# NEWS.

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Vol. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1888

Number 4

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

A MERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras. THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5th, 1888.

THE experience which the city of Buenos Aires is now suffering through an effort to put domestic servants under police supervision, is one which the municipal and police authorities of this city will be wise to heed before carrying out a similar project. In that city a municipal ordinance was passed requiring the registry of all servants and employés at the police office, which registry, of course, is subject to modifications every time a servant changes his domicile. And the registry must be made in person, according to the statement of local papers! Of course, such an ordinance is not only vexatious, but it gives the police a supervision over the domestic life of the city which is unwarranted and dangerous. It is generally believed that the Argentine Republic is blessed with republican institutions, but it will be difficult to find more arbitrary official supervision in the mos absolute monarchies of Europe, than now exist in that country. When it reaches the pass that a house-holder can not keep a cook or a chambermaid who is not duly registered at the police station, nor hire and discharge a servant without making formal reports, it may be considered about time for a new "declaration of independence. We are glad to note that the Buenos Aires hotel servants, and many connected with bakeries and similar industries, have struck against so obnoxious a regulation, and we hope they will hold out until the municipal authorities withdraw the by-law. In this they certainly deserve the hearty support of every house-holder, for there must be a check put on the encroachments of officialism, or there will be no living with them. The ordinary provisions of law ought to be sufficient to meet any serious disputes between employers and servants, without the insufferable meddling of such police regulations as these. A beginning has already been made in Brazil in such matters, and a similar regulation has many advocates in this city. We do not anticipate that any strikes will ever occur here, nor that the hotels will be closed up for a fortnight and more as has been the case in Buenos Aires, but the abuses of authority will come and be felt all the same.

WE are inclined to think that some of our colleagues, especially in the provinces, are borrowing altogether too much trouble over the impending change in the government and the probable influence of Conde d'Eu in the administration of public affairs. There is a great deal of empty talk about this

ences in Brazil, and about the suppression of all the liberties which the people now enjoy. But, says one of them, perhaps he has not read the word "brio" written on the Brazilian heart, nor that other word "independencia." If this concerns a change in the form of government, then one may understand that all this is intended simply to arouse popular prejudices and alarms; but if no such change is intended, then it is very silly talk. After setting aside the salic law so that the daughter may succeed, and then marrying her to a foreign prince of high character and acknowledged abilities, it is foolish to begin conjuring up difficulties and aggressions through his influence. If Brazil is afraid of an Orleanist prince's sword and influence, then why was he chosen as a husband for the Princess Imperial? Did any one suppose that he would not use his sword if occasion required it? And has it been forgotten how quickly the Paraguayan war was brought to an end when this same sword was thrown in the scale? He interfered, of course, with the jobbers and contractors who were prolonging the war for purposes of gain, but was that an affront to the "independencia" written on the Brazilian heart? We trust that His Majesty the Emperor is still far from leaving his throne to a successor, but when he does we are certain that it will not be the sword, nor the religion, nor the Orleanist training of the Conde d'Eu which will bring trouble on this country. If the criminal records of the day are to be considered, or the vaccilations and bad faith of politicians and ministers, a firmer hand on or near the sceptre will do no harm whatever. We have but little faith in the success of a republic in this country, for self-government seems to be one of the things least understood by its people. What they might do after a few generations of training and experience we do not undertake to foretell, but what may reasonably be expected at the present moment from any greater degree of liberty than is now permitted may be fairly inferred from the current history of the day. It is not men like the Conde d'Eu that the country has to fear, but rather men like the present prime minister and his political supporters who seek to hold power through makeshifts and artifices rather than sound principles. there is nothing else to fear in the future but the husband of the Princess Imperial, then Brazil has every reason in the world for feeling perfectly secure and content.

gentleman's sword, about Orleanist influ-

THERE seems to be a curious misunderstanding among our colleagues of the daily press regarding the question of the par of exchange, and from what we can deduce, the general opinion favors a reduction of this par from 27d to 24d. We have had occasion on more than one occasion to point out that a reduction of the par of exchange would merely mean that the item "differences of exchange", in the budget would show a doro ase while the actual gold payments of the Treasury would be just as we now see them. The foreign creditors of Brazil do not care a straw whether the legal par in the empire is 27 or 24 pence, except so far as its moral influence may go. They have contracted to receive interest and capital in sovereigns, and it is perfectly immaterial to them whether the Brazilian treasury charges on its books a sovereign at 10\$000, or at \$\$889. It is therefore perfectly clear that so far as existing foreign engagements are concerned, Sr. Belisario may make his par 15d to-morrow; five golden sovereigns are annually due on each £100 of stock, and these must be paid. The guaranteed railways are in precisely the same position, for their contracts stipulate that the guarantee of interest must be

about reducing the par of exchange amount would complain. But when formal steps to? Brazil is in a very different position from that into which the United States was thrust by the civil war. The American republic raised its loans in American gold currency, and the question of par was of paramount importance. Brazil has raised its foreign loans in sterling, and, as we say above, interest and capital must be paid as contracted for. Whether the milreis be considered as worth 27 pence, or only 24, is therefore of little interest for Brazil's foreign creditors. If the reduction in the par would produce any improvement in the financial position, or bring about a reduction in taxation, or any relief to the taxpayer, we could understand its advocacy. There is, however, not one advantage to be derived from it, save that the Treasury will charge each sovereign remitted at 10\$000, instead of 8\$889, as is now the case. It appears puerile, therefore, to consider a reduction of the par of exchange as a great financial measure. Merchants will continue to recover contracts in gold, or its equivalent; customs duties are already levied on a gold basis, and in many cases much over gold equivalents. Who then is threatened by this reduction of par from 27 to 24 pence? The only answer we can find is that the holders of the 1868 and 1879 gold loan are in danger, and surely the government of the greatest of South American countries will not promote action that can, and will, be stigmatized as re-

OUTSIDE of gold contracts and obligations

however, there are interests at stake in the proposed reduction of the par of exchange which should not be overlooked. In the first place, a reduction in the legal standard to follow a commercial depreciation, when one such change has already been made, may possibly have an unfavorable influence on the credit of the country. It is not exactly like debasing coin with more alloy, but in reality it is putting more paper milreis into the scale to balance the acknowledged standard of one sovereign. If there were good reasons given for the proposed change, on the score of convenience, or uniformity with some other currency, and precautions were taken to facilitate the change without inconvenience and loss, then no one would care to raise a question against it. But no such reasons have been given. Every year the government finds it necessary to pay a considerable sum on account of "differences in exchange," and to reduce this it is proposed to lower the par from 27 to 24 pence. There is a belief current, in addition to this, that the government can maintain the rate at the latter figure, which is, of course, a mere hypothesis. For all internal obligations, however, a reduction in the par is nothing more nor less than "scaling," or repudiating. Every one will agree, we presume, that there must be a standard of value for money as well as for everything else, and from this standard current values will be reckoned. That standard is generally conceded to be gold, and in Brazil it is the gold sovereign. All the foreign obligations of the government, of companies and individuals are based upon it, and it is the universally accepted medium of commerce. In its internal obligations the government has not agreed to pay gold, except for the 1868 and 1879 loans, but everybody has known, nevertheless, that the normal value of the milreis is 27 pence, or that 8\$889 is equivalent to one pound sterling. Reducing this standard to 24 pence is therefore a nominal "scaling" of all such obligations 121/2 per cent, or a nominal repudiation of one-eighth. If the internal debt of the country were paid to-day, it would of course paid in gold. What then does all this talk be at about the proposed rate, and no one Cotegipe cabinet.

are taken to reduce the nominal, and possible, equivalent of the pound sterling by 1\$111, and to repudiate the payment of the whole or any part of that difference, it certainly looks like a very dishonorable transaction. Then there is the influence which such a reduction of par will have on rents, wages and prices of domestic products. If the equivalent of the sovereign be so reduced that it will hereafter take 10\$000 to equal what before was calculated at 8\$889, then the money of the country is actually worth less, and all rents, wages, etc., will yield an eighth less if not raised. Commerce will be less affected, because prices are always raised to meet every fall in the exchangeable value of the currency. Wages and rents, however, are not changed so easily. At first sight it may not appear injudicious or prejudicial to make the proposed change, but when the subject is studied more carefully we are inclined to think that the expected suppression of the "differences of exchange" account by transferring its amount to the regular appropriation, will hardly offset the real prejudices which the country must suffer.

THE most notable incident connected with the emancipation movement during the last ten days was a speech in the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 27th ult. by Senator Antonio Prado, in which he took occasion to repeat and emphasize his views on the expediency of immediate abolition. The occasion was a discussion on the recent disorders in Campinas, regarding which the speaker defended the military officer there on the grounds that it was his duty to maintain order and repress all attempts to incite disturbance. He, however, deprecated the use of the military as slave-catchers. It appears, however, that Senator Prado has not been correctly informed regarding the Campinas incident, as the military officer there has allied himself to a group of reactionists who are doing everything in their power to restrain emancipation and harrass abolitionists. And this officer has carried his vexatious meddling with private affairs and his arbitrary interference with individuals so far that he is thoroughly hated by the people, and his very presence is quite enough to create a tumult. In closing his speech on this question Senator Prado made the following important declaration:

Mr. President, when I expressed myself on the floor of the Senate on the question of slavery, I declared positively that if the government should not promote a definite solution of this question in the session of the following year, I would go into opposition. I have not receded one single step, one single line, from the ground on which I took my stand on that occasion; but I am thoroughly convinced that the reform will be made by the con-servative party and by the present ministry, because, in face of manifestations of national opinion in the sense of hastening the solution of the tion, no government can maintain itself at the head of public affairs without hoisting the banner of emancipation of the slaves.

There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the S. Paulo senator on this question, nor of his fixed purpose to force its settlement in the next session of parliament, but we are inclined to belive that he is a little too sanguine in regard to the present ministry. There are good reasons for believing that Premier Cotegipe has prepared no new emancipation law, and that he will not undertake to do so. He has repeatedly declared his opposition to any further steps toward hastening emancipation, and he is continually repeating his conviction that any steps in that direction will be fatal to the country. More than that, he is hopelessly behind the drift of public sentiment in São Paulo. It may be that final emancipation will be proclaimed by the conservative party,

but we do not believe it will be under the

As for the emancipation movement in São Paulo, no mere description can give an idea of the progress it is making. At the present moment all parties in the provincial assembly are unanimous in favor of immediate emancipation. Even the extremists on the pro-slavery side - men like Moreira de Barros, Conde de Parnahyba, Gavião Peivoto, and others - have liberated their slaves either at once, or at the end of the coming coffee crop. In the assembly the liberals and republicans have openly and unreservedly pledged their support to Senator Prado in his advocacy of immediate emancipation. In reality the only parties in opposition to the movement are the planters of the districts adjoining Rio de Janeiro and the officials and representatives of the imperial Were it not for the Cotegipe government. cabinet and its military slave-catchers there would not be a thousand slaves in São Paulo at this moment, and even as it is we do not believe there will be a slave left in the province - except fugitive slaves - at the end of the current year. In the western districts the movement is spontaneous and the slaves are being liberated by hundreds. In many cases the emancipations are followed by contracts with the freedmen to remain on the plantations as paid laborers, while in others the planters are actually going to the abolition leader of the province, Dr. Antonio Bento, and making contracts for the employment of negro laborers, whether freedmen or fugitives. Hundreds of the fugitives hidden near Santos are finding employment in this way. We are informed also that emancipated slaves, contrary to the common fear, are actually seeking employment According to a statement made by Antonio Prado in his speech of the 27th ult., not one of the thousand slaves recently liberated in the municipality of Tieté, which is now entirely free, has left the plantations, and this assertion was promptly ratified by the member from that district. In other municipalities the transformation has been effected without the slightest difficulty and without the slightest loss, and not a few planters are already giving their testimony to the effect that the paid freedman is a better and more profitable laborer than the We are glad to record this, for it is a slave. practical demonstration of what we have long ago and repeatedly argued, that the freedmen can be made the best laboring population which it is possible for Brazil to obtain. It will now be interesting to watch the effect of this movement on the imperial government. By the time the next General Assembly opens São Paulo will have made such progress toward the complete abolition of slavery in that province, that no measure short of immediate and unconditional emancipation will be found satisfactory. No half-way measure, like those hinted at, will be acceptable. What has been done voluntarily and freely in São Paulo, without causing loss or embarrassment, will be urged upon the other provinces, with what success time alone can tell. Some day the liberal men of the country will get tired of making concessions and granting favors to mere reactionists - and then the storm will break.

