



# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th 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, 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 employes 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 most 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

gentleman's sword, about Orleanist influences 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 vacillations 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. If 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.

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 decrease 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 8\$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 paid in gold. What then does all this talk

about reducing the par of exchange amount 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 repudiation?

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 12½ per cent, or a nominal repudiation of one-eighth. If the internal debt of the country were paid to-day, it would of course be at about the proposed rate, and no one

would complain. But when formal steps 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 harass 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 conservative party and by the present ministry, because, in face of manifestations of national opinion in the sense of hastening the solution of the question, 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 believe that he is a little too sanguine in regard to the present ministry. There are good reasons for believing that Premier Cotepepe 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 Cotepepe cabinet.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

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 Parnaíba, Gavião Peixoto, 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 government. Were it not for the Cotegipe 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 Tietê, 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 slave. We are glad to record this, for it is a 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 receives 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 *Journal* 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 as it is — deserved; and we trust that the 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 ourselves and upon the Exchange.

The exports of jerked beef to Rio de Janeiro from the River Plate during 1887 amounted to 18,729,659 lbs. against 32,606,502 do. in 1886. The notable decrease in 1887 was owing to the Brazilian ports being closed against Argentina. The value of the beef exported in 1886 was \$25,518,001 m/m and \$14,657,989 in 1887. — *Buenos Ayres Herald*, Jan. 21.

THE BRITISH CHURCH FUND.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH CHURCH FUND AT AN ANNUAL 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  
LOVELL J. MULLINS }  
H. O. ROBINSON; Hon. Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1887.

*Receipts.*

To Balance from 1886.....	979\$047
Pew rents.....	8,010 000
Donations.....	855 000
Collections in church.....	683 599
do for repairing organ.....	1,150 000
Interest on deposits in Bank.....	134 690
<b>11,812\$527</b>	

*Expenditure.*

By 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
<b>11,812\$527</b>	

London and Brazilian Bank in account current..... 936\$950  
Cash in hand..... 20 640  
**957\$596**

E. & O. E.  
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	Christovao		Gambua		Gloria		Botafogo		Rua 1° de Março		Rua 1° de Março	
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	Nº of fine days	no. of days
January	169.00	159.15	111.00	80.80	131.50	20	11					
February	53.00	47.75	39.00	49.50	50.00	23	5					
March	215.70	166.40	122.90	177.15	153.45	17	14					
April	193.00	122.10	82.70	115.65	81.55	24	6					
May	152.60	175.60	131.22	187.20	119.00	18	13					
June	21.50	16.00	17.00	44.40	24.60	26	4					
July	97.00	59.70	31.70	40.00	41.00	24	7					
August	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	31	0					
September	68.80	89.40	116.30	136.40	98.20	20	10					
October	21.60	49.70	40.00	69.30	28.10	27	4					
November	114.10	62.60	71.50	114.30	109.50	23	7					
December	99.50	74.20	34.80	65.60	64.20	22	9					
Totals.....	1,148.30	975.60	801.90	1,079.30	929.00	275	99					

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.

The mineral product of the United States in 1886 amounted to only a little over \$405,000,000.

—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 immigrants.

—During the latter part of last month there were torrential rains in the province of Espirito Santo which caused considerable damage to roads, 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 Nictheroy 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 *Goybaas*, and promptly annexed by two inhabitants of the district.

—A telegram to *O Paiz* published on the 25th ult. 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 Pirassununga, 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 on 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 Societade Promotora da Imмиграção of S. Paulo held a meeting on the 23rd ult., when it was resolved to accept the charge of the immigrants *hospitaria*, as provided for in the bill just adopted, to admit 25 members more, making 50 in all, and to increase the board of directors from three to five.

—Advices from Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro, published in the *Journal* 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 treatment.

