

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1888

NUMBER 6

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching
7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 9 o'clock,
p. m. Sundays, and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Cande de'Eu, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.
and 7 o'clock, p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
E. H. SOPER, Missionary. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
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p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pinhy 7:22, Entre
Rios 8:20 and Itabora (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira,
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:19. From
S. Paulo train leaves at 12:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 12:42. Downward trains leave Itabora at 5:15
a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:29 p. m.; Porto Novo
at 1:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:23 and Mariano Procópio (terminus)
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward
train leaves Mariano Procópio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m., 3:15 and
5:50 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. and
third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward trains leave Entre
Rios at 4:30 a. m. and 5:30 a. m.; arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and
leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m.; arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and
5:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:45 p. m. and returns at 12:58 p. m.
S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:58 p. m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niteroihy (Sant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:25. Coasting (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 10:25. Return train leaves
Cordero 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 12:25 a. m., arriving at
Niteroihy 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niteroihy at 3:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4,
and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m.
and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche Maad. at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
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LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

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rios, No. 53, 1st floor.
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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-
riador.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da
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GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETTURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua
do Senador Vergueiro. Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from
12 to 3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 17 de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 11 p. m. and
4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariaanna, N. 13,
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and so on, 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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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—79, Rua Sate de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1888.

THE adoption and approval in São Paulo of the Jacquay bill for granting a subsidy to a line of ocean steamers to run between Europe and Santos, may be considered as one more step toward an inevitable struggle for the independence of that province. Under ordinary circumstances the subvention of a steamship line by any province would have no more than local interest. The case of São Paulo, however, is somewhat different. The province has really no need of a new steamship line, for the port of Santos is now regularly visited by no less than seven lines of ocean steamers—American, British, French, German and Italian. It is also visited by three or four coasting lines, and by the usual number of "tramps." So far as the actual requirements of commerce go, there are now more steamers visiting that port than are required. The arguments in favor of a new line, therefore, are political rather than commercial in character. We are not unmindful of the advantages of building up native steamship companies, and Brazil has just as good a right to them as any other country. When, however, such a company can not be built up without so great an expense that the public treasury must be called upon to assist, and when no commercial nor productive interest is really served by it to justify such an expense, then it may be fairly considered that the undertaking is a mistake. The growing sentiment in favor of separation appears to have led the people of São Paulo to sink all questions of utility and cost in their purpose to have a steamship line of their own. And when that province takes the lead in coffee production—as she will in a very short time—and Santos becomes the port for the great interior districts of São Paulo and Goyaz, as yet but very sparsely settled, then São Paulo will look down on its poor, unenterprising neighbors and flout its own flag in their astonished faces.

In connection with this subject of steamship lines, there is one undertaking which Brazilian capitalists might very properly take into serious consideration—and that is, the coasting trade. The difficulties thrown in the way of foreign companies by the customs authorities discriminates largely in favor of national steamers. The benefits arising from open competition are thus materially neutralized, and the native coasting companies are insured in the enjoyment of a very lucrative monopoly. Although these companies are heavily subsidized, and

their steamers are always full of freight, their charges are enormously high and their exactions are arbitrary in the extreme. If the general public must be taxed for the support of these companies, then it has a right to more consideration than is usually accorded them. Unless the cost of running a steamship line is very much greater than elsewhere, these coasting companies ought to be making heavy profits outside of the subsidies which they receive, and if even then they are unable to carry all the freight offered, at moderate rates, then there ought to be room for competition. There is no sense in being obliged to pay more for freight between Rio and Santos, or between Rio and Bahia, than on the same between this port and Europe or the United States. This country is not so rich, nor is its commerce so profitable, that these charges can be paid without question, and it is a matter of importance therefore that there should be more local competition and lower freight charges in the coasting trade. And not only is this a commercial necessity, but a political one as well. Brazil as a country is almost wholly dependent upon coast navigation for means of communication between her many provinces. Internal communication for a long time to come will be limited almost wholly to the connection of interior localities with the nearest port of importance on the coast. As cheap and easy communication between the different parts of a country tends to strengthen the bonds which bind them together, it ought to be the aim of the Brazilian government to facilitate this relationship between its provinces, and this can only be done at the present time by increasing and cheapening the means of travel along the coast.