#### THE OTHER SIDE.

30th January, 1888.

To the Editor:

Sir,-Your article in reference to the Custom House authorities, and parcels of late newspapers, surprises me, inasmuch, as the treatment received by you is quite the reverse of that I have experienced at the hands of the gentleman now holding the position of Guarda-Mór. My occupation as water clerk to Mr. Trout compels me to go on board every steamer on arrival that enters this port, and during the time the

Guarda-Mór has held office here, he has never refused to allow me to bring newspapers on shore.

By nearly every steamer, this house re ceives a packet of late newspapers; I always ask the Guarda-Mór, or if he is not there his adjutant, permission to bring them on shore, and up to the present time have never been refused.

I must tender you the expression of my apology for troubling you. I should not do so, only think it unjust that a gentleman who is always most courteous and obliging should be placed before the public in a wrong light.

> I am. Sir. Your obedient servant, RICHARD FAIRSEAT SHERRARD.

It ought to be well known by this time that the editor of this journal is not accustomed to make charges or complaints without due cause and without being prepared to substantiate them. If the case has been correctly stated, then the complaint certainly can not be described as "unjust," nor the parties referred to be placed in a "wrong light". Mr. Sherrard's duties as water clerk for one of the leading ship chandlers of this city, certainly give him excellent opportunities for a personal acquaintance with port and customs officials, and were we less familiar with the extra official practices of the port, we should say that his testimony is conclusive, and that we have somehow been led into a very perplexing mistake. As the case stands, it appears that Mr. Sherrard, the Jornal and the Gazeta get their papers without difficulty or annoyance, and they all consider the guarda mór to be a gentleman and a scholar; while on the other hand, our insignificant little parcel is first sent to the custom house, then to the postoffice, and then disappears altogether, and our opinion of the aforesaid official is therefore not quite as high. We naturally judge persons and things from our own experience, and that experience is to the effect that we have not only been subjected to the annoyances stated, but that not a parcel of papers has been received at this office for nearly two months. We can not, of course, pay any attention to anonymous communications in the paid columns of the daily press, but if the "Munchausen" of the Paiz will tell us what has become of these parcels, or of that particular parcel which was seen to leave the Trent on the 15th ult., we shall not regret this brief notice of a writer who has the strange taste to masquerade in so questionable a character. There are reasons for believing him to be one of the officials complained of, and we shall be very glad to know that he is only a subordinate who will hereafter carry out the orders of a chief who takes so much pains to oblige Mr. Sherrard and two of our colleagues.

Postscript. - Since the foregoing was put in type, our attention was called to a parcel of papers at the Exchange, addressed to this office, which had arrived on the 1st instant by the La Plata. The compliment of treating the Exchange as a kind of branch office of the News is as delicate -deserved; and we trust that as it isthe gentlemen of that important institution will fully appreciate the honor conferred upon them. We take pleasure in offering our sincere thanks for the very high compliment conferred-both upon our selves and upon the Exchange.

THE BRITISH CHURCH FUND. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE PRESENTED TO

THE BRITISH CHURCH FUND AT AN AN-NUAL MEETING HELD AT No. 8 RUA DA CANDELARIA ON 19TH JANUARY, 1888.

Gentlemen .- In presenting accounts for the year just ended your Committee have to report that in accordance with a resolution come to at a general meeting of subscribers held 12th September, 1887, the organ has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired at a cost of 952\$, which has been met by a special subscription got up for the purpose, amounting to 1.150\$000, so that a small balance reverts to the church fund, and is included in the account annexed.

The total receipts for the year just ended (including above) were 10,833\$280 and expenditure 10,854\$731, leaving a balance in hand of 957\$596, or about the same sum of last year.

On comparing the accounts now presented with those of last year, it will be noticed that there has been a considerable falling off in pew rents, which however on this occasion has been compensated for by increased donations during the year; but as the chief part of these consisted of a jubilee offering of 500\$000, a repetition can not be looked for, and as pew rents tend to diminish still more your Committee suggest that an appeal should be made to parties formerly residents in Rio de Janeiro, but now living in Europe, to assist the fund with donations and subscriptions,

Rio de Janeiro, 18th January, 1888. (signed) Alfred J. Youle Trustees H. O. Robinson, Hon. Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1887.

Receipts.	
To Balance from 1886	979\$047 8,010 000
Pew rents	8,010 000
Donations	855 000
Collections in church	683 590 1,150 000
do for repairing organ	1,150 000
Interest on deposits in Bank	134 690
	11,812\$327

	11,312#32/
Expenditure.	
Clergyman's stipend	8,000\$000
Organist's salary	750 000
Clerk's do	500 000
Petty expenses	200 110
Cleaning and repairing organ	952 000
Repairs in church	127 000
Drainage tax	60 000
Gas accounts	61 061
Fire Insurance premium	66 660
Printing and advertising	137 900
Balance to 1888	957 596
	11,812\$327
Statement of balance.	

London and Brazilian Bank in account current..... 936\$950 Cash in hand..... 957\$596

Rio de Janeiro, 18th January, 1888. RAINFALL FOR 1887.

From observations made at the district stations of the City Improvements Company in this city.

Months	S. Christovão	Gamboa	Gloria	Botafogo	Rua 1º de Março	No. of fine days	
							175°
1 313	mm.	mm.	mm.	11111 80.80	mm.		10
January	190.00	119.15			131.50		11
February .	53.00	40.75		49.50	50.00		5
March	235.70	160.40	122.90	177-15	153.45		14
April	103.90	122.10		115.65			- 6
May	152.60	175.60	131.88	187.20			13
Iune	21.10		17.00	44.40			4
July	97.00	59.70	31.70	42.00	41.00	24	7
August	0.00			0.00	0.00	31	0
Septemb	68.8c				98.70	20	10
October	21.6	49.70				27	4
Novemb	114.10						7 9
Decemb	90.50						á
Decemo	90.50	74.20	34100	03.00		-	
Totals	1,148.30	975.60	801.90	1,079.30	929.00	275	90

The heaviest rainfall at Rua Primeiro de Março was on the 3rd Sept. at 10 a.m., when 31.80 millimetres fell in about two hours of which 20mm fell in 20 consecutive minutes.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

The municipal council of S. Borja, Rio Grande do Sul, has been suspended for its recent resolution in regard to the succession of the Princess Regent.

-The new immigration project in Minas Geraes has been sanctioned, and the final arrangements are now being made for the acquisition of immi-

-During the latter part of last month there were torrential rains in the province of Espirito Santo which caused considerable damage crops, etc.

-A Minas Geraes journal states that the bishop of Diamantina had secured the liberation of 686 slaves. We are waiting to hear reports from the bishop of Rio de Janeiro.

-A slave-hunter was incautious enough to put up at a hotel in S. Paulo for the night, on the 24th ult., having several captured fugitives with him. The news got out, and the first he knew a crowd filled the hotel and the slaves were spirited away.

-A provincial decree of the president of Rio de Janeiro dated on December 27th, orders the payment of 1,000\$ to each of the two engineers, who were appointed to value the plant, etc., of the Nic-theroy Gas Company, sold to the Belgian syndicate.

-The police delegate at Cabo Frio, province of Rio de Janeiro, has succeeded in capturing 40,000\$ in government stock that had been washed ashore in a trunk from the wreck of the steamer Goylacaz, and promptly annexed by two inhabitants of the district.

-A telegram to O Paiz published on the 25th ulto, states that Sr. Gavião Peixoto, of the province of S. Paulo, had freed all his negroes, with the exception of fugitives. The latter have apparently freed themselves. Sr. Gavião appears to have opened his eyes at last.

-On the 17th ult., 12 slaves arrived at Pirassu nunga, S. Paulo, asking that some one would buy them at 200\$ per head. This price was apparently fixed by their master. The slaves declare that the food was insufficient and the labor excessive or the plantation they had left.

-The French steamer La France landed 500 Italian immigrants at Santos on the 27th ult. and carried 600 to the River. Eleven hundred immigrants on one steamer is a pretty large number. In case of accident, how many of these could be provided for with boats and life rafts?

-The Sociedade Promotora da Immigração of S. Paulo held a meeting on the 23rd alt., when it was resolved to accept the charge of the immigrants hospedaria, as provided for in the bill just adopted, to admit 28 members more, making 50 in all, and to increase the board of directors from three to

-Advices from Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro, published in the Jornal of the 29th, state that an association had been organized there with a capital of 2,000,000% for the promoting of immigration, and that London bankers had promised to raise 8,000,000% in addition so soon as the association was definitely formed.

—There are now 1,030 public schools in the province of S. Paulo, according to the last *relatorio* of the president, of which 805 are provided with teachers. The number of pupils matriculated last year was 26,939, and the attendance 20,596. For a province with an estimated population of one million this is not a very flattering exhibit.

-The Provincia do Espirito Santo of the 27th ult. says that 23 immigrants left a plantation at S. Torquato, Espirito Santo, on the preceding day because of insufficient food and lack of accommodations. They were sent to one of the state colonies. Perhaps the planters will eventually learn that good service depends largely upon good

-The receipts at the Pará custom house and the provincial revenue during the last four years were

i ionowa .	custom house	prov. revenue
1887	10,173,644\$269	3,829,516\$110
1886	9,215,638 572	3,181,247 599
1885	7,940,952 826	2,807,229 820
1884	8,978,612 346	2,299,187 806

-The Santos custom house receipts for the last five fiscal years were as follows:

nee usean years were as follows:  $\frac{c.r_0 r_{15}}{im_0 r_{15}} = \frac{c.r_0 r_{15}}{in_0 r_{15}} = \frac{total}{1886-87} = \frac{s.r_0 r_{15}}{s.r_0 r_{15}} = \frac{total}{s.r_0 r_{15}} = \frac{1}{s.r_0 r_{15}} = \frac{1$ 

-The late president of S. Paulo, Conde de Parnahyba, announces that he has not liberated his slaves, as announced some time since. appears to be something mysterious about all this. can a planter recall a promise to liberate his slaves, or was no such promise ever made? We have since learned that the Conde has been consulted by the slaves themselves, and with so much success that they will be free at the end of the next coffee crop.

