulo will be justly unwilling to bear any share in the burdens of a taxation destined to protect and support the reactionary, slave-holding provinces, and she will have the power and influence to enforce her will.

(To be continued.)

RETROSPECT FOR 1887.

Extracted from the *Jornal do Commercio*, Jan. 9th. We believe we are faithfully translating the general commercial feeling, at the close of 1887, in considering this as signifying greater confidence in the future of the country. The terrible problem, whose near, inevitable solution dispirited the most audacious spirits, is day by day losing its alarming gravity; the servile element is no longer considered a necessary factor of production, and statistics are incontestably proving the superiority of free labor. The abundant crops of cotton, sugar, rubber in the northern provinces reply with eloquence to the obstructionists, and to the excessively timid.

Industrial activity awakes with energy. Agriculture already recognizes the advantages of a varied production; the cultivation of cane is resuscitated, animated by general sympathy and breathing more freely, since it finds itself relieved of export duties on sugar recently abolished, and already dreams of its wealth in the past. The manufacturing industry is to a considerable extent represented by spinning and weaving mills, which prosper and multiply, stimulating the cultivation of our cotton, abundant in nearly all our provinces and of superior quality.

The expectations of an abundant crop of coffee are confirmed, which notwithstanding the quantity, will find remunerative prices in foreign markets, where consumption was excessively reduced in the past year.

Our especial attention (as to import duties) is called to kerosene. The exorbitant duties weighing on this article, used almost entirely by the poorer classes, had already been pointed out by us as absurd, for they exceeded 100 per cent. Notwithstanding all these considerations, the tariff of 1887 still further increased the import duties on this persecuted article, making each case pay 38045. As a case in New York costs 85 to 90 c., or more or less 1800, kerosene pays upon the new tariff at the rate of 160 per cent.

Rice shows a notable increase in the importation of 43,148 bags, which is in truth deplorable for an agricultural country.

The shipments of coffee in 1887 did not exceed 2,241,755 bags, of 60 kilos., against 3,580,965 bags in 1886; that is, they decreased by 1,339,210 bags, or about 37 per cent. Prices, taking as a basis Ordinary first, which averaged 48271 per 10 kilos. in 1886, rose to 75545 in 1887, that is 38274 on the former price, or over 76 1/2 per cent.

The news that the Treasury could keep out of the market for a long time also contributed to the advance in exchange. On April 29th, in fact, it was known that the Treasury had accepted the offer made through the Banco Internacional do Brazil by European bankers to open a credit up to £2,000,000 stg. for a year. This arrangement permitted the Treasury to withdraw from the exchange market for a considerable period and to avoid competition with trade and depressing rates. Taken from this point of view the operation was advantageous to commercial interests. We learn the Treasury did not use the credit for £2,000,000 to which we have referred, and also that the imperial government decided to take over the sum of £310,000, which was due the province of Rio de Janeiro by the sale of the Cantagalo railway to the Leopoldina company, the rate of exchange being fixed at 23 1/2.

In reference to the advances, about 10,000,000\$, made during the year to the Bank of Brazil by the Treasury, the *Jornal* says: "It will be said that it is not worth while to retire paper money that afterwards, in a short time, re-issue it. To say

this, however, it is necessary to confound paper money whose issue costs but the labor of printing the notes, with a circulation that has its own value, because it earns interest, which possesses the requisite of elasticity, because it accompanies the movements of business, and only remains in circulation so long as it is in demand and can be of service, thus not running the risk of depreciation."

FALMEIRAS.

Extract from a letter to the *South American Mail* from Dr. Mansfield, R. N., ex-Chief Medical Officer on the South American Station.

Sir,—I think it just to offer a few observations for the information of those requiring a *sanitary change* at little expense, and at the convenient distance of two hours train, as I am convinced of the benefit my patients have derived from it. At Palmeiras, in perhaps the shortest period my experience of nearly nineteen years in public service has brought before me, the most evident and rapid improvement in people affected with malarial poisoning fever took place.

The salubrious effect of the climate, (the average heat in the shade being from 8° to 10° Fahr, in the hot season, lower than in the city) the cool and even cold nights, productive of long refreshing sleep, the atmosphere replete with ozone, which is almost at a minimum at times at the littoral of the harbor, except during the sea breeze, lead me, after the study and observation of its effects on over 90 persons under my charge there, to consider it to be one of the best and most accessible resorts for invalids, in the vicinity of Rio.

The moisture is not sufficient to keep one indoors for long, the water is cold and abundant. The climate is almost identical with the military sanitary post of the British government at Jamaica, where are received convalescents, affected with the malarial, pernicious and yellow fevers, formerly so widespread in our West Indian and Central American possessions, and I have no hesitation in saying that to such convalescents, or even to those who are "out of sorts," not overworked, but "over-citied," a few days change at Palmeiras must produce a new feeling of life. I understand that the imperial government are contemplating the propriety of establishing a *sanatorium* there. Should this be the case, it must necessarily save immense expense, as patients will recover as rapidly at Palmeiras in as many days as in so many weeks in the vicinity of the city.

I feel certain that a short sojourn on those hills would often save the expense of a long and ineffectual voyage which people often blindly start on for change of air.

PIERCE MANSFIELD, B. A., M. D. Master Surgeon and Fellow of the Med. Soc., London.

NOTIFICATION.

To persons interested in claims before the Anglo-Chilian commission of arbitration:

The British Minister in Chile desires to inform all whom it may concern that the work of the Mixed Commission of Arbitration appointed under the Convention of the 4th of January, 1883, to judge the claims deduced by British subjects against the Government of Chile in consequence of the acts and operations of the Chilian forces during the late war with Peru and Bolivia, has been concluded.

The following awards in favor of claimants remain to be satisfied:

Table with 4 columns: No., Name, No., Name. Includes Philip Rosenthal, William S. Stanley, John T. North, Lehen Sampter, James Cammy.

The claims in the following list have, in addition, been accepted by the Chilian Government to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in silver. This sum is to be distributed in the manner here given. A deduction of six per cent. (6%) is made on the whole amount by the Chilian Government to defray the expenses of the Commission, and one of five per cent. (5%) by H. M.'s Government to cover the remuneration and expenses of the Agent for claims:

Table with 4 columns: No., Name, Amount, Name. Lists various claimants and their amounts, totaling \$100,000.

Eleven claims have been remanded as not within the competency of the Commission, viz:

Table with 2 columns: No., Name. Lists names of claimants whose claims were remanded.