On the 21st instant four of the most prominent and influential deputies in the provincial assembly of São Paulo introduced a resolution regretting the fact that the government has suspended and ordered the prosecution of the municipal councils of S. Simão, S. João da Boa Vista and others for exercising their legitimate right of petition. The high standing and ability of these deputies—Bernardino, Campos Salles, Martinho Prado Junior and Pradete de Moraes—will probably lead to a vigorous discussion of the matter, and may lead to consequences not anticipated by the Cotegipe cabinet. It is clearly evident that the government has made a serious blunder in this matter, and must now either recede from the false position taken, or else follow out a policy which is as arbitrary as it is unconstitutional. It is popularly believed that the constitution guarantees the right of petition to all Brazilians, and that it also provides for the legal and regular amendment of itself. It has been so amended once, and may be so again. Whatever may be the ulterior motives of the municipal councils of S. Borja, S. Simão, S. João da Boa Vista, and others, it is evident that they have thus far proceeded regularly and legally. If the municipal councils were competent to adopt the constitution—as was the case—then they are equally competent to petition for its amendment. And if any Brazilian in his private capacity may exercise the right of petition, then certainly he may do the same in the capacity of an alderman of a municipality. The proposition that municipal councils are not vested with the right of petition is absurd, for the right is general and fundamental. It certainly can not be held that a man loses the common right of petition when elected to an office, any more than he loses the common right of suffrage. It is evident, therefore, that if an alderman may be suspended and prosecuted for petitioning parliament for a constituent assembly to amend the constitution, then there is not one single

guarantee in that document which is worth a straw. And it may not be amiss, just at this time, to ask the pointed question: How much of a constitutional government does Brazil really possess? The constitution is the supreme law; its guarantees and prohibitions are authoritative and beyond appeal. And yet how often and how openly are its express provisions broken?

It is gratifying to note that the Confederação Abolicionista proposes to inaugurate another movement for the emancipation of slavery in this city. It is far from creditable to the government, or to the municipality, that the imperial capital should be so far behind many of the provinces in this movement, and that nearly seventeen years have elapsed since the adoption of the Rio Branco law without accomplishing the total extinction of so baneful an institution at the seat of government itself. In a country so sparsely settled and so imperfectly developed, the capital ought to represent the best development and aspirations of the people. In this case, Rio de Janeiro is more than the seat of government; it is the commercial metropolis, the social and intellectual centre of the empire. Upon such a city must inevitably fall a heavy weight of responsibility. Whatever of encouragement in reform, of example and aspiration in the better development of the country, ought to emanate in such a centre and go out continuously to influence those less advantageously situated. It was a reproach to the whole empire that the partially isolated, poor, half-starved people of Ceará should have taken the lead in the generous work of liberating a whole province; and it is no less a reproach to this city to-day that the people of São Paulo—many of whom were uncompromising slaveholders up to within a few months—should now be taking the lead in a movement for the final extinction of slavery. It may be that the deadly apathy which seems to rest upon this city will stand in the way of emancipation until a redeemed empire uses its sovereign authority to accomplish that object; if it does, it will be a disgrace from which the city will never recover. Rio de Janeiro ought to have taken the lead, and ought now to be aiding and encouraging the provinces instead of putting obstacles in their way. It is a shameful fact that not only do the existing government and the city authorities stand in the way of local emancipation, but the banks and capitalists of the city are actually holding back the movement elsewhere because of pecuniary interests in the slave and the fruits of his labor. If the Confederação can overcome this apathy and this opposition, it will be entitled to unstinted praise. In the propaganda about to be undertaken, however, we trust that no efforts whatever will be made to raise money for the remuneration of slaveholders, except perhaps in the few cases where such are held by invalids or poor women whose daily support is dependent upon the slave's labor. If the planters of São Paulo, and of other places, can liberate their slaves unconditionally and without remuneration, then assuredly the slaveholders of Rio de Janeiro can do the same. Besides that, it is not just that men should be paid here for doing what is done elsewhere without cost. If payment is to be made, and the municipal council can not be induced to adopt a heavy tax on slaves imported into the city, then there is danger that Rio de Janeiro will become a market—and perhaps the last one—for the sale of slaves for liberation. To avoid such a contingency, no effort ought to be made to purchase liberations. Let those who exact payment keep their slaves until a redeemed country demands their immediate and unconditional

emancipation—providing, of course, that the slave does not secure his own liberation in his own way.