- The January receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 838,335\$363.
- —It is believed that the government is treating for the sale or lease of the Vpanema iron foundry, as a representative of a syndicate of Belgian capitalists has arrived here to examine the property.
- —From May to 31st December last there were 131 cases received at the small-pox hospital in Pará, of which 30 died, 83 were cured, and 18 remained under treatment at the end of the year.
- —On the 26th ult, the boiler of a steamer plying between Bahia and the interior of the province exploded, and up to the last advices some 3C persons had died, either killed outright, or from injuries received.
- —The president of Minas Geraes has recently been authorized to spend 2,200\$ in objects of decoration and for domestic use in his palace at Ouro Preto. The sum does not seem extravagant if the pols and kettles are very demoralized.
- —The statement is repeated that a large quantity of counterfeit 50%, 100% and 200% notes have been put into circulation in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. It is said that the firm introducing them calls itself Espirito Santo & Co., (anglice Holy Ghost & Co.)
- —The Provincia do Pará of the 14th ult, says that the president of Pará had resolved to suspend the 5% provincial export tax in conformity with a petition from the commercial association. The question will be submitted to the next provincial assembly.
- —The Correio Amparents, a S. Paulo provincial paper, recently acknowledges the receipt of a stalk of maize measuring three metres, nearly 10 feet, in height with 22 cars of corn upon it, all of which are well developed. This ought to be mentioned in the immigrants "guita."
- —As the males of the town of Espirito Santo do Pinhal, province of S. Paulo, have shown great carelessness in the matter of securing illumination for that town, the ladies have taken the matter up. We sincerely trust they will put the masculine elements of their town to shame.
- —The municipal chamber of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, recently passed an ordinance to collect 500\$ on each slave introduced into the municipality. The president of the province then ordered the suspension of the ordinance; the chamber refused and was promptly suspended itself and replaced by a more complaisant body of ediles.
- —On the 31st ult, the minister of agriculture notified the president of the province of Minas Geraes that he was authorized to mtroduce 500 families of immigrants into the province, whose passage money would be supplied by the general government. Adults will receive 80\\$, children from 8 to 12 years 40\\$000 and from 3 to 8 years 20\\$ each.

E CLASE

- —According to the annual report of Messrs. Barros & Vianna, of Pará, the total export of rubber from the Amazon during the past year was 14,085,754 kilos., of which 8,527,590 kilos, were for the United States and 5,558,164 kilos. for Europe. The total export in 1886 was 13,006,144 kilos. The stock on hand on December 31st was 800 metrical tons.
- —The new municipal council of S. Borja, Rio Grande do Sul, makes haste to announce that the resolution of its predecessor in regard to a phisisite has been repealed, and that S. Borja now informs all similar bodies that it has no such treasonable purposes in mind. It would seem to be a very effective way to repress independence on the part of the municipalities—summary suspension and the appointment of a satisfactory successor.
- —The Provincia do Expírito Santo, of the 25th ult., says that 157 Italian immigrants had just arrived there under contract for two plantations, but as no preparations had been made for their reception they were lauded in a heavy rain and then left to shift for themselves as best they could. It seems to take time to make it understood that an imported laborer is just a little better than an imported draught horse.
- —A lawyer recently visited the jail at Nova Friburgo, province of Rio de Janeiro, and found there an old black, whose one article of clothing was a dilapidated blanket. It appears that his crime was lodging a complaint of ill treatment. The lawyer appealed for and secured a writ of habeas corpus, and he wants to know what the authorities of Nova Friburgo are about. Lawyers always ask too many questions.
- —A provincial colleague publishes the following statistics regarding exports from Rio Grande do Sulduring the past year:
  - Jerked-beef
     26,677,890 kilos.

     Tallow, grease, etc.
     4,632,060 ,,

     Salted hides
     468,340 ,,

     Dry hides
     441,645 ,,

- Recent advices from the interior of the province of Ceará state that there had been profuse rains and that the fears of a drouth were relieved.
- —In the district of Garanhuns, Pernambuco, the planting of coffee and cacáo is stated to be rapidly increasing, owing to the extension of the railway to the town.
- —"The collector at Penha, province of S. Paulo, having endeavored to execute the recent recommendation from the department of agriculture as to the registry of conditional freedoms (of slaves), it was declared to him by some planters of the numicipality that they had not conceled the manumissions which were noticed by the press. This is reported by the sad collector to the Gazeta di Mogymirium." Jornal do Commencie, 27th Jan. Comment is useless.
- —The annual report of the Sociedade Promotora de Immigração, of S. Paulo, says that Dr. Martinho Prado was in Italy last year and had occasion to see the happiness attending the embarkation of the emigrants. Perhaps it was a coincidence, but we happened to see a party of Italian immigrants embarking at Sautos for Buenos Aires some four months ago—and the "happiness" had all left them. A more desolate, poverty-stricken, pitiable tot of people it would be difficult to imagine. But, as we have said, perhaps it was only a coincidence.
- —On the 4th ult, the police at Pará captured three men, two of whom were foreigners, charged with being chiefs of a band of burglars in that city. A paragraph noticing the arrest is curious, "to these thieves is attributed the robbery of which the groceryman (twerneire) José Alves Ferreira was a victim, who in exchange for 1,000\$ was to receive from them a large sum in counterfeit money, and received a sealed parcel which contained pieces of newspapers." Sr. José Alves Ferreira does not appear to have been arrested—nor even blamed.
- —An amusing incident occurred at Ytú, S. Paulo, a few days since. The slaves belonging to the plantation of a widow in that vicinity, had run away, but were soon captured by the authorities and locked up in the Ytú jail. The lady then sent them their letters of freedom, and they were allowed to go. The news soon spread to the neighboring plantations, and the slaves somehow got the idea that as soon as they presented themselves at the aforesaid jail they would receive their free papers. And a police force actually became necessary to keep the eager fugitives away from the jail !
- —The Correlade Santos of the 21st ull, relates that a considerable number of immigrants arrived there on the 19th to go south on the coasting steamer Rio Paranii. On the entrance of the steamer 95 of them received their orders to embark, with their baggage, but 58 were left in the street unprevided for, exposed first to the sun and then to a heavy rain. Three messages were sent to the immigration agent, who finally made his appearance at 5 p.m. and gave the necessary orders for passages, which detained the steamer until 6 o'clock. Through another blunder the baggage of these poor people was not provided for and was therefore left behind at the railway station, to be sent on by some other steamer. As it is, these poor wretches, hungry and wet, were sent out on a long journey down the coast without a change of colohing, and will be abilized to wait a week or more before it can reach them.

### RAILROAD NOTES

- —On the 12th ult, work was commenced on the extension of the Conde d'Eu railway to Cabedello.
- —The October receipts of the Dom Pedro II railway were 879,628\$371 and expenditures 555,040\$434, leaving a balance of 324,587\$937.
- —The Leopoldina and Oeste de Minas railways have agreed to gratuitously transport immigrants and their luggage over their respective lines.
- The São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 7\$000 a share, which is now payable.
- —It is said that the surveys for the Valle do Sapucahy railway, São Paulo, will be initiated sometime during the current month.
- —During the past year the tram lines of this city made 1,472,662 trips and carried 40,650,125 passengers, of which 38,206,366 paid. Of those carried gratuitously, 1,248,449 were provided with official passes.
- —There was a meeting of representatives of the the 20th ult., when it was resolved to recommend a revision of tariffs and regulations, and to recommend several immediate changes in the existing tariffs.
- —According to the Correio Mercantil, of São Paulo, the balance sheet of the railway "clearing house" (contadoria central) of that province shows that the gross receipts of all the railways in the province during 1887 were 14,325,726\$270, against 6,102,556\$20 in 1877. The total value of the exports was \$5,106,444\$21 last year, against an estimated total of 20,000,000\$8 ten years ago.

### COFFEE NOTES

- -The Jornal on the 24th ult, states that estimates of the Minas Geraes' coffee crop next season are 120,000 tons, or 2,000,000 bags.
- —The Merchant Banking Company's market report dated London, Jannary 7th, says that the advices received there estimating the Brazil coffee crop at 7,500,000 to 8,500,000 bags for Rio and Soutos knocked the bottom out of the market.
- —A Campinas paper has been informed that the next coffee crop will not be as large as anticipated. Only a medium crop is now expected. When the planters get their estimates down a little more, it will be time for a few speculators to go up and buy their crops in the gross.
- —Le Brezil, of the 15th ults. has a telegram via Havre from Messrs. Zerrenner, Bulow & Co. estimating the Santos crop at 3,000,000 bags, and Santos and Rio at 6,750,000 bags, but in view of the slave question they do not think that over 6,000,000 bags may be exported. This reference to the slaves is unfortunate, for the greater part of Brazilians are persuaded that the emancipation of the negro will have little, if any, effect on production, and we agree to this, in a certain extent. It seems curious that it took so long for the Brazilian planter to discover that he will not be a loser by freeing his negroes.

### LOCAL NOTES

- -Vegetalina Imperial, whatever it may be, is good for snake bites. The S. Paulo papers say so.
- —A lad, 13 years old, committed suicide here on the 23rd ult. by hanging. No motive is ascribed for the act.
- —O Paiz of the 27th ult. brings whaling into the fishery question between Canada and the United States. Whales on the Newfoundland banks are rare.
- —On the 25th ult. our colleague, Novidades, was one year old. We sincerely trust it may reach 200, but not without some change in its literary department.
- —It is said the obscurity was so great during the eclipse of the moon on the 28th ult., that the chickens out in the neighborhood of Engenho Velho actually went to roost.
- —A citizen was drawn on the jury the other day who rejoices in the name of Michael of the Gilded Back (Mignel da Costa Dournda). Gilt edged also, probably.
- —A telegram to the *Novulades*, dated on the 25th ult., states that hundreds of workmen and paupers were dying from cold in Baltimore. It is just like that plug-ugly city.
- —If the epidemic continues, the 1st police delegate will have no time for anything but hunting up seductive gentlemen whom he obliges to marry the too susceptible Juliets.
- —The French minister of marine has recently called the attention of fishermen to the peculiarly favorable condition of the fisheries off the west coast of Africa, where, among other fish, cod is abundant.
- —On the 29th alt, the procession in honor of St. Selastian was rendered particularly interesting, one of the priests belonging to the show, broke his wax-cualle over the head of one of the spectators.
- —The Pope received the Brazilian legation at the Vatican on the 28th, and improved the occasion to say some complimentary things of the Emperor and Empress and to express a desire for the prosperity of Brazil.
- —Love does it all. On the 28th ult. a young woman living in Engenho Novo took salts o lemon, oxalic acid, or some such poison, because her young man had become lukewarm in his attentions.
- —The December number of Le Journal des Chambies de Commerce has a violent attack on the United States, because President Cleveland has proposed a reduction in custom duties. Foreign money helped to pay our civil war expenses, no doubt, but it was not French money. This country exerted itself to the utmost to break up the American Union during the "umpleasantness." Of course, the empire will be charged with the illfeeling shown the United States; but the empire was France all the same.
- The Gazeta on the 31st ult. points out that labor is not the only requisite to the prosperity of Brazil; capital is also required. But our colleague must admit that if foreign labor, and foreign capital also, is required to develop the empire, there is nothing left of the "future of Brazil," but the soil. Moreover the banks hold on to their plantations with a tenacity that resembles the sinking man and the straw. We may ask, also, what the native is to do while foreign labor and capital is developing the country.