One has been remanded in the same way in part only, viz:

Table with 2 columns: No., Name. Lists William Speedie.

In these the rights of the claimant are not affected by the fact that his case has been presented to the Commission.

All persons entitled to receive money, either in virtue of an award or in consequence of the acceptance of a claim, are hereby invited to apply to the British Legation at Santiago for the amount that may be due to them, either personally or through a duly accredited Agent. If personally,

evidence of identity, certified by a British Consular Officer, must be produced, as thus:

[Signature of the Claimant].

"I hereby declare that the above signature is that of — a claimant before the Anglo-Chilian Commission of Arbitration, Claim No. —, personally known to me as such.

["Date].

["Signature of Consular Officer]."

If through an Agent, the person accredited must present a Power of Attorney from the claimant stating that the person issuing it is known to the Consul, who attests it, to be the claimant in the particular claim specified. Persons having no agents or acquaintance in Santiago or Valparaiso can send Powers, if they think fit, to Mr. J. Henry Thomas, British Vice-Consul at Santiago and Agent for claims, or to Mr. W. H. Newman, H.M.'s Consul at Valparaiso.

It has not been easy to compute exactly the total value of all the claims presented to the Commission. They are stated in various currencies, and a question of the value of these currencies at a given date has arisen to make the task more difficult. The following is a reduction of all denominations to a scale of silver dollars at thirty-eight pence (38d.) to the dollar:

Table with 3 columns: Description, Amount in dollars, Amount in pounds. Includes Value of all presented, Do. claims remanded, Do. judged and arranged, Total, Do. awards and arrangements.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Bahia senatorial election is to come off on the 31st inst.

—Counterfeit "nickels" have made their appearance in São Paulo.

—There were 1,494 deaths in Campinas, São Paulo, during the past year.

—The December gas bill of the city of Campinas amounted to 5,777\$200.

—The formal opening of the S. Paulo provincial assembly occurred on the 10th inst.

—The Rio Grande custom house yielded 2,502,251\$241 and the *mesa de rendas* 314,526\$552 during the past year.

—Cases of small-pox have reappeared in Santos, and the municipal council has decided to again open the lazaretto.

—The Pará provincial budget for the current year annuls the Sant'Anna Nery contract for the introduction of immigrants.

—An epidemic of *beri-beri* has broken out in the Santa Clara convent in Sorocaba, São Paulo, and a large number of its inmates have abandoned the building.

—A measure has been introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly providing for the introduction of 50,000 immigrants into the northern districts of that province.

—The December receipts of the Pernambuco custom house amounted to 1,047,228\$744, of the *recolhedoria geral* 53,861\$074, and of the *recolhedoria provincial* 144,006\$609.

—The Goyaz provincial assembly has voted a guarantee of 6% on 120,000\$ for 30 years in favor of João José Correia de Moraes for the navigation of the Rio Vermelho.

—The Englishman, Miguel Golofredo (?), arrested at Limeira, S. Paulo, for instigating slaves to run away, was granted *habeas corpus* by the Court of Appeals at the capital on the 2nd inst.

—A considerable number of the residents of Jundíby, S. Paulo, have petitioned the president of that province to restrain soldiers (regulars) from entering railway trains in search of fugitive slaves.

—The provincial assembly of Pará has granted an exclusive privilege to Thomas Bair for a manufacturing establishment, in which the fibres of cotton, wool, flax, jute, and several native plants will be employed.

—There were registered in S. Paulo under the law of 1885 a total of 107,329 slaves. So numerous have been the recent emancipations that it is estimated that the province does not now possess over 70,000.

—The December receipts of the S. Paulo post-office amounted to 12,133\$690 for the city and 29,028\$850 for the rest of the province, against 11,642\$560 and 26,508\$803 respectively in the same month of 1886.

—The customs officials at Santos seem to be having considerable trouble with the immigrants, many of whom, while accepting free passage to Brazil, have money enough to invest in a little contraband. A few days since a woman was detected carrying 28 silk cravats in her *tournaire* and four dress patterns wrapped about her body, and on the 3rd a little girl was found with 8 gold watches, 3 silver watches and a gold bracelet on her person. Very knowing agriculturists, these!

—The Rio de Janeiro provincial law regarding immigration, etc., was formally approved by the president on the 2nd.

—A new literary periodical has made its appearance in Santos under the title *O Lepidoptero*. Perhaps the name will prove to have been well chosen.

—The first number of a new daily was issued in Santos on the 10th inst. under the title of *Cidade de Santos*. It is to be devoted chiefly to commercial matters.

—The *Correio Paulistano* of the 5th inst. says that 34,310 immigrants were received in that province during the past year, as shown by the records at the *hospalaria*. Of these 15,692 entered during the first six months, and 18,618 the last.

—According to the *Correio*, of Campinas, of the 3rd inst., a revolt of Italian colonists had occurred on a plantation near Santa Barbara. The colonists had threatened to kill the director, and a police detachment had been sent to repress the disturbance.

—The municipality of Valença, Rio de Janeiro, has been invaded by a horde of gypsies who are committing all sorts of petty thefts, and the local press charge that the police are neglecting their duties in not obliging these vagabonds to leave the district.

—The S. Paulo *Relação* (court of appeals) held 94 sessions during the past year and gave decisions on 1,494 cases, of which 1,247 were civil and 247 criminal. Of these 950 were election cases, showing that a monarchy is quite as much given up to "politics" as a republic.

—On the 8th inst. in Niteroy the image of Our Lady of the Rosary was being carried from the parish church to her chapel, but the bearers were careless apparently and the image fell to the ground and was reduced to fragments, which fragments were deposited in the parish church. *Abist omen!*

—On the 4th inst. a woman was murdered by a slave at a place called Cambucy, in the municipality of S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro, who also stabbed some of her children. The police were informed of the matter, and on proceeding to the place, found that the slave had been burnt by unknown parties. Lynch law, however, is considered barbarous!

—The late Comde de Pereira Marinho, the well-known Bahia capitalist, left a legacy of 1,000\$ to the Queen of Portugal. After paying the usual legacy dues, there remained 807\$865 of the bequest at Her Majesty's disposal. The money has recently been divided by the legatee between two asylums, one for the education of seamstresses and servants, and the other for poor girls.

—The "Sociedade Promotora da Imigração," of São Paulo, has asked permission of the imperial government to introduce 3,000 families of colonists for the plantations of that province under the provisions of the law of 28th September, 1885. Most certainly! Let the poor planter of S. Paulo have the alms asked for, and then let the rich and prosperous merchant be taxed for it!