—The receipts at the Pará custom house and the provincial revenue during the last four years were as follows :

	custom house	prov. revenue
1887.....	10,173,614\$269	3,829,516\$110
1886.....	9,213,638 572	3,184,247 599
1885.....	7,940,052 826	2,807,229 820
1884.....	8,978,612 346	2,209,187 806

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

	imports	total
1886-87.....	5,776,428\$233	5,234,957\$231
1885-86.....	4,885,407 049	7,513,775 210
1884-85.....	3,619,000 045	3,294,553 173
1883-84.....	3,888,759 785	2,235,462 325
1882-83.....	3,044,195 751	2,667,049 331
		6,365,451 699

—The late president of S. Paulo, Conde de Parnaíba, announces that he has not liberated his slaves, as announced some time since. There 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 838,355\$363.

—It is believed that the government is treating for the sale or lease of the Ypanema 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. It is said that 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 30 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 pots 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 Espírito Santo & Co., (*ançlicz* 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 Amparense*, a S. Paulo provincial paper, recently acknowledges the receipt of a stalk of maize measuring three metres, nearly to feet, in height with 22 ears of corn upon it, all of which are well developed. This ought to be mentioned in the immigrants "gaita."

—As the males of the town of Espírito 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 introduce 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\$00 and from 3 to 8 years 20\$ each.

—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 13,066,144 kilos. The stock on hand on December 31st was 890 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 *plebiscite* has been repealed, and that S. Borja now informs all similar bodies that it has no such reasonable 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 Espírito 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 landed 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 Sul during the past year:

Jerkerd-beef	26,677,890 kilos.
Tallow, grease, etc.	4,632,060 "
Salted hides	468,340 "
Dry hides	441,645 "

This is said to be an increase of 20% on the exports of 1886, and is due to the quarantine against jerkerd-beef from the River Plate.

—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 cacao 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 municipality that they had not conceded the manumissions which were noticed by the press. This is reported by the said collector to the *Gazeta de Magymirim*."—*Jornal do Commercio*, 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 Santos for Buenos Aires some four months ago—and the "happiness" had all left them. A more desolate, poverty-stricken, pitiable lot 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 (*lavereiro*) 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 Ytá, 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 Ytá 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 *Correio de Santos* of the 21st ult. relates that a considerable number of immigrants arrived there on the 19th to go south on the coasting steamer *Rio Paraná*. On the entrance of the steamer 96 of them received their orders to embark, with their luggage, but 58 were left in the street unprovided 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 luggage 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 clothing, and will be obliged 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 Comde d'Eu railway to Catedello.

—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 49,650,125 passengers, of which 38,206,366 paid. Of these carried gratuitously, 1,248,449 were provided with official passes.

—There was a meeting of representatives of the several railways of the province of São Paulo on 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" (*contadaria 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\$020 in 1877. The total value of the exports was 85,106,444\$821 last year, against an estimated total of 20,000,000\$ 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, January 7th, says that the advices received there estimating the Brazil coffee crop at 7,500,000 to 8,500,000 bags for Rio and Santos 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 Brasil*, of the 15th ult., has a telegram via Haave 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 (*Miguel da Costa Dourada*). Gilt edged also, probably.

—A telegram to the *Novidades*, dated on the 25th ult., states that hundreds of workmen and paupers were dying from cold in Baltimore. It is just like that plague-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 ult. the procession in honor of St. Sebastian was rendered particularly interesting, one of the priests belonging to the show, broke his wax-candle 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 of lemon, oxalic acid, or some such poison, because her young man had become lukewarm in his attentions.

—The December number of *Le Journal des Chambres 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 "unpleasantness." Of course, the empire will be charged with the ill-feeling 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 ex-equiator recognizing him as vice-consul here for Great Britain.

—On the 28th ult. 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. Fimie Brothers & Co. has finally been decided upon.

—An admiral, on half pay, of the Brazilian 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 Billiards; Rua—etc." What are high life's billiards?

—A Havas telegram dated from Paris on the 31st ult. 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 Piahy, that bonds of that province would not be accepted in guarantee of purchases of government lands and properties. Piahy does not seem to enjoy good credit with the Treasury.