The democratic aspirations of a large and steadily increasing number of Brazilians is not, perhaps, a question to be discussed in these columns, except it be in the way of comment. It is a matter of high importance to Brazilians that their form of government shall be satisfactory to all, and shall contribute always to the best development of the country and the happiness of its people. This is also a legitimate desire of every foreigner resident here, for such a government will contribute most to his security and prosperity. It is a question, however, which Brazilians must settle for themselves. Other nations have tried to work out the problem for themselves with varying degrees of success, and their experience is an open book from which every Brazilian may read. It may be said in all sincerity that the question is one which ought not to be taken up too hastily, nor settled without a careful consideration of all the possible results. A republic is without doubt the very highest and best form of government that can be devised, for it is based on uniform justice to all and is largely dependent upon the intelligence, enterprise and law-abiding character of its people. In a republic the law is sovereign and justice is prime minister. The moment any official raises himself above the law, or throws off his responsibility to the law, that very moment the ideal republic is at an end. If the advocates of a Brazilian republic have no higher ideal than the various republics of South America, where disorder and petty official tyranny is the normal condition of political society, then they will be wise to lay aside all their democratic aspirations and try to reap greater benefits from the system which they have. There is already too much of disorder and political chaos in South America, and unless Brazil is prepared to set an example of order, popular submission to uniform laws and intelligent representation, it will be best for her to remain under monarchical institutions. A republic is practically a system of self-government where the very greatest self-control and the highest intelligence are requisite to harmonize conflicting interests and insure uniform justice. Now, can it be asserted that Brazil is really fitted for such a government? What experience has her people had, even in municipal affairs? Where have they had charge even of their local roads, schools and police affairs? And what percentage of them are instructed enough to read, write and administer local business? Is it not true that three-fourths of the people are hopelessly illiterate and helplessly poor? What is the assurance that these poor, ignorant people will not at once become the dependent subjects of ambitious politicians rather than independent citizens of a republic? Trained judgment is not to be obtained in a day, nor does political experience come to one in a night. Years must elapse before an ignorant people can be made self-governing, and even then their temperament and training may be fatal obstacles to the success of their aspirations. If, therefore, the republic must be the future government of Brazil, will it not be wise and statesmanlike to begin at once to prepare the people for their new responsibilities? When we see republicans working to create schools and libraries, to disseminate information among the people through books and newspapers, and to secure more and more local government, then we shall feel that they have an intelligent appreciation of the task before them and of the political system which they propose to establish. And we shall know also that they see the danger of creating a

republic out of three or four thousand idle men—lawyers, physicians, planters and officials—backed by a mass of ten millions of illiterate, poverty-stricken citizens.

An official investigation into the assassination of a police *delegado* at Penha do Rio do Peixe, province of São Paulo, by a party of planters, has resulted in the indictment of twenty-two planters and a number of their *capangas*. The particulars of the crime have not improved under investigation, nor have any extenuating circumstances been found to justify the savage atrocity with which it was committed, even in the slightest degree. The *delegado* was in sympathy with the existing abolition movement in that province and had declined to serve as a slave-catcher for the neighboring planters. This aroused their bitter enmity, and under a pretense of searching for concealed fugitive slaves a party of about 140 of them broke into the *delegado's* house on the night of the 11th instant and killed him in cold blood. The investigation has developed the statement that two of the principal men in the crime are Americans, formerly of the Confederate army, by name Dr. James O. Warne and John J. Klink, who incited the Brazilian planters to the deed by telling them they "had only cockroach blood," and that a revolution would have occurred before this in any other country. As these fire-eaters are naturalized Brazilians they will get no aid and sympathy from their own countrymen, who have seen enough bloodshed over the infamous institution of slavery. It may be that their neighbors will be only too glad to throw the responsibility of this crime upon their shoulders, and as they knew perfectly well what they were intending to do, there let it remain. With the government and the laws on their side, there certainly was no necessity for a resort to arms to protect their so-called property. The abolitionists have not threatened their lives, nor interfered with any of their property interests outside of slavery. Their organization and the deliberate assassination of a police official for being an abolitionist, is therefore nothing less than murder—and should be so treated. If there is any justice in Brazil, every one of the men engaged in this crime will go to Fernando de Noronha for life.