—A Minas correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* says that the Anna Florencia mine, in the northern part of the province, ground 4,280 tons of cane during the past season (98 days), which cost 58333 per ton. The product was 370,800 kilos of sugar and 76,800 litres of rum. The price of sugar, in bags, rose to 13340 per arroba (32 pounds). The profits of the season are estimated at 30,000\$.

—The Rio Grande do Sul provincial assembly has recently passed a law for levying an import duty of 200 rs. per kilogramme on all cotton and woollen goods introduced into the province from any part of the empire. This is directly in violation of the constitution, and of decisions of the government, but when the central authority is too weak to enforce the law the provinces will probably carry out the principles of local protection to the last degree.

—The Pará provincial budget for 1888 provides for a total expenditure of 3,073,672\$383, and estimates the total receipts at 3,995,131\$000. The appropriations include 734,586\$ for public instruction, 70,000\$ for public worship, 480,162\$337 for public works, 462,706\$892 for police service, 382,300\$ for steamship subsidies, 157,375\$ for collecting and auditing revenues, 135,300\$ for public lighting, and 140,711\$811 for provincial employes, pensioners, etc.

—The *Monitor Campista*, of Campos, province of Rio de Janeiro, completed a half century of existence on the 31st ult., being one of the oldest provincial papers in the empire. The *Monitor* was inaugurated on January 1st, 1838, and was first printed on Lisbon linen "almanaco" paper. Its press was manufactured in London by J. Cope & Sherwin. In 1840 it fused with another Campos journal, since when it has been known by its present title. It was the purpose of its proprietors to begin its second half century in an enlarged form, but a delay in the shipment of a new press has deferred this for a few days. The *Monitor* has our compliments and best wishes.

—The October receipts of the sub-treasury in Matto Grosso amounted to 17,167\$288.

—The city of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, contains 4,022 houses, indicating a population of about 25,000.

—The São Paulo planters are now freely making contracts with the freedmen for service on their plantations. The wages paid are not high, but an adjustment in that respect will come in good time.

—On the night of the 7th inst. an "unpleasantness" occurred in Uberaba, a party of men breaking into the house of Lieut. Col. Sampaio and ordering him to leave the place next day, under threats of death. He accordingly left. The same persons on the next day attacked the residence of the *juiz de direito* of that district and ordered him to clear out, and then they went to the *juiz municipal* and ordered him to resign. The mob evidently does not appreciate the judiciary.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The October receipts of the Rio do Ouro railway amounted to 9,256\$828.

—The December traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 294,877\$580, of which passengers produced 77,512\$590, and goods 185,634\$440.

—The government has granted the proprietors of the Santa Theresza "inclined plane" another year in which to extend that road on the Hallidie system.

—The October traffic receipts of the Norte railway are officially stated to have been 26,938\$298, and the expenses 5,611\$220. This appears very satisfactory.

—A provincial decree, dated on the 2nd, grants an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on an additional capital of 600,000\$ to the Sant'Anna railway, province of Rio de Janeiro, to extend the line to S. João do Principe, under certain conditions.

—The Itana company, São Paulo, has recently raised about 60,000\$ by subscription to complete its extension from Charqueada to S. Pedro, a distance of 23 kilometres, and it is expected that the works will now be carried forward without further delay.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 8th inst. states that an English company, to be known as the "Rio de Janeiro and Northern Railway Company, Limited," has purchased the Norte line. The capital of the company is £500,000, issued through Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., and was all taken.

—An important project has just been referred to the president of S. Paulo by the minister of agriculture for information. It is an application for a ninety year's privilege for the construction of a circular railway to commence at Porto Feliz, on the Itapetininga branch of the Sorocabana railway, and cutting this line, the Itana, Rio Claro, Paulista, Mogyana, and S. Paulo and Rio lines also, terminates at Santos. Among the advantages claimed for the scheme are that it will promote rapid communication with provincial centres, and that freights can be reduced 50 per cent. So many important interests are likely to be attacked by this project, that its success seems extremely doubtful.

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram to the *Gazeta de Noticias*, dated Pirapeinga, Minas Geraes, on the 8th inst., states that with the rains a new blossoming had appeared on the coffee trees, but it was thought this would fall, as the fruit on the trees was already abundant.

—The drought, which was intense, burnt up some of the coffee of the coming crop and caused it to fall. Our opinion, based on the information we have collected, is that those interested should not count, for 1888-89, upon more than 5,000,000 bags. —*Journal do Commercio*, Jan. 8th.

—On the 12th inst. the minister of Justice declared to the *Junta Commercial* that it had proceeded well in ordering that the so-called coffee exchange should not come into operation; for merchandise brokers may not realize operations on the exchange, nor create an exchange for the purchase, or sale, of coffee at auction.

—The *Times of Ceylon* of November 17th estimates the 1888 coffee crop at 165,000 cwt., against a shipment for 1887 of 180,429 cwt. The *Times* says: "Our estimate for coffee is 165,000 cwt., but it is not without some misgiving that we place the amount so high, and only in consequence of strong opinions expressed by friends whose opportunities for arriving at a right conclusion are unrivalled. Taking both the autumn and the spring crops, this has been an exceptionally good blossoming season. In the good old days such a season would have seen nearly a million cwt. leave the island. Now, alas! it is not able to produce more than one-sixth of that quantity—nay, the year's output will not equal that of the last, notwithstanding many advantageous circumstances."

LOCAL NOTES

—The Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil, Limited, has received authorization to transact business in Brazil.

—The minister of marine has sent to Europe after a new electric light apparatus for the ironclad *Aquidaban*.

—The contract for the Osorio monument seems to have been definitely secured by Bernardelli, who is soon to go to Italy for the required material. The monument is to be completed in three years.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* in its annual review seems to have attacked a wasp's nest in pointing out that the minister of finance is not a perfectly infallible financial genius.

—Conselleiro João Manoel Pereira da Silva, the indefatigable candidate for a seat in the Senate from Rio de Janeiro, was at last chosen for that honor on the 9th, although he received the lowest vote of the three candidates elected.

—The minister of agriculture returned here on the 9th, after a short visit to S. Paulo, where he was enthusiastically received, dined, etc. From reports in the press the minister and Senator Prado appear to be on very friendly terms.

—The Villa Isabel zoological garden is now open and drawing well. A terra cotta lion is soon to be added to the collection, and perhaps a Rua do Ouvidor specimen will occasionally lend grace to the enclosure.