- It is announced that Patti will leave Lisbon on March 8th for Buenos Aires.
- -Mr. E. C. E. Nicolini has received the exequatur recognizing him as vice-consul here for Great Britain.
- —On the 28th ulto, the "Serviços Maritimos" lighter company launched a new tug-boat which was named the Stella.
- In 1887 there were 23 fires in Rio, of which only 2 were of importance. The loss occasioned is estimated at 310,000\$.
   Here is your chance! The bishop of S. Paulo
- has put up for competition no less than 50 parish churches in his diocese.

  —It is said that the purchase of the Rio S. Pedro
- property from Messrs. Finnie Brothers & Co. has finally been decided upon.
- —An admiral, on half pay, of the Brezilian navy died on the 1st from the effects of bites inflicted on him by some savage dogs, in his own garden.
- —On the drop curtain of one of our theatres there is the following mysterious announcement: "High Life's Billards; Rua—etc". What are high life's billards?
- —A Havas telegram dated from Paris on the 31st ulto, states that a French court had decided that there was no impediment to the marriage of priests. The Pope is to be heard from on this question.
- —It is reported that the Princess Regent has chosen Barão de Leopoldina for senator from Minas Geraes. The ablest man on the list is Deputy Manoel Soares, but he does not possess the cordial sympathy of the prime minister.
- —One of the health inspectors recently seized a quantity of roasted maize in two coffee roasting establishments here. We have seen that high prices for coffee have reduced consumption abroad, and it now appears they have stimulated adulteration here.
- —The minister of finance has recently advised the president of the province of Piauhy, that bonds of that province would not be accepted in guarantee of, purchases of government lands and properties. Piauhy does not seem to enjoy good credit with the Treastury.
- —The authorities have ordered that work on the proposed grand edifice on Praia da Saudade, Botalogo be suspended. This is one of the most curious of all curious jobs known here. The building, its contractors, the authority for its construction, are all envolved in a cloud of mystery.
- —Our city fathers are a curious lot. All the appeals for repairing the streets, many of which are in a disgraceful condition, were unheard, or disregarded; but so soon as it is said that the carnaval processions are likely to meet with accidents from the condition of the streets, then steps are at once taken to patch up the worst sections.
- —The large dry dock in the Saude belonging to the firm of Finnie Brothers & Co., has just been transferred from the control of William Finnie Kemp to that of Albert Cortez, the heir at law of the property who is represented here by Dr. J. C. Rodrigues. The well-known naval constructor Trajano A. de Carvalho has been made manager of the dock.
- —The Jornal of the 3rd says that the soldiers stationed in the old city palace, are accustomed to take baths, naked, in the tank of the new public fountain in the Praga D. Pedro II. A number of them were disporting themselves there at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 1st inst. This harmonizes admirably with the stringent regulations, about bathing along the beaches in the morning!
- —An American exchange explains that the watchman-boxes recently established in Buffalo, New York, are to provide for finding a policeman when required. The idea might be developed here. If policemen were locked up in watch-boxes, one would know where to seek them; now, it appears that they loaf around, and are as far away from the scene of any disturbance as circumstances will admit.
- —On the 1st inst. an employé in one of the departments of the war office presented a forged document to the teller at the Treasury for payment. The forgery was discovered and the person presented to one of the superior officers of the Treasury, to whom he declared that the document had been confided to him by an unknown person for collection. This is about as impudent a defense as can well be imagined, but it appears to have been accepted.
- —What is wrong with the rations served out to the army? A short time ago a number of soldiers in the province of Rio Grande do Sul were attacked with symptoms of what at first was feared to be cholerina, and on the 28th in this city 17 soldiers of the 1st battalion were sent to the hospital complaining of nausea and colic. The surgeons entrusted with the examination of the food supplied must be very careless in the discharge of their duties.

-O Paiz of the 29th ult. says that the municipal guards levy toll in kind on the milkmen, and also tax the gentle shepherds for a nickel, or two.

—A telegram received here just as we go to press announces the death of Dr. Manuel Euphrasio Corrêa, the president of Pernambuco.

The newspapers announce that England is to have still another statue of the late Prince Consort. A hundred years hence perhaps Brazil will be undergoing a similar ordeal.

-The S. Paulo priests sent the Pope a congrat-ulatory telegram in French; His Holiness replied in Latin. What is the court language at the

—A local paper says that Gen. Santos, late owner of Uruguay, and his secretary, were build-ing a large candle factory at Rosario, Argentine Republic. The general does not propose to hide his candle under a bushel basket.

-The department of agriculture will receive proposals for the navigation of the Rivers S. Francisco and Velhas up to March 31st next. The maximum period of the concession is three years and the maximum subsidy 100,000\$ per annum.

-The new 10\$000 notes, 8a Estampa, which are now being issued, are very neat in design and are printed in colors that will puzzle the photolithographic counterfeiter. They are without doubt the handsomest notes thus far issued.

-The heat of the last few days has been some thing quite up to the mark which the old residents tell us about. It is particularly hard on newspaper men, who find it impossible to use pens be cause the ink evaporates completely between the bottle and the paper.

—The Portuguese government seems to think that the consulates in Brazil require looking after. It some 200,000\$ can take to themselves wings. and no blame attached to anybody, the cabinet of His Most Faithful Majesty appear to have level heads in fiscalizing the consulates.

-The priests at Ytú, São Paulo, are said to have confessed 2,000 persons during the first half of January. Allowing 10 hours for each day's work—and what priest would work longer than that? each confession was made in just 41/2 minutes Mighty clear consciences the good people of Ytú must have, to be sure!

-A curious fact has occurred here in politics. The president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul was appointed on December 5th last, but his appointment only appeared in the Diario Official on the 25th ult. Various surmises are current as to the why and wherefore of the delay, but care lessness is probably the true explanation

-On the 24th ult. the police arrested a man called Francisco Brandão de Castro, who is accused of being implicated in the robbery at the Portuguese consulate in February, 1885, and who will be sent to Portugal at the request of the authorities of that government. One is almost tempted to suspect that Castro is being made a scape goat.

-The Carnaval eccentricities this year are to take place on the 12th, 13th and 14th. Judging from the preparations making, there will be an exceptionally good show this year, and some novelties are promised for the processions. As the people are so prosperous and have more money than they really know what to do with, the display will probably be very brilliant.

-For December the following figures are furnished by the immigrant station at Ilha das Flores: arrivals, 1,904 males and 1,278 lemales; total, 3, 182; departures 2,746, and remaining at the 102; departures 2,740, and remaining in station, \$50. Of the arrivals 2,818 were Italians, 191 Portuguese, 59 Germans, 45 Spaniards, etc. Of the departures 1,625 were for S. Paulo, 796 for Rio Grande do Sal, etc. During 1887 there were received at the station 18,834 immigrants.

-St. Sebastian went back to his home on Castle Hill on Sunday last, and the government burned more gunpowder over him. There was an imposing procession, a military guard of honor, a bishop ing procession, a military guard of nonor, a usulp and president of the municipal council in attend-ance, plenty of fireworks, a huge crowd, and, at the end, a profound satisfaction that our patron and protector is safely back in his own house and comfortably fixed for another twelve months nap.

—According to the *Journal do Commercia* there arrived in this port, during 1887, 31,310 immigrants. Of these 17,115 were Italians, 10,205 Portuguese, 1,766 Spaniards, 717 Germans, 274 Austrians, 241 French, 212 Belgians, 72 Englishmen, 31 Americans and 677 of sundry nationalities. As to sex, 25,450 were males and 5,860 lemales; as to age, 26,523 were over and 4,787 under 12 years. The departures were 20,076, of which 11,083 for S. Paulo, 4,988 for Rio Grande do Sul, | 1,003 for S. Fauro, 4,985 for Kito Grance do Sul, | Similaries | 3,343 |
1,273 for Rio de Janeiro, 1,184 for Minas Geraes, | 6157 for Santa Catharina, 421 for Espirito Santo, | 6257 for Santa Catharina, 421 for Espirito Santo, | 6258 for Paraná, etc. | There remained in this city, | 6278 for Paraná, etc. | There remained in this city, | 6288 for Paraná, etc. | 7188 for Paraná, etc. | 7

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1888. 

_ do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 889
	명하는 10 Hell (프루스트) (10 Hell Hell Hell Hell Hell Hell Hell Hel
	e of exchange on London to-day
100 200	com at \$4 \$0 per \( \mu_1 \) stg

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

January 23.—With the exception of the Bauco Internacional all the banks were officially at 24/5 on London. Posted rates were 24/4—24/6 on London, 28–39–30 on Daris and 480–435 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 2\$040–2\$00 Paris and 480–435 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 2\$040–2\$070 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 24/5, 24/6 and 24/5, that from second hands, and conmercial was quoted at the extremes of 24/5—24/5. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 105800, selbers at 10\$450.

January 24.—Rates at the banks are unchanged. Brokers reported the market quiet with bank sterling quoted at 24/5, 24/6, and at 24/11/6 from second hands. Commercial sterling 21/11/6—24/11/6. Sovereigns closed with selbers at 10\$400, no buyers.

January 25.—Official rates at the banks were advanced to 24/5 on London, 386 on Paris and 4/8 on Hamburg at 30/d/s; 2\$070–2\$000 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 24/5—24/15/6 direct, and at 24/5/6—25/6. The lowest rates were early in the day. Sovereigns closed with selbers at 10\$/100, no buyers.

January 26.—Official rates were unchanged. Business in bank sterling was reported at 24/5—24/11/6, and at 25/6 tom second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 25/5—25/6, with very little doing, and the market closed rather easier. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 10\$/100, no buyers.

January 26.—Official rates at the banks were still 24/5 on London, 386 on Paris and 478 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 28/5 on —25/500 on New York at sight. In bank sterling business was reported at the extremes of 24/5—24/5 and in bank functs at 34/4. Commercial sterling was quoted at the posted rates at the banks were still parts at the banks and the market tows on hypers.

January 28.—There were no changes in the posted rates at the banks and the market was quiet. Brokers reported bank sterling at 24/5, 44/4 and 24/31/6, so buyers.

January 29.—Official rates were acknowled to 24/6 on London, 24/6 on Lo

sed with sellers at 10\$080, no buyers.

ary 30.—Official rates were advanced to 24¾ on London,

sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24% −25. Sovereigns closed with sellers at rof-solo, no buyers.

January 30. — Official rates were advanced to 24% on London, .84 on Paris and 475 on Hamburg at 90 dgs; ±8000 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 24% on bankers, 24 131f6 on head office and at 24% from second hands in bank sterling, and commercial was quoted at 25. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98kpc, sellers at 98000.

January 31. — Official rates were unchanged, except at the London and Brazilian Bank, where no rates were given. Bank sterling was reported at 24% on bankers, and at 24 131f6 −24% on head offices, or agencies. From second hands business was also reported at 24%. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24% −25 and the market was quiet, and considered rather flatter. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 98kpc, sellers at 98kp−05. February 1. —Rates at the banks are unchanged. Brackers at 94% on bankers, 24% on head office, and at 24% −24% from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 1e 41% on bankers, 24% on head office, and at 24% −24% on London, latter on head offices, 36k on Paris and 475 on Hamburg at 90ds; 28coo on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 24½ −24% on London, latter on head offices, 36k on Paris and 475 on Hamburg at 90ds; 28coo on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 24½ −24% on London, latter on head offices, 36k on Paris and 475 on Hamburg at 90ds; 28coo of no New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 24% on London and corresponding on other markets. Commercial sterling is quoted at 25−25½, market from —The Petropolitiana cotton mill announces is first dividend, lut what it is amounts to is a secret for the shareholders.