As a rule, the journalist is a man of unlimited modesty. When he has had any favors to ask, they have invariably been for others, for it has been both his business and pleasure to work for the profit and satisfaction of the world at large. It may be that he has expected some suitable return in the shape of subscriptions and advertisements, but candor compels us to admit that in this he has been doomed to frequent and painful disappointment. It is true the world has given him multitudes of complimentary tickets, and when an elaborate after-dinner speech is to be made he gets a plate at a side table and the slowest waiter in the house. The world, too, permits him to wear a soft hat and to ask pointed personal questions, for he is considered to be quite as useful, or dangerous, as he is impertinent. He is therefore petted, abused and neglected, just as best suits the humor of the moment; and while the world in general gets rich and takes its comfort, he continues to wear his coat sleeves threadbare and to encourage an empty stomach with toothpicks and promises at the doors of fashionable restaurants. The world also feels that it is getting wiser and stronger every day, all by itself and through its own effort; while he who makes the newspaper upon which the world lives, grows thin and careworn with the thankless task of manufacturing and digesting ideas for others to live upon.

And, then, one day the world will lay one of these tired heads away to rest, with an empty compliment upon his ready pen and keen insight, and then compose itself for a nap, certain that his place will be quickly filled by others just as willing, self-sacrificing and able. The world has never done justice to the journalist, and it probably never will. The world, in fact, can not do it. There is one thing, however, which can be done and ought to be done—and that is what we are going to ask in behalf of the profession. The world owes an incalculable debt to the journalist, a debt which subscriptions, advertisements, complimentary tickets and early potatoes can never satisfy. Neither can relief funds and summer excursions meet even the slightest charge upon the principal of this great debt. Now, we are not going to demand the payment of our share in this debt, nor are we going to require a transferable interest-bearing obligation for it, but we do want society and the government to treat us just as they are now treating all other classes and occupations, even to the humblest. We want a bank—a real *credit foncier* institution, with cash, credit, shares, officers, a brass sign, low rates of interest, and unlimited time for payment. The planters have enjoyed this privilege for time immemorial. It has made no difference to them whether the sun burned up their crops, or the rain washed them away—their wails have never failed to secure extensions of credit, new loans, and new methods for relieving their wagers. The merchants, too, have unnumbered sources of credit, from the humble "kite" to the elaborate *banque del credere*, where their little tens can be almost magnified into an imposing thousands. While these larger occupations have been busy inflating and strengthening themselves, we have had nothing to say, for we have felt that the planter's vanity would lead him to continue his remission of prize pumpkins and early tomatoes, and the merchant's needs would incline him to hand in an occasional new subscription. But now that the grocers, and the mechanics, and even the poor immigrants are to have their special banks, we feel that it is full time something were done for the needy and deserving journalists. We do not ask for much; twenty thousand contos will quite meet our most pressing needs. If all the available cash belonging to local capitalists shall have been absorbed by the immigrants, grocers, and public officials, we have no doubt but what double the sum asked can easily be raised in London. In such case the government need only guarantee 4 per cent on the capital, ask 6 on the loans, pocket the difference, and then play a cabinet three-card-monte game with the creditors when a settlement is demanded. While the money lasts, the journalists of Brazil will be a unit in the defense of the credit institutions of the country, and the integrity of those immortal benefactors of their profession who have made it possible for them to keep the wolf, the Jew and the devil from their doors and to clothe their wives and daughters in raiments of silk and fine linen.