—On the 3rd the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to pay 2,000\$ for 500 copies of the "Revista Antropologica". The price does not seem excessive, but what is this anthropological review any way?

—If the *Journal* will permit a trifling correction, we would say that the founder of the astronomical observatory on Mt. Hamilton, California, was James Lick, not "James Sink." It is sometimes important to know a man's real name.

—The manager of the New York Life Insurance Company notifies the creditors of the Beethoven Club that all accounts are to be presented to him for conference. It is a mistake, however, to call this a Yankee dodge to make insurance canvassing easy.

—The arms and munitions ordered in March of last year for the military police force of this city cost 61,162\$240. But what are policemen to do with repeating rifles, carbines and cartridges? Do they eat them? Or is the Colejeje cabinet preparing for some anticipated trouble?

—We have to record the arrival of Col. Labre, the Bolivian explorer, on the American packet *Advance*. Col. Labre has made extensive journeys on the upper Amazon and its tributaries and is credited with the discovery of a new and practicable route between Bolivia and the Amazon.

—An annual prize of 500\$ has been recently instituted by Dr. R. H. Gunning at the Lyceú de Artes e Officinas and denominated "Imperador do Brazil," to commemorate the restoration of the Emperor's health. The prize will be conferred upon the pupil who, in the judgment of the director, best merits this distinction.

—The committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Portuguese consulate here, according to telegrams received from Lisbon and dated on the 4th inst., declare that there is a deficit of some 207,000\$, but that there are no frauds in the book-keeping, nor any peculation on the part of the employes of the consulate. Perhaps the 207,000\$ walked out by itself!

—O *Paiz* of the 10th states that there are rumors here that orders have been given to withdraw from northern provinces two battalions of regular troops in addition to those already arrived here from the south, and by April the garrison will reach 3,700 men. What this concentration may mean O *Paiz* does not state, but it is certainly disquieting as there are no symptoms of disorder here.

—The total cost of the public gas supply of this city for the past year was 582,052\$357, including costs of exchange to the amount of 54,162\$897. The total number of burners at the opening of the year was 6,310, and at the end 6,654. The gas consumed amounted to a total of 2,514,533 cubic metres, which under the English company's prices would have cost 724,589\$238. The gas supplied, however, was very inferior in quality.

—A new way to collect bad debts, to travesty the old English comedy, has been discovered by a professional "dun" here. On the 7th one of his customers refused payment, whereupon the "dun" brought a bed and bedding, his toilet requisites, etc., and proceeded to camp on the sidewalk before the door of the recalcitrant debtor. He hung up a rack on which he placed his hat and coat, produced a candle, and was making himself comfortable when the police interfered, sending the picknicker to jail and his traps to the public deposit. Debtors must be protected!

—The import duties on raw and refined sugars in Italy have been increased by 11½ *liras* per 100 kilograms.

—The city's gas bill for December amounted to 42,054\$467, including 2,859\$080 differences in exchange. The gas bill for the suburbs cost an additional sum of 15,305\$156.

—We regret to note the death, a few days since, of Dr. Domingos Soares Ferreira Penna, of Pará, who is widely known for the intelligent assistance which he gave to Agassiz, Hartt, and other naturalists visiting the Amazon.

—It would seem from a perusal of the aldermanic proceedings that reforms at the Santa Cruz slaughter house are never to be ended. Why not let the old barrack, and turn the parasites adrift? It would certainly improve the beef.

—It would afford a welcome relief to the great majority of the people of this city if the municipal council would repress the customary musical preparations for Carnival. It is bad enough to be obliged to stand three days of riot, but to have it preceded by a whole month of drums, horns and howls is just a little wearing on the nerves.

—Since our last issue the telegraph has reported a very great increase in the epidemic of cholera now raging in Chili. The latest news, however, show some diminution in the number of cases. On the 12th there were 45 new cases and 11 deaths in Santiago, and 37 new cases and 19 deaths in Valparaiso. On the 3rd inst. there were 198 new cases and 56 deaths in Valparaiso and 109 new cases and 36 deaths in Santiago. The people were reported as fleeing from the two cities in terror, but have since recovered their courage.

—On the 12th the *Paiz* published a telegram from S. Borja, Rio Grande do Sul, stating that the municipal council had adopted a proposition to petition the General Assembly, through the provincial assembly, for a plebiscite of the nation on the question whether in the event of the Emperor's death it is convenient to leave the succession in the hands of a princess inclined to religious fanaticism and married to a foreign prince. An invitation is extended to all the other municipal bodies of the province to adopt a similar representation.

—A burglar was cleverly caught in a house in this city a few nights ago. The mistress of the house was awakened by his trying to open an inside door. Instead of screaming, she slipped out another way, fastened the outside door which he had forced, and sent for the police. The fellow was fairly trapped, and was taken to the lock-up by the police. On the following day, however, the police authorities called upon the occupants of the house for *competent witnesses*—catching the fellow in the house and with burglar's tools not appearing to be sufficient testimony.

—The commission appointed by the Dutch government to investigate the character and causes of *beri-beri*, which has caused so many deaths among the Dutch soldiers stationed in the East Indian possessions of that country, has announced results very similar to those obtained by Dr. Lacerda, of the Museu Nacional in this city. A micro-organism has been found in the blood of *beri-beri* patients which when injected into the veins of animals causes the same disease. The same organism was found in the air of rooms occupied by patients, from which it appears to be infectious. Great care in disinfection, ventilation and cleanliness is recommended.

—In October last complaints were made to the government of the dangers to navigation caused by the projecting masts of the *Bahia* sunk off the coast of Goyanna. The gunboat *Lamego* was finally sent to the place to take whatever measures might be necessary. On his return the commander of the *Lamego* reported that he could find nothing and presumed that the masts had disappeared. Quite recently, the wreck was seen from the coasting steamer *Pirapama*, showing that they have either reappeared, or that the commander of the *Lamego* did not make a very careful search. When the government has any important service of that kind to do, perhaps it would be advisable to hire a fisherman to attend to it.

—A rough, called Narciso, entered an eating house on Rua d'Alfandega a few days since and ordered a dinner. At its conclusion, he started to leave the place without paying, when the proprietor stopped him and demanded the amount due. Narciso at once created a disturbance and tried to get away, when a policeman aided by some spectators, secured him, took a large knife away from him, and then carried him to the police station. In a subsequent attempt to search him, Narciso drew a small knife, wounded a couple of policemen and was safely secured only with great difficulty. On his way to prison he expressed great regret that he had not been able to kill one of the policemen. This cutthroat and dead-beat is a fair specimen of the Rio *capaera* of which so much has been said.