—The authorities have ordered that work on the proposed grand edifice on Praia da Saudade, Botafogo 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 involved 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 carnival 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 Fimie Brothers & Co., has just been transferred from the control of William Fimie 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 Praça D. Pedro II. A number of them were dispersing 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 cholera, 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 Pais 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 congratulatory telegram in French; His Holiness replied in Latin. What is the court language at the Vatican?

-A local paper says that Gen. Santos, late owner of Uruguay, and his secretary, were building 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 100,000 notes, 8ª Estampa, which are now being issued, are very neat in design and are printed in colors that will puzzle the photolithographic counterfeit. They are without doubt the handsomest notes thus far issued.

-The heat of the last few days has been something 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 because the ink evaporates completely between the bottle and the paper.

-The Portuguese government seems to think that the consulates in Brazil require looking after. If 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 Ytù, 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 4½ minutes. Mighty clear consciences the good people of Ytù 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 Diário Oficial on the 25th ult. Various surmises are current as to the why and wherefore of the delay, but carelessness 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 scapegoat.

-The Carnival eccentricities this year are to take place on the 12th, 13th and 14th. Judging from the preparations made, 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 females; total, 3,182; departures 2,746, and remaining at the station, 580. 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 Sul, 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 and president of the municipal council in attendance, 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 Jornal do Commercio 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 females; as to age, 26,523 were over and 4,787 under 12 years. The departures were 20,076, of which 11,683 for S. Paulo, 4,988 for Rio Grande do Sul, 1,273 for Rio de Janeiro, 1,184 for Minas Geraes, 657 for Santa Catharina, 421 for Espírito Santo, 359 for Paraná, etc. There remained in this city, or left for destinations unknown, 11,234 immigrants.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Description of goods and their prices. Includes items like 'Par value of the Brazilian mill reis (1000), gold 27 d. coin at \$1.81 per Et. etc.'

Table with 2 columns: Bank rate of exchange on London to-day and Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000) in U. S. coin.

EXCHANGE.

January 23.—With the exception of the Banco International all the banks were officially at 24½ on London. Posted rates were 24½—24½ on London, 388—399 on Paris and 480—485 on Hamburg at 90 days; 284—289 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 24½, 24½ and 24½, last from second hands, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 24½—24½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108.80, sellers at 108.50.

January 24.—Rates at the banks are unchanged. Brokers reported the market quiet with bank sterling quoted at 24½, 24½, and at 24½ from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24½—24½. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 108.100, no buyers.

January 25.—Official rates at the banks were advanced to 24½ on London, 386 on Paris and 478 on Hamburg at 90 days; 283—284 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 24½—24½ direct, and at 24½—24½ from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 24½—24½. The lowest rates were in the day. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 108.100, no buyers.

January 26.—Official rates were unchanged. Business in bank sterling was reported at 24½—24½, and at 25 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 25—25½, with very little doing, and the market closed rather easier. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 108.120, no buyers.

January 27.—Official rates at the banks were still 24½ on London, 386 on Paris and 478 on Hamburg at 90 days; 283—284 on New York at sight. In bank sterling business was reported at the extremes of 24½—24½ and in bank francs at 284. Commercial sterling was quoted at 25—25½. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 108.80, no buyers.

January 28.—There were no changes in the posted rates at the banks and the market was quiet. Brokers reported 24½ from second hands, Bank on Paris 384. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24½—25. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 108.80, no buyers.

January 29.—Official rates were advanced to 24½ on London, 384 on Paris and 475 on Hamburg at 90 days; 280—281 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 24½ on bankers, 24½ on head office and at 24½ from second hands in bank sterling, and commercial was quoted at 25. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108.40, sellers at 108.00.

January 31.—Official rates were unchanged, except at the London and Brazilian Bank, where no rates were given. Bank sterling was reported at 24½ on bankers, and at 24½—24½ on head offices, or agencies. From second hands business was also reported at 24½. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24½—25, and the market was quiet, and considered rather flat. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108.50, sellers at 108.00.