A very commendable propaganda is now current in the local press regarding what are denominated the "smaller agricultural products." What the Brazilian considers smaller products are elsewhere held to be very important factors of international trade, and their insignificance in Brazil arises directly from the organization of its agricultural system. Hitherto the system of immense plantations, the owners of which were supported by the labor of hundreds of slaves, discountenanced the cultivation of any land product, save coffee, sugar and cotton (all of which require capital as represented by

machinery and mills), or the extraction of rubber which has absorbed the attention of the inhabitants of the Amazon valley. Now that the slave is to disappear as a producing power, or at least as an unwilling and unpaid producing power, the attention of land-owners—and of their owners, the banks—can not too sharply be called to the necessity of reforming the whole agricultural system of the middle and southern provinces of the empire. And therefore we call the propaganda commendable. Brazil, to its shame, imports rice, maize, beans, hay, jerked-beef and many other necessities of life, every one of which can be produced to an almost unlimited extent within the boundaries of the empire. Why they are not so produced appears to us one of the serious charges to be brought against the ruling political class. On the very first examination it appears that railway tariffs have been adjusted, not to meet the needs of such insignificant articles as maize, beans, etc., but to provide cheap transportation for coffee, sugar, etc., and this action is defended by the claim that these greater staples have international value, which the smaller agricultural products do not possess. This is clearly a mistaken argument. Every bag of native grown rice, or beans, or maize, represents a similar reduction of demand on foreign markets, and as it is repeated thousands of times that Brazil is a purely agricultural country, and as it is recognized that maize and beans can be produced to almost any extent, the only reason that consumers here find it cheaper to buy from the foreigner than to buy from their fellow-countrymen seems to be the question of freights. It is clear that if it costs less to bring a bag of maize from Buenos Aires, than from the province of Minas Geraes, the merchant will send his orders to the River Plate, and that this occurs is evident from the quantities imported here every year. A strictly agricultural country that imports its food has been seen in the former slave-holding states of the American Union previous to the civil war. Like Brazil, one great staple, cotton, was produced and food and raiment were imported, but unlike Brazil this food and raiment were produced by another section of the same country. This brings us to the consideration, already more than once referred to in our columns, as to what will be the effect on the revenue of this increased production of domestic articles. On the 17th inst. the *Gazeta de Notícias* called attention to the fact that domestic products had considerably reduced the importation of foreign lard and butter, and claims that a further increase will produce a corresponding increase of revenue. This is clearly erroneous. The revenue of Brazil is collected at its custom houses, and to an enormous proportion on imports, and it is therefore certain that a reduction in imports means a reduction of revenue. Were it proposed to levy direct taxes, were it proposed to assess land in proportion to its increased value, one could understand that closer cultivation would produce an increased revenue. But not one sign of this is apparent. Direct taxes are not even whispered of. The planter requires all the contemplation already given him, and is crying for more, and when he shall produce maize and beans, instead of coffee and sugar, his appeals for reductions in railway tariffs will possibly be heard by the powers that be. Until the exaggerated plantations are divided among working men, until these can have a voice in the election of legislators, there is not the slightest chance that any appeals from them will be considered, and River Plate maize, Rangoon rice and Portuguese beans will continue to be imported. It seems curious that educated Brazilians will persist in demanding protection for home industries, when the country

is dependent on the custom houses for revenue. Can the leaders be blind to the fact that every yard of dry-goods, every pound of butter, or lard, every article, in fact, that is driven from this market by domestic production, directly results in a decrease of revenue? Can they not see that internal, direct taxes are becoming daily more and more necessary? Do they think that imports are to be forever loaded with duties, and no resentment is to be felt? Drive away foreign goods, by all means, and hoard the product of the coffee, cotton and sugar crops, and the result will be exchange 27d. and ruination to the empire. With all modern improvements, commerce is still a system of barter, and any country that proceeds to close its ports, by whatever means, will surely suffer the results of its blindness, or stubbornness. Direct taxes have become inevitable, and from them much good will be derived.

ROBERT REID KALLEY.

ROBERT REID KALLEY, M. D., formerly of Madeira and Brazil, slept in Jesus on the morning of the 17th inst., after a few hours' illness. He was born on the 8th September 1809. For some years he practised medicine in Kilmarnock, but, his heart being stirred up to go and work amongst the Chinese, he relinquished his practice early in 1838.

On account of health, he was compelled to give up the hope of work in China and to go that same year with his family to Madeira. He felt that he could improve his stay there by working for his Master amongst the poor people of that island, ministering to their bodily sufferings, and at the same time speaking to them of the great love of God for sinners manifested in Jesus. The Lord blessed this work, and thus His servant was enabled to preach the glad tidings to thousands.