—The cable between this city and Bahia is again broken.

—The Argentine Republic received 137,000 immigrants last year.

—Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, Brazilian consul general at New York, arrived here on the 9th by the *Advance*.

—A session of the full council of state has been called for the 18th to discuss an extraordinary credit for precautionary measures against the introduction of cholera into Brazil.

—Cholera appears to have again broken out in the Argentine Republic. The *Nacion* of the 12th affirmed the existence of about 70 cases in the city of Salta, with 5 deaths on the preceding day.

—The many friends of Dr. O. A. Derby, director of the geological section of the National Museum, will be pleased to hear that he has been elected a corresponding member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

—The guide published by the province of Rio de Janeiro for immigrants has on its title page *Emigração* (emigration). It is an ominous mistake, for these appears to be rather more of the latter, than of the former, at present in the province.

—This year's crop of B. A.'s at the Pedro II college reaches 12. As about 490,000\$ is annually voted for this college, graduates cost the unhappy taxpayer a little over 40,000\$ per head. It seems clear, if the usefulness of the manufactured article be taken into consideration.

—Brazilian titles are unique to an extreme. A citizen has just been created Baron of God Luck (*Barão de Boa Sorte*), but he appears to have discovered the absurdity of the title, and it will probably be changed. We have all along been apprehensive that once the geographical names in Brazil are exhausted, the steady demand for titles will cause some difficulty in arranging good combinations.

—We regret to see that the *Journal* of the 12th has undertaken to explain the recent rise in exchange, but we rejoice to see that our colleague recognizes what we have preached: that there is not too much money (currency), and that a banking law of some kind has become necessary. Exchange in Rio is one of those things that, as Lord Dundreary says, "no fellow understands."

—A daily colleague, in defending our Associação Commercial against a charge of inertia, considers that the publication of the annual report is sufficient to render the Associação worthy of applause, and confesses to have availed of information derived from these reports. The Associação is now several years behind-hand with its reports, and if the information derived by the defender is equally fresh, we pity the readers of the journal in question.

—Foot baths are cleanly and healthful, but they are most advantageously taken at home. A rainy day in Rio, through the miserable system by which the water from the house-tops is thrown upon the sidewalks, is a day of excretions to the unfortunate who is obliged to "foot" it in our streets, and his foot-baths are innumerable. Surely it would not be difficult to have the water-spouts connected with the surface water drains, and so permit only a moderate amount of inconvenience to the foot-passenger.

—The minister of empire has authorized the continuation of the Revy "drainage" works during the current year. The drainage in question will principally affect the Treasury. In the meantime, the completion of the Engenho Novo pumping station, which is to cost the Treasury nothing, remains embargoed simply because the government claims the land on which the station is being erected, and which the City Improvements Co. purchased for a high price at its own cost! This is called enlightened administration.

—The *Prensa* of Buenos Aires has discovered a very interesting and ingenious argument to prove that the Argentine Republic is now receiving the largest immigration ever known in any country. The proposition is that as the Argentine Republic with a population of 4,000,000 received 125,000 immigrants last year, while the United States received a maximum of 600,000 when its population was 45,000,000, therefore the former leads the record. It is a queer basis for a mathematical conclusion, but it sounds well all the same.

—According to an article in the paid columns of the *Journal* the New York Life Insurance Co. recently submitted a question to the most important policy-holders in Pará as to whether the company should pay the insurance on the life of a man whose death was due to the use of alcoholic liquors, notwithstanding the fact that a clause in the policy exempted the company from such payment. The Pará people decided that the insurance should be paid in full, as might have been expected, which will be done. Would it not be well for the company to now strike out that clause, as the precedent established will make such payments necessary hereafter?

The Brazilian legation in Belgium has been instructed to purchase eight Nagant repeating rifles and 2 muskets, with 5,000 cartridges, for experimental purposes.

A case of hydrophobia has been reported here, and the patient removed from his dwelling to the Misericordia hospital. The number of worthless curs infesting our streets renders Rio a second Constantinople. We sincerely hope that a doctor or two, a baron, and some more of the "high life" will be bitten, and then perhaps some steps will be taken to abate the nuisance.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, January 14th, 1888. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (5000, gold 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.81 per £1 stg. ... 54 45 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold ... \$1.37 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold ... 8.880

EXCHANGE.

January 4.—No less than three rates were official, at the banks, on London, viz: 23 1/2% at the London and Brazilian and International, 23 1/2% at the English Bank and Banco do Commercio and 23 1/2% at the Banco Commercial. Bank on Paris 405-404, on Hamburg 502-503 and on New York 28130-28130. Business to a moderate extent was reported in bank sterling at 23 1/2-23 1/16 direct and at 23 1/16-23 1/2% from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2-23 1/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/280, sellers at 10 1/320.

January 5.—The various banks maintained their various rates and there was little doing. Brokers reported business in bank sterling at 23 1/2-23 1/16 direct, and at the extremes of 23 1/2-23 1/16 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2-23 1/16 and francs at 395. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/270, sellers at 10 1/320.

January 7.—Official rates at all the banks were 23 1/2% on London, 400 on Paris and 405-406 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 28100-28110 on New York at sight. There was considerable movement with bank sterling reported at 23 1/2-23 1/16 and francs at 399. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 23 1/16-24. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2, 24 1/16 and 24 1/2. Sovereigns closed at 10 1/280, closing with buyers at 10 1/280, sellers at 10 1/320.

January 9.—There were no changes in official rates at the banks, but the business doing showed a sharp advance. Brokers reported bank sterling at 23 1/16-24, later on head office, and at 24-24 1/16 and 24 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24 1/16, 24 1/2 and at 24 3/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/280, sellers at 10 1/320.

January 10.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 23 1/2% on London, 397-398 on Paris and 403 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 28090-28100 on New York at sight. There was considerable business doing during the day at the extremes of 23 1/2-24 1/2 for bank sterling direct, and 24 1/16-24 3/16 from second hands. Commercial sterling was reported at 24 1/2, 24 3/16 and 24 1/2. Bank francs 390. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/280, sellers at 10 1/320, and were reported sold on the street at the former price.

January 11.—Official rates are unchanged at the banks and there was little doing. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes of 23 1/2-24 1/16, quoted at 24 1/2. Bank on Paris 397. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/220, sellers at 10 1/320.