—The Petropolitana cotton mill announces its first dividend, but what it amounts to is a secret for the shareholders.

—Of course the banks have a perfect right to fix official rates, and draw at higher. But the question is suggested; what is the use of it?

—The shares of the "Banco Popular de S. Paulo" have been all taken. The capital is 1,000,000\$, in shares of 50 each, and is divided into four series of 5,000 shares each, of which one series was taken in Rio.

—On the 28th ult. the faula [custom house valuation] of coffee was reduced 78 rs. per kilo., equal to about i\$200 per arroba. This is the most marked define ever shown at the custom house between weekly faulus.

-A bank to assist [?] retailers and private indiv been organized here, according to the Jornat of the 27th ult. It will be known as the "Caixa Credito Commercial," and will have a capital of 1,000,000\$ divided into shares of

and with the dependence of the Leopoldina [railway] company offered by the house of Morton, Rose & Co. to the London market at the price of 91 per cent. was covered thrice, according to a telegram received yesterday, "—Guzzde & Mortiens, Jan. 31.

—The meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Brazil called for the 30th ult. to consider the projected reforms in the statutes could not be held for want of a quorum. This is so invariably the case with joint-steek companies here that it has consecuted to the state of Visconde de Figueiredo, president of the Banco Internacional, for Europe states that his charged with a government project to rely, the experience of the Argentine Republic to the centrary notwithstanding:

was to be expected, the expendice of the Mig	
-The January receipts at the Rio custom h	
Importation	3,431,308\$146
Port dues	15,956 060
Exportation	471,947 064
Sundries	3.343 915
Surtax of 5 per cent	172,065 866
	4,094,621\$051
Deposits	26,981 742
Restitutions	22,105 495

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

803	452 per ct. 1.0an 100-102	
865	5 ,, ,,	
871	5 ., ,,	
875	5 ,, ,,	
879	41/2 ,, ,,	
883	41/2 ,, ,,	
	5 ,, ,,	
aid	Railways .	
20	Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct guarantee 1516	
co	do deb. 6 ,, 105-107	
20	Bahia a S Francisco 7 per et. guar 221/2-231/2	
20	Brazilian Great Southern	
00	do deb. 7 per cent	
	do Stg. Mt. deb. 6 per cent 103-105	
00		ı
20	Braz. Imp. Cent. Bahia 1920	ı
00	do do deb. stock 6 per cent 111-113	ı
00	do do deb. 6 per ct 111-113	ı
00	Campos & Carangola deb. 5½ per ct 101-103	l
20	Conde d'En, Lint. 7 per ct. guar 141/2-151/2	ı
60	do deb. 53/2 per ct	ı
00	D. Thereza Christina deb. 5½ per cent 78-82	ŀ
20	do 7 per ct. guar 5½-6½	ı
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. grar 19-20	ı
00	do 6 per ct, deb. stock 120-122	l
20	Imp. Braz, Natal & Nova Cruz 7½-8¾	l
100	do deb. 5½ per ct 92-95	ı
20	Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar 2214-2316	ı
100	do deb. 6 per ct 109-111	ı
100	Maeyana deb. s per ct 104-105	١
100	Mogyana deb. 5 per ct	١
100	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar 102-104	ı
100	do deb. 5½ per ct	ı
20	S Paulo 7 per ct. guar 401/2-411/2	ı
100	do deb. stock 5½ per ct 130-133	ı
100	S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct 106—108	ı
	do do 2nd series 106-108	ı
20	Soluhera Brazilian	ı
	do 6 per ct. Irred 120—123	1
100		ı
100	, ,	1
pain	l Miscellaneous,	ı
15	Amazon Steam Navigation101/2	ı
20	Bahia Central Sugar 2-3	١
100	Cantareira Water, deb. 6 per ct 100-102	١
10	Cantareira Water, deb. 6 per ct.         100−102           Ceará Harb. Corporation.         6½−7½           English Bank of Rio, Lim.         12−13           London & Brazdian Bank, Lim.         17−17½	١
	English Bank of Rio, Lim 12-13	١
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	1
10	Doile Doile and Advanced Co. No. 17-17/2	1
100	Recife Drainage, deb. 5 per ct	١
25	Rio City Improvements	1
100	do deb. 5 per. ct 104-106	1
100	do int. 5 per ct 104-106	1
71/2	do   deb. 5 per. ct.   104—106   do   int. 5 per. ct.   104—106   Rio de Jan. Flour mills   7-7½   Santos Improvements   11—12	ı
10	Santos Improvements	١
2	Braz. street tramways, Lim	
10	Braz. Submarine Tel	
100	do bonds 5 per cent	
15	West. & Braz. Tel. Lim978	ı
716	do prefer01/4	1
71/2	do defer	ı
1/2	1 11 Notariana ton	

## 722 do do deb. 2 ve pedo do do B do B do DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New Yorl garding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 4
255,000	250,000	257,000	260,000	266,000	265.000	241,000	235,000	229,000
7,000	4,000	8.000	4.000	6,000	15,000 †	5,000	7.000 *	4,000
5,000	5,000		6.000	5,000	9.000 *	8,000	6,000	4,000
6,000	7,000	:	:	:	8,000	18,000	9,000	5,000
quiet	quiet	quiet	weak	weak	weak	weak	steady	steady
24% d	243%	251/8	251/8	253/8	:	:	;	:
35 0	35 €	35 0	35 0	35 0	:	:	:	;
65600	6,600	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.
18 1/16 C	18 1116	:	;	;	:	:	;	:
55700	5,700	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Non.	Non.	Nom.
2 9 15 1 5 c	15 15116	:	:	;	:	1	:	:
	Jan. 24 255.000 7.000 5.000 6.000 6.000 quiet 24½ d' 33 c' 68600 18 116 c' 55700	Jan. 24   Jan. 25		Jan. 26 237,000 3,000 quiet 225/5 33 c Nom	Jan. 26   Jan. 27   Jan. 68	Jan. 25   Jan. 27   Jan. 28	Jan. 26   Jan. 27   Jan. 38   250, 300	Jan. 26   Jan. 27   Jan. 28   Jan. 31   Feb. 1

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY.

January 28th

Shipments for United States during the week	17,000 lags
do for Europe etc do do	8,000 11
Sailing clearances for the United States	14,000 11
Steamer clearances do (1)	16,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	10,000
Freights by steamer	5 C & 500
do sail	1716
Steamers loading for United States	3
Stock in 1st hands	
Stock at Santos this morning, estand and hands	290,000 bags
Receipts during week to 27th Jan	26,000 ,
Sales for United States during week	20,000
do Europe do	10,000 11
Shipments to United States do	-
do Europe do	12,000
Market paralyzed; Good Average, nominal	Nom.
Steamers loading for United States	2
Dienmers foliaming out of the control of the contro	

						3
	SALI	es of	STOCKS	AND SHA	RES.	
J:	muary s	23.	an Boss			46 000
98	Title pe	do			9	47 000
	Six	do do	P	rov. Rio	9	48 000 98 %
50 50	Banco o Banco	lo Com Industr	mercio		2	10 000 67 000
42	Banco l	Interna	cional		2	09 500
175 530	Leopole		R subs	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	·····	39 500 6 000
300 10	Lardim	do Botani	co framway			6 500
40	S. Chris	stovão	do	<b></b>	2	40 000
75 142				zil		9 750 .
J: 5	muary	24.	and lane			
3,000	Six.	do	Pı	ov. Rio		98 9 <sub>0</sub>
60 -60	Banco   Banco	Comme do Con	rcial, 2 seri amercio	es	1	09 000 110 000
105 36	Banco	Interna	cional		2	10 000
100		do	2 Seri	ies		39 500
214 69	deb. S	dina R orocaba	.R. subs na R.R. 10	·\$		6 000
30	,, G	irão Pa	rá R.R. 6)	o\$ 4 %		64 % 90 % 17½ %
бо	S. Chr	istovão	tramway	<b></b>	2	40 000
25 40	Atalaia Prospe	ı Insce. ridade	do			9 500 15 000
J	anuary	25.				
45 000\$		er cent do			(	94% %
220	Six	do	P ovcial a sor	rov. Rio ies		98 %
1,270	Banco	Intern	acional	<b></b>	:	212 000 -
260 275		do do				214 000 212 500
507 750		do do	30th	th Mar		213 000
100		do	2 series			39 500
250 150	Porto	Alegre	tramway	··* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		64 % 100 000
100	Bonan	iça İnse	e	<b></b>		18 000
50	Previd	lente de	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		34 coo 43 cco
1a 6a	Parah;	yba e S	ergipe cent	ral factories		200 000 71 %
	January	26.				
21	Five	per cen do				945 000 946 000
19 70	Banes	do Como		ries		917 000
15	Вапсо	r do Co	mmercio			210 000
300 110		luten do		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		214 000 214 500
630 200		do do	100	a ede Rab		215 000 215 500
555 160		do	2.5	erres		40 000
30 50	Banco deb. l	- Rural Leopold	ina R.R. 2	00\$		285 000 168 000
1,300	hyp.	Sorocal notes I	ana R.R 1 Janeo Predi	00\$ 00\$ al.	· · · · · · · · ·	168 000 63½ % 71 00
40	January	7 27.				945 000
45  - 		do				941/2 %
147 6o8		o Inten - do	2.5	series		214 500 40 500
49.	deb	do Sorocal		do 100\$		41 000 63½ 00 64 00
10:	Åtala	do ia Insc	e Ianco Predi			
20	January	y 28.				701/2 90
5						945 000
		do o do Ci	ommercio			946 000 209 000
200 1,080		o Inter do	macional	n aust Mar	······	214 000
35 16)		do	2.5	o. 31st Mar. cries do		218 000 40 500 41 000
1.59	o deb. 5 5 Tardi	Sorocal m Bota	sana R.R. nico transw	100\$ 3V		41 000 63½ % 130 000
5	Uniã	o dos V	Insce /aregistas d			200 000 17 000
2	January Wiya	y 30. Der cer	ot modicos			945 000
25,500	\$	do				94½ %
500	*	do				116 %
30 90			nacional b.:	o. 31st Mar.		214 600
2	s Banc	o Uniã	o de Credite	)		55 000
20 13 6	o deli.	do Coño E	bana K.K. <sub>bar</sub> a P. P. 76	100\$ 14 %	•••••	64 00 64 1/2 00 90 00
12 8/1 55	o Fide Geral	lidade	Insce	22 00		200 000 37 500 38 000
4	o do o hyp.	notes	do Banco Pred	ial	· · · · · · · ·	38 000 70½ %
	Januar	у 31,				
1	0	do				945 000 946 000
2,700 6	≸ o Bano	do co Com		series		94½ %
10	o Bane	co Inte	rnacional .		<b></b>	214 500
20				. o. 31 Mar series		
3.1	o S I 5 Soro	Paulo a cabana	nd Rio R.I R.R	C. subs		25 000 95 000 64½ %
27	15 deb.	do Leopol	dina R.R.	200\$		165 000
	54 S C So hyp	nristov notes de	Banco Pre	series c. subs		165 000 240 000 7012 00 71 0
	Febru	ary 1.				
	20 Five	е рег се	nt. apolices	·		. 946 000
11,00	io#	do	1870. 41/2	%		110 00
	55 Pau	co Int	ernacional			. 214 000
1	20	do		series		214 500
	70 20 S.	Paulo a	und Rio R	R		. 41 000 . 187 000 . 95 000 . 6 500
4	50 Son 00 Leo 35 deb	ocanana poldina Sorse	R.R. sul	)S		. 95 000 . 6 500 . 6414 90
132	35 den 00 Jan 7110 S. 1	dim Bot Christo	tanico tram vão do	way		. 130 000 . 240 000
	5 Fid 50 Pro	lelidade vidente	Insce	series. R ss ss ss		. 195 000 . 43 000
	oo Pro	sperida ropolita	de do ina cotton i	nill w <sub>i</sub> div		. 15 000 . 200 000

I	ebruary 5.
48	Five per cent apolices 947 DOO
36	do 948 000
8,500\$	do 94½ %
60	Gold Loan, 1868, 6% t,165 000
30	Banco Commercial, 2 series 130 000
52	Banco Internacional 214 000
75	do 2 series 41 000
160	Banco Territorial de Minas 60 000
180	deb, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$
30	do 65½ %
150	Jardim Botanico tramway 130 000
1.100	hyp, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 73 %
100	, Banco Predial 70½ %

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th February, 1888.

#### Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been some movement in our market and at the time we write it is reported that a considerable business is in treaty. The advices from almost have been very unfavorable for the bean, and the interruption of direct cable communication with foreign markets has doubtless also had some effect; these two influences have brought about a very sharp decline in pires. Most of our brokers quote the market nominal, but we annex the quotations we have been able to obtain, at which we are informed factors are showing a readiness to sell. Very heavy mins in the interior have enhancesed traffic on the railways and our tecepits are thus effected; it is expected that the interruption will be quickly removed and that receipts will show an increase. A telegram amnouncing that the last Duch anction comprised 144,000 bugs has caused some discussion here; some are contesting that the telegram is incorrect, while others consider that the Trading Company has been disfarattened as to any advance in the markets, and has made a clean sweep of its stocks.

Shipments since our last report have been:

56,070	bags	for the United States
10,176	,,	Europe
3,500	, ,,,,	Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere

 $\overline{81,634}$  bags. same time the daily clearances at the custom house

49,500	bags f	or the United States
11,783	,,	Europe Cape of Good Hope
2,080	,,	Elsewhere
66,863	bags.	
vessels	cleared	with coffee are:

!	mil	ed States:		bags.
Jan.	24 25 30 30	do do	Br str Hogarth	13,750
Jan.	24 24	Havre Fr s	estr Neva str Ville de Montevideo Gristr Tijnea	3,162 500 1,879

 
 p
 Patinas Ital str Matthe Brazzo.
 29

 Feb.
 3
 Lisbon Lo. Gerbig Harrich.
 4000

 Kleenberr.
 Feb.
 3
 Kiver Plate Brist. La Plata.
 2044

 3
 Port Elizabeth Now by Zaerfara.
 3.500
 

TIME

		6.472			
	against	6,693		10	1887
			,,		1886
		9,670	,,	,,	1885
		4.686	"	٠,	1884
		7,838	,,		1883
	**	7,797	,.	,,	1882
Ouotations	were this	morning	: .		

Washed	per 10 kilos. 4\$970— 6\$130 nominal	7\$300— 9\$000 nominal
Good first	do	do o
Regular first	5 450 5 790	8 000 - 8 50 u
Ordinary first	5 040 5 520	7 400- 8 100
Good second	4 630 4 900	6 800 - 7 200
Ordinary second	3 680 4 360	5 400 6 40
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Escolha	do	do

Stock was this morning estimated to be 229,000 bags. Vessels loading and to load.

	bags.
New York Amer str Finance	12,800
do Br str Lassel	
do " Sirius	20,000
Baltimore Amer bk Amy	4,500
New Orleans Br str Nasmyth	
Hamburg' Ger str Montevideo	2,000
do " Campinas	3,800
Havie Fr str Ville de Maranhão	
Mediterraneau Fr str Savoie	

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during seven months

DESTINATION	1887-88	1886-87	:885-86
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	598 999	953 612	1,114 197
Baltimore	30 008	175 007	277 524
Hampton Roads f. o			
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond			
Charleston			4 203
Savannah			9 25
Mobile			
New Orleans	81 637	146 385	218 851
Galveston	6 529	39 398	41 098
Port Eads f. o		1	
Total	726 254	1,314 402	1,665 125
Епкорк		12.0	
Channel f. o		17 000	7 480
Havre	14 834	78 337	73 422
Autworn	29 086	61 543	71 479
North of Europe & Baltic	60 572	247 778	269 028
England	33 669	152 724	75 393
Bordeaux	1 119	4 238	13 104
Lisbon 1. o	18 098	31 804	
Gibraltar f.o		13 008	
Portugal	107		81
Mediterranean	73 771	215 430	279 74
Total	231 256	822 038	790 458
ELSEWHERE			
Canada		100	
Cape of Good Hope	23 000	69 277	44 407
River Plate & West Coast	30 914	31 160	30 843
Rio and coast			
Total	53 914	100 437	75 250
United States	726 254	1,314 402	1,665 125
Europe	231 256	822 038	
Elsewhere	53 914	100 437	75 250
Totals	1,011 424	2,236 877	2,530 833

tal clearances		Coffee	from	Rio	for	Ianuary		
otal clearances	01	Conce	irom	KIO	101	January	•	

DESTINATION	1888	1887	1886
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	134 608	86 465	183 937
Baltimore	12 174	28 030	38 478
Hampton Roads f.o			
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond			
Charleston			
Savannah.			5 652
Mobile	and places	10.15.000	
New Orleans	14 803	16 038	22 900
Galveston	1 379	5 000	6 aug
Port Eads f. o			
Total	162 964	135 533	256 967
EUROPE.			
Channel 1. o	**		3 580
Hayre	2 687	4 326	3 803
Antwerr	3 265	2 987	908
North of Europe & Baltic	13.513	16 499	18 747
England	6 775	1 040	9 494
Bordeaux		1 271	1 763
Lishon t. O	4 000	4 000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Gibraltar Lo			
Portugal			60
Mediterranean	11 338	17 311	32 243
Total	41 578	47 434	70 598
ELSRWHERE			
Canada			
Come of Good Hone		10 000	5 507
River Plate & West Coast	2 654		3 88
Rio and coast	:		
Total	2 654	10 000	9 388
United States	162 964	135 533	256 96
Europe	41 578	47 434	70 598
Elsewhere	2 654	10 000	9 388
Totals	207 196	192 967	336 95

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Jan 23	Jan. 23 Jan. 24 Jan. 25 Jan. 27 Jan. 28 Jan. 29 Jan. 39 Jan. 30 Jan. 3	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28
Receipts	7,272	4,105	7.738	3,880	6,286	5,117
Shipments U. States	5.753	6,931	400	;	;	4.000
, Europe	1,598	2,057	778	1,101	(n	:
,, Cape.	:	:	:	:	:	;
,, Elsewhere	1,056	7.4	:	381	535	1,164
Total Shipments bags	8,407	9,062	1,178	1,482	540	5,164
Clearances,	14,435	:,288	1,108	193	;	30
Stock	256,000	251,000	258.000	260,000	266,000	266,0.0
Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	9,450	9,450	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.
do Good 2nd. do	8,600	8,500	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.
Exchange on London	24 11/16	7/4tz	25 1 16	25 Ili 6	25	2415[:6
Freight per steamer, 500 primage	35 0	35 C	35 C	36 0	35 0	35 0

С	5	p	=	0	ô	<u>9</u> 2	19	8	8	93	5	31
	: "	:	:	:	168.845	207,087	13.305	2,500	41,520	149,762	200,645	Totals since 1st Jan.
35 0	24 15[16	Nom.	Nom.	234.000	5,584	12,470	2,124	1,000	1,000	8,346	4.739	Feb. 1
:	:	:	;	236,000	;	;	;	;	1	:	2.198	Feb. 2
35 C	25	Nom.	Nom	229,000	2,678	10,172	4,127	:	600	5,445	3,672	Feb. 3

1,167,777 738.6,6 235,067 26,500 87,344 1,087,607

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

#### Imports.

The movement in the makets has been moderate. Re-ceipts of flour have been insignificant, and, although brokers' quotations are little changed, the market is reported firm. Of pine we have received two cargoes of Pitch, both for account of dealers, but about one-half of one of the cargoes was sold. A small invoice of White pine has also come in to dealers. Kerosene has improved and a cargo has arrived. Lard is lower, and Bran and Indian corn are also quoted at a decline. Codfish has advanced and receipts have been con-cidentally.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

	bags	495 brls.
Montevideo,	do:	
2,000	bags	1,000 ,,

Sales and withdrawals for the same period are about 12,000 orls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

18,000 brls. American 500 ,, Trieste 1,500 ,, River Plate

20,000 brls. Brokers report the market firm at the following quotations:

14\$500—15\$000 14 750—15 250 13 250—13 500 Trieste, Richmond 1st do 2nd Baltimore 181 14 500-15 000 14 000-14 250 do 2nd Western & Int. 14 000—14 750 nominal 12 000—13 000 nominal Chili River Plate New Zealand City Mills 12 000-15 000

Receipts in January were:

26,569 brls. American 700 ,, Trieste 3,650 ,, River Plate

36,595 , River Fatte

36,919 brls.

ngainst \$4,508 ,, in January, 1887.

Pitch Pine. — Receipts have been 475,371 feet per
4llion from Pensacola on order, of which about one half was
sold at 34\$-00 per doz. The Trizzeira from Brunswick
brought 285,466 feet to a dealer. Brokers continue to quote
at 33\$000—34500 per doz. Receipts has month were 1,131,
812 feet, ngainst 1,033,602 feet for the same month last year.

Mikite Biolog Department was gone 200 feet net Tiber.

White Pine.—Receipts are some 30,000 feet per Tiber from New York, a part of which was on order and the balance sold at tors, per foot; brokers quote the market steady at this price. Receipts in January were 356,482 feet, against

this price. Receipts in January were 356,482 feet, an in January, 1887.

Spruce Pine.—We have nothing to report. were no receipts in last January, nor in January, 1887.

Swedish Pine. No receipts and all quotations are nominal. There were no receipts last month, nor in the same month last year.

Kerosene.-Receipts are some 21,000 cases from New York per f. W. Dresser. We may quote at about 6\\$100 - 6\\$400 per case. Receipts in January were 41,715 cases, against 14,075 cases in January, 1887.

Lard.—There are no receipts since our last report and brokers quote at 350-360 rs. per kilo. Strange to say the lower price rules for small lots, while the stronger dealers hold out for the higher price. Receipts last month were 4,625 kegs, against 6,496 packages for the same month last year.

COML—Our receipts are entirely consigned to dealers and companies. Since our last report arrivals have been:

 1,766 tons per Eastern Light from Newport

 3,508
 ,, A. D. Bardes from Cardift

 1,856
 ,, Abana do

 1,778
 ,, Bayswater do

Receipts in January were 16,459 tons, all British, against 12,747 tons for the same month in 1887

12,747 tons for the same month in 1887

CEMENT.—There are no receipts and we continue quotations as follows, vizz British, 68003—68400; German \$\$500

—68000 and French \$\$5000—\$\$200. Receipts last month were 224 bris. British and \$,834 French and Belgian; total 6,038 bris., against 6,223 bris. of all sorts for the same month last year.