In 1843, the work aroused the enmity of the adversaries, so that many of the believers suffered much persecution. In the month of July the Doctor himself was cast into prison, and there he remained till the following January. Still the word of God continued to be taught to many, both in the prison and outside. During 1844 the persecution became fiercer, so that the Doctor required great caution to avoid being separated from his flock. In this extremity God sent the Rev. W. Hewitson to work together with Dr. Kalley. He arrived early in 1845, and for a year worked diligently in the Gospel, while the former labourer devoted himself more specially to the treatment of the sick, and to personal dealings with his souls.

In May 1846, Mr. Hewitson left the island. The sufferings of the converts increased, till on the 9th of August, the passions of the mob, stimulated by the Romish priests, resulted in a determined attack on Dr. Kalley's residence. He himself had a narrow escape from the island, but God watched over him, and preserved him from the hands of his enemies. During the next month over one thousand persons left the island for conscience' sake; many of their descendants are now living in Trinidad, and in Illinois, and other places. In 1855, Dr. Kalley went to Brazil, and was enabled by the grace of God to found the Igreja Evangelica Fluminense in Rio de Janeiro in 1857. In 1873 he went to Pernambuco, and formed the Igreja Evangelica Pernambucana, in connection with which some of Mr. Grattan Guinness's students are now working for the Master. Eleven years ago the Doctor was obliged by failing health to retire from Brazil, and till the day of his entrance into the Presence of Him whom he served for more than half a century, he resided in Edinburgh. The funeral service was conducted on Tuesday, 24th inst., by his beloved friend, the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, and the interment took place in the Dean Cemetery.

J. G. R.

"A voice is heard on earth of kinsfolk weeping
The loss of one they love:
But he is gone, where the redeemed are keeping
A festival above."

"The mourners throng the ways, and from the steeple
The funeral bell tolls slow:

But on the golden streets the holy people
Are passing to and fro,
And saying, as they meet, 'Rejoice! another
Long waited for has come,
The Saviour's heart is glad, a younger brother
Has reached the Father's Home!'"

—Rev. J. D. Burns.

Edinburgh, January, 1888.

THE receipts of Brazilian sugar in the United States during the past year amounted to 136,897 tons, against 91,244 tons in 1886 and 126,712 tons in 1885. The total importation in the United States from all countries in 1887 aggregated 1,101,919 tons.

THE NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE.

The Coffee Exchange yesterday afternoon held its regular annual meeting, at which the reports of the president and treasurer were read and accepted, and a vote of thanks extended by the membership to the presiding officers of the Exchange and members of committees for the services rendered during the past year.

The president, in his report, referred to the memorable character of the period of time under review as replete with more frequent and violent fluctuations than are known to prior times in the history of the Exchange. The total sales "on Change" for the past thirteen months [one month having been added to effect a necessary adjustment in the calendar year] were 26,871,250 bags, as against 8,279,250 bags in 1886 and 5,646,500 bags in 1885. The president spoke of the salutary influence exerted on Exchange affairs by the amendments to the by-laws recently adopted, prominent amongst which he mentioned the change made in the original margins of from \$1 to \$2, and the new rule for the reweighing of coffee for every delivery.

The amount of coffee delivered during the year on contract amounted to 527,000 bags, as against 645,750 for the preceding year. Margins were deposited through the Exchange to the amount of 22,661,308, as against 6,071,331 in 1886, and 3,056,311 in 1885. Upon these figures was based an argument in favor of a clearing house, to be conducted on the system now in vogue at the Havre and Hamburg exchanges. The new members admitted during the year were 45 and the deaths 4.

The president expressed regret alike at the failure to successfully introduce trading in sugar futures, and furthermore, that better Exchange quarters had not been secured by the site committee; which body, however, had done its best to accomplish the desired object, although as yet unsuccessful. — *N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, January 6.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The S. Vicente municipal council adopted the S. Borja proposition by a majority of 4 votes on the 15th inst.

—The January receipts of the Ypanema iron foundry were 2,493,465, against 3,973,724 in the same month of last year.

—A S. Borja resolution was presented to the municipal council of S. Paulo on the 18th inst., but its consideration was rejected both by the aldermen and their president.