January 12.—There was no change in the rates at the banks, and there was little doing. Bank sterling was reported at 23 1/2-24, and commercial at 24 1/16-24 3/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/280, sellers at 10 1/320.

January 13.—Official rates at the banks are unchanged, and the market was quiet. Business was reported in bank sterling at 23 1/2-24, and at 24 1/16 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24 1/16-24 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/280, sellers at 10 1/320.

January 14.—Official rates are unchanged, but bills may be had at the banks at 24. Commercial sterling is quoted at 24 1/16-24 1/2 with the market steady.

Fr str Ville de Pernambuco, sailed on the 6th, carried 500,000¢ in currency to Pernambuco.

R. M. S. Monago, sailed on the 10th inst, took 800,000¢ in currency to Pernambuco. The very high rates for exchange at this market are supposed to have produced the 100-100 that has been seen in our market.

Our attention has been called to the fact, that while fully paid Banco International shares are at a handsome premium, the second series with 20 per cent. paid are selling at a discount. The explanation is easy: There is too much currency in the empire.

At the general meeting of the Jacupiranguinho mining [iron] company held on the 10th ult. here, it was decided to fuse the company with the Siderotechnica [foundry] company, taking over the assets, estimated at 200,000¢ of the latter which will be paid for in the shares of the new company.

The Banco do Commercio announces that from the 14th to the 19th a list will be opened for subscriptions to the 4th series, 15,000 shares. Present shareholders are entitled to take one-third of their holdings without premium; and upon closing the list the shares remaining will be sold at the market price. Ten per cent. is payable upon subscription.

We have seen extracts from Antwerp papers giving the rules of the coffee exchange there, which has been organized by some of the most respectable firms in that city. A Rotterdam circular also shows that the immaculate Dutchman has been interested in coffee speculation, and the question remains as we have already placed it, viz: only in Rio has commercial morality arrived at the point, where speculation is to be discountenanced.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £1,250,000
do paid up 695,000
Reserve Fund 300,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Assets.
Capital, un-called 5,555,555 600
Bills discounted 916,369 700
Bills receivable 1,618,563 700
Head office and branches 5,167,185 300
Loans, current accounts, etc. 2,913,083 500
Securities for accounts current, etc. 5,618,917 130
Cash 1,761,171 130
23,550,846 000

Liabilities.

Capital, subscribed 11,111,111 110
Deposits in account current 439,490 470
do 3, 6 and 12 days notice 1,619,971 800
do 20 and 60 days notice 183,339 300
do fixed maturity 1,779,996 310
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. 7,013,116 160
Sundry accounts 1,700,880 880
Bills payable 209,810 020
23,550,846 000

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 31st January, 1888.
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
E. A. Beau, Manager,
A. R. Oake, Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000
do paid up 590,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Assets.
Capital, un-called 4,444,444 444
Bills discounted 869,128 400
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 5,539,747 900
Bills receivable 708,192 885
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. 2,821,877 380
Sundry accounts 1,697,097 172
Cash 712,787 365
16,784,169 951

Liabilities.

Capital 8,888,888 888
Deposits in account current 317,347 359
do do with notice 2,399,445 454
do fixed maturity and by bills 1,230,711 583
Securities for advances and on deposit 2,821,877 380
Bills payable 164,941 020
Sundry accounts 961,028 176
16,784,169 951

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 31st January, 1888.
For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,
Lavel Y. Mullins, Manager,
Henry Scott, actg. Accountant.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Capital, un-called 8,004,200 000
Bills discounted 2,448,831 793
Current accounts 5,044,739 800
Public funds 2,107,750 180
do deposited abroad 2,795,508 070
Shares and debentures 433,436 300
Sundry branches 1,439,820 050
Sundry accounts 1,667,614 630
Values deposited 7,299,501 139
Directors' guarantees 143,000 000
Sundry accounts 1,631,332 550
Bills receivable 889,129 380
National Treasury, account current 109,751 840
Bank of Brazil 410,728 010
Cash 1,130,216 420
35,454,062 830

Liabilities.

Capital, subscribed 20,000,000 000
Reserve fund 160,000 000
Profits in suspense 285,771 990
Deposits without interest 74,072 410
do in account current 3,202,663 330
do fixed maturity 5,610,107 410
Sundry branches, etc. 7,299,501 139
Sundry accounts 1,575,061 580
Sundry agencies 27,079 120
Bills payable 75,430 380
Sundry accounts 31,660,520 380
Dividend, balance 1,803 000
do No. 2, 100 on 1st series 500,000 000
do do 28 on 2nd do 100,000 000
35,454,062 830

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 31st January, 1888.
Visconde de Figueiredo, President,
Eduardo A. de Brito e Cunha, Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND BILLS.

January 4.
8 1/2 Five per cent. apolices 959 000
21 do do 960 000
125 Banco do Brazil, first trans day 212 000
100 Sorocabana R.R. 31 Jan. x-sub. 95 000
100 do do 31 July 105 000
16 1/2 deb. do 10 1/2 6 1/2 50
20 do Carris Urbanos tramway 7 % 104 10
120 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 7 1/2 50
100 do do [gold 5%] 93 000

January 5.
17 Five per cent. apolices 958 000
10 Banco do Brazil 211 000
50 Banco Commercial, 2 series w/div. 112 000
50 Banco Internacional 205 000
50 do do 2 series 39 000
84 1/2 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100 62 1/2
50 Gerai Insee. 31 500
24 Candelaria Consols. 204 000
100 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 74 50

January 7.
21 Five per cent. apolices 955 000
80 1/2 do do 95 1/2 50
11,000 Sovereigns 95.8 % 10 280
15 Banco Internacional 205 000
100 do do 200 000
24 deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50 400 000
190 do do Sorocabana R.R. 10 1/2 6 1/2 50

January 9.
5 Five per cent. apolices 953 000
39 do do 95 000
20 do do 954 000
106 do do 955 000
1 Banco do Brazil 240 000
67 do do 242 000
100 Banco Industrial, w/div. 175 000
183 Banco Internacional 205 000
150 do do 205 500
200 do do 206 000
38 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100 65 000
29 Agric. Indust. e Pastoral 55 000
125 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 7 1/2 50
74 do do [gold 5%] 93 000

January 10.
31 Five per cent. apolices 952 000
1,100 do do 95 1/2 50
4 Banco do Brazil 241 000
38 Banco Internacional 205 000
660 do do 206 000
298 do do 2 series 38 000
50 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200 165 000
73 do do 168 000
50 Villa Isabel tramway w/div. 186 000
50 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 7 1/2 50
29 do do 70 000