February 1.—Rates at the banks are unchanged. Brokers reported a moderate business doing in bank sterling at 24½ on bankers, 24½ on head office, and at 24½—24½ from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24½—25, and reichs-marks at 470. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108.80, sellers at 108.00.

February 3.—Official rates are unchanged at 24½—24½ on London, latter on head offices, 384 on Paris and 475 on Hamburg at 90 days; 285—286 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 24½—25, and commercial was quoted at the latter rate. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108.50, sellers at 108.80.

February 4.—The official rates at the banks are 24½ on London and corresponding on other markets. Commercial sterling is quoted at 25—25½, market firm.

-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 500,000 shares each, of which one series was taken in Rio.

-On the 28th ult. the Junta [custom valuation] of coffee was reduced 78 rs. per libo, equal to about 18000 per arroba. This is the most marked decline ever shown at the custom house between weekly points.

-A bank to assist [?] retailers and private individuals has been organized here, according to the Jornal of the 29th ult. It will be known as the "Caixa Credito Commercial," and will have a capital of 1,000,000\$ divided into shares of 100\$ each.

-The issue of delinquents 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 thence, according to a telegram received yesterday. -Gazeta de Notícias, 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 stock companies here that it is difficult to excite comment.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF JANUARY 14TH.

Table with 2 columns: Government Stocks and their prices. Includes items like '1863 4½ per cent. Loan, 100—100', '1865 5 per cent. Loan, 100—101', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Railway Stocks and their prices. Includes items like '20 Alagoas, 100 7 per cent. guarantee, 15—16', '20 Bahia S. Francisco 7 per cent. guar., 22½—23½', etc.

EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Exchange rates for various locations. Includes items like '100 do do deb. 6 per cent., 114—113', '100 do do deb. 5½ per cent., 109—103', etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 2 columns: Miscellaneous items and their prices. Includes items like '15 Amazon Steam Navigation, 100—102', '20 Bahia Central Sugar, 2—3', '100 Cantareira Water, deb. 6 per cent., 100—100', etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Large table with multiple columns: Daily coffee reports including Stock, Receipts, Shipments, and prices for various coffee types from Jan 21 to Feb 4.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Weekly summary of coffee market activity. Includes items like 'Shipments for United States during the week, 17,000 bags', 'Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands, 299,000 bags', etc.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

January 23.

Table with 2 columns: Sales of stocks and shares for January 23. Includes items like '20 Five per cent. apolices, 946 000', '98 do do, 947 000', etc.

January 24.

Table with 2 columns: Sales of stocks and shares for January 24. Includes items like '5 Five per cent. apolices, 947 000', '1000\$ Six do, Prov. Rio., 98 000', etc.

January 25.

Table with 2 columns: Sales of stocks and shares for January 25. Includes items like '45 Five per cent. apolices, 947 000', '4000\$ do do, 945 000', etc.

January 26.

Table with 2 columns: Sales of stocks and shares for January 26. Includes items like '1 Five per cent. apolice, 945 000', '21 do do, 946 000', etc.

January 27.

Table with 2 columns: Sales of stocks and shares for January 27. Includes items like '40 Five per cent. apolices, 945 000', '4500\$ do do, 945 000', etc.

January 28.

Table with 2 columns: Sales of stocks and shares for January 28. Includes items like '52 Five per cent. apolices, 945 000', '8 do do, 946 000', etc.

January 29.

Table with 2 columns: Sales of stocks and shares for January 29. Includes items like '22 Five per cent. apolices, 945 000', '25500\$ do do, 945 000', etc.

January 31.

Table with 2 columns: Sales of stocks and shares for January 31. Includes items like '52 Five per cent. apolices, 945 000', '10 do do, 946 000', etc.

February 1.

Table with 2 columns: Sales of stocks and shares for February 1. Includes items like '20 Five per cent. apolices, 946 000', '1 Gold Loan, 1856, 6½ per cent., 1160 000', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and value. Includes 'February 2', 'Five per cent apolices', 'Gold Loan, 1868, 6 1/2'.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th February, 1888.