—A provincial colleague says that the village of Santa Barbara has an old man whose age covers "150 Januaries." The old fellow's calendar must contain about two Januaries each year.

—The slaves of Penha do Rio Peixe have left the plantations in a mass. This is the way they avenge the assassination of their friend, the police *delegado*, who refused to turn slave-hunter.

—The creditors of the Piracica central usine have resolved to sell the establishment at public auction, proposals to be received up to March 11th. The appraised value of the property is 410,000\$.

—A committee in the Campinas municipal council has reported against the proposal to petition for a constituent assembly and has secured its defeat. The committee fears an armed revolution.

—A dispute has arisen in São Paulo as to the originator of the *separatista* movement in that province. Would it not be just as well to wait until the movement is a success before crowning its hero?

—A man in Sorocaba, S. Paulo, went to a carnival ball on Sunday night, and blew his head off with a gun afterwards. Apparently he was persuaded that carnival balls were a delusion and a snare.

—A brilliant manifestation will be given in São Paulo to-morrow to Senator Antonio Prado on the occasion of his birthday anniversary and as a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by the people of that province.

—What can the matter be with the municipal chambers? Plebiscites are demanded by those in S. Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, and now that of Pará has directed some very grave charges to the authorities of the province.

—A local colleague states that the people of Taubaty, S. Paulo, by invitation of the parish priest, realized prayers "ad *petendam pluvium*." At the same time the province of Espírito Santo would have gladly donated a part of its superfluity of water.

—The president of São Paulo has ordered the suspension of the S. Simão aldermen who dared to ask for a constituent assembly to reform the constitution, and has sent instructions to the competent court for their prosecution. There are four aldermen implicated.

—There were 1,135,664 1/2 kilos of Peruvian and Bolivian rubber dispatched for exportation at Pará during the past year.

—On the night of the 14th a resident in one of the suburbs of Nietheroy was robbed by burglars for the ninth time. He probably considers that the business is becoming monotonous.

—On the 10th inst. a free-born child disappeared from a plantation near Barra Mansa, Rio de Janeiro, and it is supposed she fell into a dam infested by alligators and was devoured by them. Fancy a planter keeping a preserve of alligators on his grounds.

—The jail at a place called Carmo, province of Rio de Janeiro, does not seem to be very secure. A negro was locked up there for drunkenness, but after he had slept off his "spree," he knocked a hole in the jail wall with his fist, and went about his business. A provincial paper tells the story.

—O *Pais* of the 16th says that an issue of 50,000 copies of a work to contain everything that may interest an immigrant to the province of Rio de Janeiro, in Italian and Spanish, is to be published at a cost of 22,000\$. The province of Rio seems likely to spend all its immigration fund in making books.

—A S. Paulo paper recently publishes the "bag" of a party of sportsmen who visited the lower section of the Itararé river. As a curiosity we print it, viz: 120 fish, 12 deer, 2 tapers, 7 snakes and 3 *jacutingas* [a bird]. Whether they—the sportsmen—ate the snakes or only killed them is not clear.

—The great agricultural province of São Paulo imported in January through the port of Santos 1,005,721 kilos. of flour, 337,950 kilos. of rice, 158,640 kilos. of alfafa, 11,468 kilos. of garlic, 163,110 kilos. of potatoes, 12,324 kilos. of beans, 166,426 kilos. of maize, etc. All of these, except perhaps the first, can be produced in the province.

—On the 15th inst. the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro demanded information from the chief of police as to the prosecution of Dr. Davino and his overseer, the parties implicated in the murder of four slaves at Sta. Maria Magdalena. The minister of justice stirred up the president. Of course nothing will be done to the two criminals.

—A band of some 300 armed men, under the orders of pro-slavery planters, invaded Penha do Rio do Peixe, São Paulo, for a second time on the 13th inst. Many residents of the place have left and the greatest terror reigned for some days. A detachment of soldiers has been sent there, but the government is doing very little to suppress the disorderly elements.

—The municipal council of Capivary, São Paulo, has recently imposed a municipal tax of 250\$ on the central sugar factory of that place, and 120 reis on the planters for each 1,500 kilos. of cane furnished. The 1,500 kilos. of cane is considered a car-load, and the planter who furnishes a thousand car-loads, therefore, which is estimated to produce nearly 43 tons of sugar, will pay a tax of 120\$.