January 11.
140 do do 953 000
2,000 do do 95 1/2 50
3 Apolices Prov. Rio Grande do Sul 98 000
20 Banco do Brazil 242 000
100 Banco Internacional 205 000
275 do do Feb. 200 000
18 do do 2 series 38 500
370 do do 39 000
14 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100 63 1/2
150 Vigilancia Insee. 10 000

January 12.
34 Five per cent. apolices 953 000
3,500 do do 95 1/2 50
50 Banco Commercial 235 000
50 Banco do Commercio 215 000
25 Banco Industrial 170 000
50 Banco Internacional 207 000
250 do do 207 500
150 do do 31 Jan. 208 000
200 do do 15 Feb. 209 000
240 do do 2 series 39 000
10 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200 165 000
30 do do Sorocabana R.R. 100 63 1/2
400 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 7 1/2 50
23 do do [gold 5%] 92 000

January 13.
65 Five per cent. apolices 953 000
3,000 do do 95 1/2 50
30 Banco do Brazil 244 000
101 Banco Commercial 235 000
85 Banco Industrial 170 000
55 Banco Internacional 209 000
243 do do 21st Mar. 200 000
257 do do 31st Mar. 200 000
922 do do 2 series 39 000
155 Banco Territorial de Minas 60 000
50 Maciel and Campos R.R. 70 000
3 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100 63 1/2
20 do do Nave R.R. 165 000
95 do do Ferry 99 1/2 50
90 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 7 1/2 50
42 do do [gold 5%] 92 000

January 14.
65 Five per cent. apolices 953 000
3,000 do do 95 1/2 50
30 Banco do Brazil 244 000
101 Banco Commercial 235 000
85 Banco Industrial 170 000
55 Banco Internacional 209 000
243 do do 21st Mar. 200 000
257 do do 31st Mar. 200 000
922 do do 2 series 39 000
155 Banco Territorial de Minas 60 000
50 Maciel and Campos R.R. 70 000
3 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100 63 1/2
20 do do Nave R.R. 165 000
95 do do Ferry 99 1/2 50
90 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 7 1/2 50
42 do do [gold 5%] 92 000

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF DECEMBER 1971.
Government Stocks.
1863 4 1/2 per cent. Loan 99-101
1865 5 " " " 99-101
1871 5 " " " 100-102
1875 5 " " " 101-103
1879 4 1/2 " " " 98-99
1883 4 1/2 " " " 93-95
1886 5 " " " 101-103

Railways.

20 Alagoas, Lim. 7 per cent. guarantee 14-15
00 do do deb. 6 " " 104-106
20 Bahia S. Francisco 7 per cent. guar. 22 1/2-23 1/2
20 Brazilian Great Southern 14-15
100 do do deb. 7 per cent. 104-107
100 do do Sig. Mt. deb. 6 per cent. 18-19
20 Braz. Imp. Cent. Bahia 109-111
100 do do deb. 6 per cent. 109-111
100 do do deb. 6 per cent. 109-111
100 Compe & Carangola deb. 5 1/2 per cent. 102-104
100 Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per cent. guar. 13 1/2-14 1/2
100 do do deb. 5 1/2 per cent. 99-101
100 D. Thezeza Christina deb. 5 per cent. 78-82
20 do do 7 per cent. guar. 5-6
20 Great Western of Brazil 7 per cent. guar. 18-19
100 do do 6 per cent. deb. stock 118-120
20 Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz 7-8
100 do do deb. 5 1/2 per cent. 88-91
20 Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per cent. guar. 22 1/2-23 1/2
00 do do deb. 6 per cent. 107-109
100 Mozama deb. 5 per cent. 102 1/2-103 1/2
100 Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburg deb. 6% 95-98
100 Recife a S. Francisco 7 per cent. guar. 103-105
100 do do deb. 5 1/2 per cent. 40-42
20 S. Paulo 7 per cent. guar. 133-135
100 S. Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per cent. 104-105
100 do do do 2nd series 104-105
20 Southern Brazilian 19 1/2-20 1/2
100 do do 6 per cent. Ired. 117-119
100 West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per cent. 108-111

Miscellaneous.

15 Amazon Steam Navigation 2-3
20 Bahia Central Sugar 102-104
100 Cantareira Water, deb. 6 per cent. 6 1/2-7 1/2
10 Ceara Harb. Corporation 12-13
10 English Bank of Rio, Lim. 16-17
10 London & Brazilian Bank, Lim. 83-85
100 Recife Drainage, deb. 5 per cent. 28 1/2-29 1/2
25 Rio City Improvements 103-105
100 do do int. 5 per cent. 103-105
7 1/2 Rio de Jan. Flour mills 7 1/2-7 3/4
10 Santos Improvements 11-12
2 Braz. street tramways, Lim. 13 1/2-14 1/2
10 Braz. Submarine Tel. 11 1/2-12 1/2
100 do bonds 5 per cent. 101-103
15 West. & Braz. Tel. Lim. 8 1/2-8 3/4
7 1/2 do prefer. 5 1/2-5 3/4
100 do do defer. 102-105
100 do deb. A. 6 percent. 1-5-108
100 do do B. do. 102-105
100 London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim. 4-4 1/2
100 do do 6 per cent. deb. 102-105
20 Bahia Gas 21-23
10 Para do 3-4
10 S. Paulo do 15 1/2-16 1/2
18 1/2 S. John del Key gold mine 3 1/2-3 1/2

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Stock this morning, bags 776,000
Receipts yesterday, bags 4,000
Stock of Santos for United States, bags 3,000
Shipment for United States, bags quiet
Exchange on London, private 2 1/2
Steamer freight U. States 45 c
Prices Regular 1st per cask 75 1/2
do Freight by steamer 75 1/2
do Good and, per 100 kilos, expenses and freight by steamer 45 c
Receipts for 2 days 17 31/16

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

January 6th.
Shipments for United States during the week 21,000 bags
do do for Europe etc. 12,000 "
Sailing clearances for the United States 20,000 "
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere 12,000 "
Freights by steamer 45 c & 5/8
do sail 17 1/2
Steamers loading for United States 3
Stock in 1st hands 220,000 bags

Stock at Santos this morning, stand and hands 30,000 bags
Receipts during week to 5th Jan. 18,000 "
Sales for United States during week 2,000 "
do do Europe 26,000 "
Shipments to United States during week 24,000 "
do do Europe do 26,000 "
Market quiet. Good Average, minimum 67 1/2
Steamers loading for United States 67 1/2