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 the way.

Table listing exports for 'United States' and 'Europe' with various sub-items like 'Cape of Good Hope'.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: Jan. 21 New York Br ste Hogarth...

Table showing 'Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for January' with columns for 'DESTINATION', '1888', '1887', '1886'.

Table showing 'Daily Receipts and Shipments of Coffee at Rio de Janeiro' with columns for 'Destination', '1888', '1887', '1886'.

Table with 3 columns: Item description, 1888, 1887, 1886. Includes 'UNITED STATES', 'EUROPE', 'ELSEWHERE'.

Table for 'DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO' with columns for 'Receipts', 'Shipments', 'Stock'.

Table showing 'Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during seven months of crop-years' with columns for 'DESTINATION', '1887-88', '1886-87', '1885-86'.

Table showing 'Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during seven months of crop-years' with columns for 'DESTINATION', '1887-88', '1886-87', '1885-86'.

Imports.—The movement in the markets has been moderate. Receipts of flour have been insignificant, and although brokers' quotations are little changed, the market is reported firm.

Sales and withdrawals for the same period are about 12,000 lbs. and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 18,000 lbs. American; 500 ,, Trieste; 1,500 ,, River Plate.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 475,371 feet per Allium from Pensacola on order, of which about one half was sold at 348.00 per doz.

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 110s. per foot; brokers quote the market steady at this price.

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

Lard.—There are no receipts since our last report and brokers quote at 350.—350. per kilo. Strange to say the lower price rules for small lots, while the stronger dealers hold out for the higher price.

Rice.—Receipts since our last report are some 3,500 bags via Europe to dealers. Lots from second hands are still quoted at \$8.00—\$8.60 per bag.

Roasin.—Receipts are 278 lbs. per Tiber and 15 per Telexira. There are no changes in quotations, viz \$8.00—11.80 per lb.

Hay.—There have been no receipts since our last report. Brokers quote at 65.—67. per kilo. Last sizes for January were 5,925 bales, against 6,359 bales of all sizes for January, 1887.

JAN. 27. New York—Amer lug J. W. Dresser; 572 tons; Parker; 57 lbs kreosote to order.

JAN. 28. Newport—Br ship Eastern Light; 1243 tons; Williams; 53 ds; coal to D. Pedro 11 railway.

JAN. 30. OPORTO—Port lug Vasco da Gama; 549 tons; Coelho; 43 ds; sundries to Costa Santos & Co.

FEBRUARY 2. MACAO—Nor bk Arctic; 263 tons; Hansen; 21 ds; salt to Karl Valis & Co.

FEB. 3. PENNEDO—Swed lug Sirt; 197 tons; Mahlberg; 6 ds; maize to Alberto Var de Carvalho.

FEBRUARY 2. PENNACOLA—Br ship Forest Rights; 1132 tons; Murphy; ballast.

JAN. 27. LIVERPOOL—Br lug Century; 182 tons; Romer; ballast.

JAN. 28. WALLAROO—Br bk Scottish Chief; 628 tons; Evans; ballast.

JAN. 30. FALMOUTH F. O.—Swed lug Switheid; 350 tons; Wahlgren; 9,993 salt hides.

FEB. 2. BARRADOS—Br bk Emma Sims; 423 tons; Torer; ballast.

FEB. 2. MACAO—Nor lug Vega; 199 tons; Lovrensen; ballast.

—During the year 1887, 273 vessels cleared the Rio Grande do Sul bar, of which 148 were steamers, 377 sailing vessels and 2 barcas.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. LISBON F. O.—Ger lug Hirsch coffee.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS. There has been a moderate business doing and the following charters are given in: Nor lug Zarita, coffee, Port Elizabeth f.o. £280.