Rice.—Receipts since our hast report are some 3,500 bags via Europe to dealers. Lots from second hands are still quoted at \$\frac{4}{500}\$-\alpha\$\$\frac{2}{5}\text{cop}\$ et al., In January our receipts of foreign rice were 5,300 bags, all via Europe.

oreign ince were 5,300 bags, all via Europe.

ROSIII.—Receipts are 278 lirks, per Tiber and 15 per Tibericin. There are no changes in quotations, viz (\$900—11\$000 per lirl. In January we received \$08 lirks, against 250 lirls, in January, 1887.

Turpentine.—The Tiber brought 510 cases from New York. Brokers quote at 400—120 rs. per kilo. Receipts last month were 560 cases, against nil for the same month last year.

year.

Briti.—Receipts are 6,909 bags per Olivia A. Carrigon
from Rosario which have been sold. We may quote River
Plate bran at s≸000....\$too per bag. Receipts in January
were 16,866 bags, against 10,671 bags in the same month
last year.

Hay.—There have been no receipts since our last, Brokers quote at 65--67 rs. per kilo. Last month receipts were 5.925 bales, against 6,359 bales of all sizes for January,

In clian Corn,—Receipts last month were 14,512 bags, against 25,446 bags in the same month last year. Brokers quote at 3\$900--1\$600 per bag. Native maize; Penedo is quoted at 3\$200--3\$400 per bag.

Godfish. — Receipts have been 3,379 packages per C. R. C. from Arichat, 2,148 tubs per Ainska from Paspebiac, 4,220 tubs construise and 1,282 cases from Europe. The market is steady, and we may quote tubs at 2,56000—2,2∮000 and cases at 23∱000—2,4∮000. Receipts last month were:
13,793 packages Canadian

Norwegian, etc. 16,376 packages. against 11,471 ,, in January last year.

### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 23.

RICHAT—Br bg C. R. C., 248 tons; Le Conteur, 47 ds. codfish to Zenha & Silveira.

7AN. 24.

PENSACOLA-Nor bk Albion; 604 tons; Runge; 83 ds; pine to order

to order.

ARACAJU'—Pert bg Marinhas II; 238 tons; Lourenço; to ds; sundries to Antonio Martins Marinhas.

Prepara North Catra, 320 tons; Ellesen; 23 ds; sundries to

Fonseca & Cunha -Swed lug Nautilus; 192 tons; Andersen: 10 ds; maize

7AN. 25.

1,495 brls.

PASPEHIAC—Br bg Alaska; 248 tons; Lachene; 57 ds; codfish to Zenha & Silveira.

ROSARIO—Br bg Olivia A. Carrigan; 350 tons; Landry; 24 ds; bran to Phipps Brothers & Co.

JAN. 27.

NEW YORK-Amer lug J. W. Dresser; 572 tons; Parker 57 ds; kerosene to order.

JAN. 28.

New York—Br bg Tiber; 213 tons; Vines; 46 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co. JAN. 29.

Newfort—Br ship *Eastern Light*; 1243 tons; Williams; 53 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

CARDIFF—Fr ship A. D. Bordes; 2230 tons; Etchepair; 38 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

JAN. 30.

Oporto-Port bk Vasco da Gama; 549 tons: Coelho; 43 ds; sundries to Costa Santos & Co. 7AN. 31.

Brunswick-Port lug *Teixeira*; 426 tons; Caneco; 68 ds; pine to Teixeira Rodrigues & Co. CARDIFF—Br bk Abana; 1268 tons; James; 62 ds; coal to Royal Mail.

FEBRUARY 2

MACAO-Nor bk Arctic; 263 tons: Hansen; 21 ds; salt to Karl Valais & Co. FEB. 3.

Penedo—Swed bg Siri; 197 tons; Mahlinberg; 6 ds; maize to Alberto Vaz de Carvalho.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS JANUARY 25.

Pensacola-Br ship Forest Rights; 1132 tons; Murphy; ballast.

Penedo-Dan lug Arken; 186 tons: Boje; do. JAN. 26.

FALMOUTH F. O.—Nor bk Nymphen; 307 tens; Wilhelmsen; nitrate ex bk Premier.

New York—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 626 tons; Graham; coflee.

BARBADOS-Nor bk Homewood; 1124 tons; Klaverness; ballast.

YAN. 27

LIVERFOOL.—Br bg Century; 182 tons; Romeril; ballast.

PENEDO—Ger bg Pollux; 146 tons; Buis; sundries.

—Ger bg Clara; 139 tons; Boedeger; do.

JAN. 28. WALLAROO-Br bk Scottish Chief; 658 tons; Evans; ballast, MARANHAM-Port bk Maria; 528 tons; Silva;

PENEDO-Swed bg Lorely; 134 tons; Lundquvist; ballast

7 A.N. 30. FALMOUTH F. O.—Swed lug Svilled; 350 tons; Wahlgren; 9,993 salt hides.

FEBRUARY 1 BARBADOS-Br bk Emma Sims; 423 tons; Tozer; ballast. FEB. 2.

MACAO - Nor lug Vega; 199 tons; Levorsen; ballast. Pernambuco—Br bg Willie; 366 tons; Kay; do.

—During the year 1887, 527 vessels crossed the Rio Grande do Sul bar, of which 148 were steamers, 377 sailing vessels and 2 barcagas. The foreign vessels were 34 steamers and 281 sailing vessels.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

LISBON F.O.—Ger bg Hinrich coffee PORT ELIZABETH LO.—Nor bg Zaritza do PERNAMBUCO—Nor hug Fingal ballast PERNEDO—Swed lug Naultins do VICTORIA—Nor lug Hermanos sundries

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been a moderate business doing and the following charters are given in: Nor by Zarriza, coffee, Port Elizabeth. 6.o., 280o. Nor lug Hermanus, coffee, Victoria and United States, 220 da, or Lisbon 1.o., 280 dd. Br by Zingara, salt hides, Channel 6.o., 297 6d. Swed sch. Lorely, Penedo and Liverpool, diclacke, 30s. Nor lug Fingal, Peranhuco 6.o., sugar to United States, 195 6d, or Channel 1.o., 20s. Nor lug Vega, Macdo and Rio, salt, 350 rs. inside, or 250 rs. outside. Nor bys Finited and Solverig, Paranagna and River Plate, maté. 3/ and 3/ real.

Freights—steamer: Freights-steamer:

 sail :
 United States, North.
 156--1716 per ton

 do Chamel f. o.
 South.
 nominal 156--205 do

 Lisbour f. o.
 275 6d-305 do

Activ	Marseilles	30 Dec.
Alert	Newport	23 Dec.
Armando	Lisbon	22 Dec.
Arabia	Newport	2 Jan.
Brigitte	Cardiff	
British Queen	Cardift	24 Dec.
Bessie Hamilton	Cardiff	18 Nov.
Clara Maria	Cardiff	21 Dec.
Ceres	Oporto	16 Dec.
Ernest	Marseilles	20 Dec.
Eliza Everett	Cardift	o Jan.
Francis	Baltimore	
Frankfurt	Newcastle	
Gloamin	Cardift	4 Jan.
Gaspee	Greenock	11 Dec.
Hindostan	Cardiff	12 Dec.
Hermann	Cardiff	
Hawkeye	Swansea	23 Dec.
Huntress		24 Dec.
Hornet	Rosario	
H. Mulder		
Iona		