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th January, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—There appears to have been a considerable movement in the market since our last report. On the 4th brokers somewhat modified quotations, and on the 10th they were reduced to those we give below. Receipts are smaller for the ten days under review, but we are informed that this reduction is due to the heavy rains in the coffee zone, which have prevented shipments. This rain has been of great benefit to the growing crop, and there seems no reasonable doubt, that the 1888-89 crop will be one of the largest ever marketed. We have had several reclamations relative to our estimate of the Rio and Santos crops; our estimate as to the first has been endorsed by the Jornal do Commercio, and as to the latter, the S. Paulo correspondent of the Jornal estimates it at 2,750,000 bags. If there is a doubt as to the difference, we incline to believe that our estimate of 3,000,000 bags will prove to be about correct. It must be remembered that with the extension of railways, we are enabled to market much more coffee to-day, than was formerly possible, and we believe that Rio and Santos can now export 8,000,000 bags of coffee with facility.

Shipments since our last report have been:
37,897 bags for the United States
13,925 " Europe
3,258 " Cape of Good Hope
55,150 bags, Elsewhere
For the same time the daily clearances at the custom house have been:
21,000 bags for the United States
10,999 " Europe
696 " Cape of Good Hope
32,695 bags, Elsewhere

Table with columns for ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes entries like 'New York Br str Dabou' and 'Hamburg Ger str Destero'.

The vessels cleared for the same period are: United States: Jan. 7 New York Br str Dabou... 20,197

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 7,169 bags per day, against 7,856 bags for the preceding twelve days.

Table of Brokers' quotations with columns for item names and prices. Includes 'Washed', 'Regular first', 'Ordinary first'.

Table of Vessels loading and to load with columns for ship name, destination, and date.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee from Jan 4 to Jan 13, with columns for date, quantity, and price.

N.B.—We have somewhat modified this table to accord with the notes furnished us. The clearances show the number of bags on which duties are paid daily at our custom house.

Imports. The markets have been very quiet, with receipts of most articles moderate. Flour has been firm and quotations are rather higher.

Table of Flour—Receipts since our last report have been: Awaj, from Baltimore: Castilla, 2,150 brls.

Sales and withdrawals, including some 6,300 bags, 12,000 bags of River Plate flour, which will be shipped to Europe.

Table of Brokers report the market firm at the following quotations: Trieste, 13,750—15,500

White Pine.—Receipts are 69,375 feet per Beatrice Havenor and 258,918 feet per Olive Thurlow from New York.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 10,500 cases per Beatrice Havenor and 10,000 cases per Olive Thurlow from New York.

Rice.—Receipts are 240 bbls. per Beatrice Havenor and 75 bbls. per Advance from the United States.

Indian Copra.—Receipts are 2,346 bags per Ceara from the River Plate, and brokers quote at \$4800—48500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are some hundreds of cases from Europe, and the market has improved.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table of ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 4. NEW YORK—Amer bk Beatrice Havenor; 595 tons; Havenor; 57 dts; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

JAN. 8. CARDIFF—Br bk Kate Burrill; 688 tons; Bell; 53 dts; coal to Brazilian Coal company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 4. AUSTRALIA—Br bk Edinburgh; 1299 tons; Gordon; ballast.

JAN. 7. CARDIFF—Br ship Stewart Freeman; 1508 tons; Raymond; ballast.

JAN. 11. BARBADOS—Aust bk Hiperion; 935 tons; Zaar; ballast.

JAN. 12. CARDIFF—Amer ship William Topcott; 1593 tons; Fairbairn; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. HAMBURG—Br ship Andrina same cargo.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS. There has been very little doing in the market. The charters reported since our last are: Br lug Abney, Lisbon Co.

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Anastas... Fernandina 28 Oct. Albon... Pensacola 31 Oct.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and date.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

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

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 14th, 1888.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port with columns for name, tonnage, where from, and consigner.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated January 2nd.

Coffee.—Opening strong at the advance, our market eased off about 10th ult. but has since hardened and closed steady. Exchange has advanced, increasing sterling cost and hampering operations considerably. Receipts have averaged 3,473 bags, against 11,528 bags in 1885 and 6,901 bags in 1886. Since July 1st to date they reach 61,956 bags, against 1,583,066 bags 1886 and 1,945,135 bags in 1885.

Our brokers return sales of 139,000 bags. Stocks are to day 277,000 bags in first hands and 23,000 bags in second hands, against 368,000 bags last month. Loading 54,000 bags.

Shipments for the month: United States, 38,774 bags, Europe 117,104 bags and Rio and coast 779; total 156,557 bags.

The clearances have been: United States 38,774 bags, New York 20,000 bags.

Table of coffee clearances from Santos during six months of crop years, showing destination, bags, and years 1887-88, 1886-87, 1885-86.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos during six months of crop years.

Table of coffee clearances from Santos for the years 1887, 1886, 1885, categorized by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere).

Table of coffee clearances from Santos for the years 1887, 1886, 1885, categorized by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere).

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's Market Report, dated December 31st.

Killings of cattle have commenced on a moderate scale and up to date about 25,000 head have been killed, against 42,000 some time last year and 8,000 in 1885. Considering the dull position of all kinds of saladeros produce, very high prices have been paid for cattle so far, and for this reason a good many saladeros have not yet commenced working. It is expected that the price of cattle may increase sufficiently to warrant, until summer, the purchase of cattle in preference to enable them to buy at reasonable figures.

It seems that European tanners have become cognizant of the deterioration which the River Plate hides, formerly so generally preferred to all other qualities, have undergone of late years, which deterioration no doubt is a consequence of the effort made by estancieros, to improve the quality of the meat of the animals, by means of crossing the breeds by the imported bulls—much to the detriment of the quality of the hides. We beg to state that this mode of proceeding has not been adopted yet in our province and we should not be preferential to all other South American descriptions.

Table of exports of hides, showing destination, quantity, and price.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table of government and provincial bonds, including Apolices, Gold Loan of 1865, and Hypothecary Notes, with columns for interest, nominal value, last sale, and last quotations.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table of debentures and shares, listing various companies and financial instruments with columns for denomination, interest, nominal value, last sale, and last quotations.

Insurance.

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

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May,

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund £ 440,000 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May,

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co, agents.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon,

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797 Losses paid £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon,

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With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from their will be made. This News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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