Weights.—Steamer: New York..... 35-400 per bag London..... 450 do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Acta..... Marselles 30 Dec.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 23. ARCHAT—Br lug C. R. C.; 248 tons; Le Conteur; 47 ds codfish to Zenha & Silveira.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing various banks and their locations, including John Duthie, Julius Skirke, Jost Estevo, Kjarant, Loring, Margaretha, Minusa, Martha Birne, Monika, Monik G. Elin, May Huse, Nova, Norway, Ostrach, Piskatagon, Premier, President, Parace, Rapide, Regulator, Rozella Smith, Saga, Spes, Star of England, Sarah, Tillit, Vgar, and Zmar.

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns for Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, Last Sale, and Last Quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan of 1868, and Province of Rio de Janeiro.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Main table of Debentures and Shares with columns for Capital, Shares, Issued, Value, Paid Up, Names, Observer Paid, Last Sale, and Last Quotations. Includes sections for Banks, Railways, Tramways, Gas Companies, and Miscellaneous.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of Arrivals of Foreign Steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where From, and Consigned To. Includes entries for Baltimore Gr, V. de M'viden Fr, Tijuca Gr, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of Departures of Foreign Steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where To, and Cargo. Includes entries for Neva Br, Hogarth Br, V. de M'viden Fr, etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1888.

Table of Foreign Sailing Vessels in the Port of Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1888, with columns for Name, Tonnage, Entered, Where From, and Consignee.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

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

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782. Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund £ 449,000 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Okell, Mourão & Wilson, 27, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE. Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £6,000,000 John Moore & Co, agents. No. 2, Rua da Candelária.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797. Losses paid £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865. Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River. For Freight and General Information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include Feb. 9 Trent, Feb. 15 Tegus, Feb. 24 La Plata.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 16th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS. The fine packet ALLIANÇA, Captain BEERS, on return from Santos will sail 1st March at 10 a. m. for NEW YORK.

Passage Rates To Liverpool \$220 To New York \$145 & back \$275. Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs. W. C. Peck, No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS. Intended sailings from Rio during February. To New York: [Every Saturday] Lassell, Sirius, Rosar, Hipparchus.

To Southampton (for London) and Antwerp: Alaskyne Belgian Mail steamer. Feb. 15th Others. For Other Ports: Laflair for Liverpool via Bahia. Feb. 15th Nasmyth for New Orleans. 20th. To Rio Grande Ports: Chatham, or Caning. As announced.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, 35, Rua 1º de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & CO. 82 Rua 1º de Março.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED) HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES: Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital £1,000,000 Ditto paid up £500,000 Reserve Fund £185,000. Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL. 22, Rua da Alfandega, 22. Capital 20,000,000\$000. President Visconde de Figueiredo Managing Director Edward Herdman, Esq.

Deutsche Bank, Banque d'Anvers, Banca Generale, Banco Hipotecario de Espana, Banco de Portugal, English Bank of the River Plate, Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co. Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main, Antwerp, Rome, Genoa, Naples, Milan and other Italian cities, Madrid, Barcelona, Valiz, Malaga, Tarragona, Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands, Lisbon, Oporto and other Portuguese cities, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, New York.

Boys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon.

CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers and Booksellers. Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents of The European Mail.

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D. K. POMROY & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Ship and Steamship stores. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal. No. 1, Rua de Belem, Pará, Brazil. P. O. Address: Caixa 24. Cable Address: "Pomroy, Pará."

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RUBBER HAND STAMPS and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type. S. T. LONGSTRETH, Office and workshops: No. 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor. Caixa no Correio No. 906. Rio de Janeiro.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS. GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS. For sale by André d'Oliveira & Gad, Druggists. No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

PHOTOGRAPHIA ALLEMA ALBERTO HENSCHEL & Co. No. 40, Rua dos Ourives. Photographs of every description taken with the greatest perfection. View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity. Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice Lambert during a three years journey made for that special purpose. 14-22.

WINES. PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA Imported by Andrew Steele & Co. No. 72, Rua 1º de Março.

NOW READY Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro. The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs. Price 2\$500: do. with photographs 5\$000. For sale at this office.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails. The RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use. With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1885) 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 them will be made. The 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 in its 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. In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 2\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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