Yohn Duthie Leith 29 Dec.	Dec.   GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS								<del></del>	
Julius Skrike     Hamburg     13 Dec.       Jasé Estevão     Figueira     22 Dec.	KMISSION		CULATION	1		DRNOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL V	ALUE LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
Kjartan Rosario Loining Cardiff Margaretta Liverpool	339,675,100\$00 50,000,000 00 2,158,400 00	50,0	78,900\$000 00,000 000 97,200 000	13 Apoi	ices	Jan July		200-1,	* 1 20 10 30 10	948\$000—949\$000
Mimosa Oporto 31 Dec.  Martha Birnue Cardiff 10 Dec.	199,600 00 30,000,000 00 51,885,000 00	00 18,8	19,600 000 38,500 000 44,500 000	Gold I	oan of 18	368	6 %	1,000 0	000 1,165 000	1,150 000-1,170 000 
Monika London Minnie G, Elkin New York	to,212,100 00		89,600 000			HUDOTHECARY MOTES		100\$0		
May Hulse Liverpool  Nora Pensacola	=	3,8	30,300\$000 63,100 000 143,500 000	Credito	Real do l	Brazil- Jan, July do Ave Oct	5 % 6 % 5 % 6 %	£ 11,	73 % 58 92\$000	72½ % 73½ % 73½ % 73½ % 73½ % 73½ % 73 % 73
Norvood         Cardiff         4 Jan.           Osmond O'Brien         St. Simon's            Petrarch:         Antwerp		- 5,129,900 000 do de S, rauto Apr., Oct						100 0		71 %
Piskataqua Rosario	DEBENTURES AND SHARES									
Praesident Brunswick Parsee Richmond 28 Dec.	CAPITAL .	SHARRS	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID U	NAMIKS	ERSERVE FUND	LAST SALE	AM'T PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
Rapide         Newcastle         18 Nov.           Regulator         Rosario            Rozella Smith         Brunswick         18 Dec.	500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Auxiliar BANKS	22,949#138 7,298,994 484	190\$000 245 000	9\$000 Jan. 1888	-240\$000
Rozetta Smith.         Brunswick         15 Dec.           Saga.         Swansca         21 Dec.           Spes.         Antwerp         4 Dec.	12,000,000	165,000 60,000 — 10,000	45,000 30,000 All	200 200 200	All 120	Brazil. Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. do do 2 series do de S. Paulo.	1,926,075 516 5,815 390	235 000 130 000 75 000	10 000 Jan. 1888 4 330 Jan. 1888 3 000 Jan. 1888	130 000—131 000
Star of England Cardifi Sarah Newcastle	2,000,000	60,000	45,000	200			1,085,000 000 86,852 707	209 000	9 000 Jan. 1888	-210 000
Tillid. Savannah  Vegar Antwerp	2.000,000	100,000 100,000 10,000 50,000	All All	50 200	50 200 & 10	Commercio. do 4 series. Credito Real do Brazil. do de S. Paulo. Delcredere English Bank, Limited. Industrial e Mercantil.	128,972 112 60,000 000 £ 185,000	54 000 200 000 140 000	2 750 Jan. 1888 8 000 Jan. 1888 6 8 Nov. 1887	
Zimt. Cardiff 2t Dec.  ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	£ 1,000,000 6,000,000 20,000,000	30,000 50,000 50,000	All All All	200 200 200	All All All		960,000 000 160,000 000	168 000 214 000 41 000	7 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888 2 000 Jan. 1888	213 500-214 000 40 500- 41 500
	£ 1,250,000 1,000,000	5,000 5,000 20,000	All	£ 20 200 200	& 10 All All	do 2 series  London and Brazilian, Limited  Mercantil de Santos  Predial	£ 300,000 500,000 000 140,000 000	270 000 60 000	8 s Oct. 1887 8 000 Jan. 1888 6 000 Jan. 1883	
	4,000,000 10,000,000 1,000,000	50,000 5,000 5,000	All	200 200 200	A11 40 40	Predial Rural e Hypothecario. Territorial e Mercantil de Minas União de Credito.	2,509,000 000 661 539 90,868 850	285 000 60 000 55 000	10 000 Jan. 1888 1 200 Jan. 1888 2 400 Mar. 1888	280 000-285 000 61 000 55 000
Jan. 23 Baltimore Gr 24 Canipinas Gr 24 V. de M'video Fr 25 Santos 20 C F. Mazon 26 F. Mazon 27 F. Mazon & C	1,000,000 12,000,000 6,000,000	50,000	AII	200	20 200	União de Credito.  RAHWAYS Bahia e Minas. do debeutures.		120 000		
25 Tipica Gr V. de Mar'hão Gr Havre' 31d E. Johnston & C Havre' 31d E. Johnston & C New York' 24d Wilson Sons & C	1,300,000	50,000	20,000	200 200 200 200	_A11	Bragantina do	14,642 300	182 000 130 000 101 000	8 % Nov. 1887 236 % Nov. 1886 636 % Oct. 1867	
28 Doric Br 28 Sirius Br 28 La France Fr 28 La France Fr	1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	8,000 7,500	All All	200 200 200	A11 - A11	Juiz de Fóra to Piaúdo de debeatures	9,777 149	145 000	3 000 Jan. 1888 616 % Jan. 1888	
29 Curityba Gr Hamburg* 22d E. Johnston & C 29 Catania Gr Santos 20h do	50,000,000	250,000	All All All	200 200 200	All 20	Leopoldina with subs	158,702 262	6 500	4 000 Jan. 1888 400 Jan. 1888	
20 Ptolemy Br Santos 20 II (do 20 Niger Fr River Plate 82h Mess, Maritimes 20 Mat. Bruzzo Ital do 4d A. Fiorita	15,398,400 £ 493,600 8,000,000	40,000	31,081	200 £ 50 200	- All	do subsidiaries. do debentures. do do Macahé e Campos. do do debentures.	122,000 000	165 000 520 000 70 000	612 % Oct. 1887 6 % Oct. 1887 4 000 Jan. 1887	168 000—170 000
31 Kepler Big 31 Finance Amer Santos 17h Wilson Sons & C		24,850	All	250 200 200		Oeste de Minas	15,240 411	70 º/o 190 000 100 000	6 12 ° 0   1:un. 1888 8 ° 0   1:uly 1887 6 000   E-b 1888	170 000 - 200 000
1 La Piata Br South pton* 23d Koyai Wali Zaga Sorata Br Liverpool* 20d Wilson Sons & C Lyttleton 21d do do	4,400,000 6,500,000	32,500	12,500	500 500	All	do debentures	30,293 459	175 000 170 000 10 000	7 "/a Oct. 1887 7 000 Jan. 1887	=
2 Roma Ital Naples* 23d J. N. Vincenzi & F 3 Nasmyth Br Liverpool 21d Norton, M'w & C 3 Montevideo Gr Rosano* 17d E. Johnston & C	1,930,000 1,929,800 3,800,000	19,000	7,385	100 200 200		do do	474 493	90 <sup>0</sup> 10 194 003 188 000	7 0/a Oct. 1888 7 0/a Oct. 1887 7 000 May 1884	— 92 % 190 000—193 000
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.	£ 118,500			200 6 50 200		do debentures		190 000 490 000 295 000	7 % Aug. 1887 6 % Jan. 1888 8 ½ % Jan. 1888	
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	1,07:,000	53,325		200	AH			187 000 200 000 25 000	7 000 Jan. 1888	24 000
Jan. 24 Neva Br Southampton* Sundries	3,002,000	40,000		200  100	- All	do with subsid do subsidiary Sorocabana with subs do subsidiaries do debentures		95 000 24 500 6536 %	6 °/ <sub>0</sub> Sept. 1887	65 %-651/2 %
25 Hogarth Br New York do 25 V. de M'video Fr Havre* do 25 Baltimore Gr Santos do	£ 185,500 1,6au,000	8,000	5.333	6 50 200	All	do do	36,936 775	488 500 80 000	6 % Sept. 1887 6 % Oct. 1887 6 % Feb. 1884	
26 Campinas Gr do do 27 Tijuca Gr Hamburg* do 27 Finance Amer Santos do	5,400,000 4,48,230 823,700	27,000	AII	200 500 100	AII	do debentures		175 000 104 %	7 %   lan. 1888	
28 Doric Br London do 28 V. de Mar'hão Fr Santos do 29 La France Fr River Plate do	10,000,000 300,000 500,000	50,000 1,500 2,500	All All	200 200 200	AH AH AH	Jardim Botanico.  Larangeiras transway and tunnel.	150,000 000	130 000		
20 Lassell Br Sames 30 Niger Fr Bordeaux* do 31 Mat. Bruzzo Ital Genoa* do	468,200 1,200,000 317,000	6,000	All	200 200, 200	All	Pernambuco	78,012 688	.91 %	5 000 July 1887 7 % Oct. 1887	
31 Kepler Blg Antwerp* do 31 Canning Br Porto Alegre* do 31 Catania Gr New York Coffee	4,000,000 250,000 2,500,000	12,500	All	200 200 200	AH AH	S. Christovão	510,801 565 24,902 756	195 000	8 % Jan. 1888	
Feb. 1 Ptolemy Br do do Sundries 1 Curityba Gr Santos Sundries 2 Kaikoura Br London do do	£ 750,000 5,000,000		19,419 All	£ 15	AH	Amazon Steam Navigation	1,550,299 778	95 000 255 000	10 000 Jan. 188	
2 Bessel Br Santos do 3 La Plata Br River Plate do	1,377,300 5,000,000	25,000	24,948	20a 	All	do and series	1,069,651 838	97½ "to 178 000	8 % Nov. 1885	
3	- Suo,000 225,000	4,000	2,500	200	All	Paulista delegatures	52,471 910	50 000 200 000	4 000 July 188 8½ ″/0 Jan. 188	
* Calling at intermediate ports.  FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT O	4,000,000	3,000	10,000 All	200 1,000	20 250	Alliança Argos Fluminense. Atalaia	51,911 900	495 000	20 000 Jan. 188	9 000— 10 000
RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1888.	2,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000	20,000 10,000 20,000	A II A II 10,000	200 200	10 20 20	Bonança	200,000 000	40 000	10 % Jan. 188 2 000 Jan. 188	18 000
NAME OF S ARON COARIGHER	2,500,000 2,000,000	2,500 10,000	6 000 All All	1,000 1,000 200	125 100 20 100	Garantia Garantia Garantia Untegridade		37 50c	9 000 July 188 4 000 Jan. 188	37 000- 39 000
	1,000,000 4,000,000	8,000 10,000 20,000	10,000	1,000 100 200	10	Nova Permanente	24,521 21	7 20 000	1 1 000 Jan. 188 2 000 July 188	3
American bk B. Havener . bk O. Thurlow . bk Amy	C 5,000,000 C 2,000,000 500,000	25,000 10,000 5,000	All All All	3 200 200 100	50 10 10	Prosperidade	3,230 58	15 000	o 10 <sup>1</sup> 0   lan. 188 o 20 <sup>0</sup>  0   lan. 188	16 000
bk Amy 665   13 Baltimore . Levering & C   Baltimore . Levering & C   New York   W. Guimarães & W.	244,0004	20,000		200 100		Aracaty dehentures		85 %	7 % Aug. 188	7
British bk Kate Burrill 688 Jan. 7 Cardiff Braz. Coal Co. sp Arklow 1474 17 Cardiff Mess. Maritime	500,000 224,100 250,000	¥ =	=	100 100 200 100	=	Lorena debentures. Piracicaba debentures. Porto Real debentures.		-	8 % Oct. 188	7
bg Zingara 174 17 Gaspe Zenha & Silveir sp Vanduara 1367 18 Cardiff Mess. Maritime	784,000	4,000	=	200 200 200		Pureza debentures		200 00 190 00 4 180 00	0 6 % Jan. 188	7 8
bg C. R. C 248 23 Arichat Zenha & Silveir	200,000			F 500	Al	do debentures		270 00	1 - 1 -	
bg O.A. Carrigan bg Tiber	K 2,000,0000	. I sale 11		200	Al			60 °/		=
bk Abana1208 31 Cardin Royal Mail	1,160,000 500,000 200,000	=	=	100	-	do debentures. S. José d'El Rey (gold). do debentures. COTTON MILLS		85 0	o 3 % Jan. 181	38
bk Aurorita 569 Jan. 1 Boulogue Avenier, D. & C	2,400,0004	15,000	All	200 200 200	A1	Alliança    Brazil Industrial    do debeutures		210 00	io   8 %   fulv 18	37
sp A. D Bordes 2230 Jan. 29 Cardiff Wilson Sons &	C 435,000 1,000,000 800,000 784,000	5,000		200		Carioca.  do debentures.	1,002 00	190 00		37
bg Hinrich 263 Jan. 7 Palmira Gianelli & C  Norwegian bg Zaritza 167 Dec. 22 Cardiff Mess. Maritime	200,000 400,000	= =	Ξ	=	=	do debentures	941 9	200 00	10 000 July 18 Oct. 18 00 14 000 July 18	87
bg Zaritza 167 Dec. 22 Cardin Aless, arartime lug Fingal 336 Jan. 4 Macâo To order Fernandina Phipps Bros. & Mont'video F. M. B. Topi	C 380,000	5,000	Al	200	-	Rinkdo delentures	07,199 0	92 "	/o 7 "/o Oct. 18	87
bg Hermanos 212 14 Rosario Souza A. & C.	C 2,000,000	3,000	D A1	200 100		do debentures	24,207 0	200 0	o 7 % Ang. 18	87 88 88
bk Albion 604 24 Pensacoia. 1 o order bk Otra 320 24 Penedo Fonseca & Cur	2,000,000 2,000,000 3,000,000	-		200	- A	do debentures		200 0	00 8° lan. 18	84
MA 하는 100kg (1985) 1 전	500,00	0 -	- A	£ 50	=	Cantareira e Esgotos debentures	56,961 6	204 0 482 0 190 0	00 7½ % Oct. 18	87 440 000—
Portuguese   Wargarian   369   Dec. 14   Oporto   Veiga Pinto & Wik Noemia   324   Jan. 6   Oporto   Veiga, P. & C   Weiga Pinto & Weiga, P. & C   Weiga Pinto & Weiga, P. & C   Weiga Pinto & Weiga, P. & C   Marinho    800,000 800,000 10,000,000 316,800	4,00	o Al	200	A -	All   Commercio e Eavoura		95 0 192 0	oo   3 000   Jan. 18	888	
bg Marinhas II. 238 24 Aracajú A. M. Marinha bk Vas, da Gama 1947 256 31 Brunswick Teixeira R. &	C 1,000,000 500,000	2,50	o A	1 200	7	All Docas de D. Pedro II.  do debentures.  Força e Luz (electric).  (flora market.  Il Industrial Fluminense (kiosques).  All Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial.  Services Maritimes.	172,748 8	30 31 0	1 500 July 13 8 000 Jan. 13	387
bk Reinosa 286 Dec. 26 Concordia. Frias Herm. & bk V.de M'serrate 437 Jan. 15 Rosario J de Souza &	C 7,500,000 C 1,926,000	75,00	o A	H 200 8 200	0 1	União Telephonica	5,868	170 c	000 3 500 Jan. 10 5 000 May 1	388 886
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		1					

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