—A police authority in Nietheroy, the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro, recently arrested a man who, with "a banner of the Holy Ghost," was begging alms. A local paper says that the Holy Ghost is an inhabitant of Nietheroy and that the business is so profitable that he has a staff of employes who assist in collecting the funds of the faithful. Superstition seems rampant across the bay.

—A man in the district of Amparo, province of Rio de Janeiro, appears to have incurred the enmity of a "lord" of that part of the province, and was ordered to abandon his business and move to more favorable climes. He appears to have objected, and the *Diario de Noticias*, of the 17th, says a rough (*capanga*) attacked him in broad daylight with a horse pistol, endeavoring to prove that his objection was baseless.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo postoffice for the fiscal year 1886-87 were 124,613,290 for the city and 314,144,713 for the rest of the province, which gives an increase of 48,547,849 over the aggregate of the preceding year. For the last 6 months of 1887 the receipts were 70,218,660 for the city and 173,565,807 for the rest of the province. The net surplus for 1886-87 was 106,946,819, and for the second half of last year 73,190,234.

—A São Paulo exchange reports that an ox suffering with carbuncle was killed and eaten a short time since at a place near Conceição dos Garullhos, in that province. The result, at last accounts, was that two persons had died with that disease and some 10 or 12 more were attacked by it. It is said that many animals are suffering from carbuncle in that locality. Later advices state that 17 persons are under treatment for this disease, three of whom are in a serious condition. There ought to be severe penalties imposed on the slaughter and sale of diseased animals for food.

—The Alagôas custom house yielded 645,659,800 during the last half year, against 467,778,115 in the same period of 1886.

—The people of Nietheroy are already beginning to complain of poor gas. They seem to believe that the purchase of a poor article ought to give perfect satisfaction as to quality.

—At Cachoeira, Bahia, during the Carnival a boy, 15 years old, threw water on a man, who immediately killed the lad. It is a wonder more murders are not caused by this stupid *entrudo*.

—A popular manifestation occurred in São Paulo on the 17th inst., in honor of Dr. Antonio Bento, the well-known abolition leader, whose birthday anniversary falls on that day. There were some 2000 people at his residence.

—The January exports from the Amazon included the following products:

Rubber.....	kilos.	2,283,251
Cacão.....	"	179,177
Tobacco.....	"	28,980

—The cost to the emancipation fund of freeing 5,267 slaves in the province of Minas Geraes reaches the enormous sum of 4,147,087,8517. This is positively a criminal abuse on the part of some one, and deserves punishment. The average is very nearly 800\$ per slave.

—A telegram from S. Paulo published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 23rd says that a lawyer there had been offered 100,000\$ to defend the murderers of the police delegate at Penha do Rio de Peixe in that province. The legal gentleman was hesitating as to accepting the offer.

—On the 16th the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro ordered the suspension of the law to collect the provincial duty on coffee upon arrival at this city. This is another proof of how little legislators know of the necessities of commerce in Brazil.

—There was a report in São Paulo on the 20th that the Ferreira family, of Campinas, had unconditionally liberated all their slaves—numbering over a thousand. We would now like to see this record beaten by the Nova Friburgo family of Rio, Nova Friburgo and Cantagallo. Later news affirms the report and places the number at 1,500.

—The *Cidade de Santos* of the 19th inst. publishes the names of 24 Santos slaveholders who still own 34 slaves. Santos is enjoying the reputation of being free, and some one ought to see that the reputation is no longer undeserved. The assistance of one of Antonio Bento's confidential agents ought to be solicited.

—On the 21st inst. a resolution was presented to the São Paulo provincial assembly by Deputies Bernardino, Campos Salles, Martinho Prado Jr., and Prudente de Moraes, lamenting the suspension and prosecution of the S. Simão and S. João da Boa Vista aldermen for exercising their legitimate right of petition.

—The Pará *recebedoria provincial* collected a revenue of 2,578,247,8059 during the past year from the following sources:

Export taxes.....	957,224,381
Landing ,, (Import?).....	1,279,942,798
Diverse ,,	235,484,880
Taxes not entered.....	105,595,000

—The province of Pará collected 79,347,8618 last year in taxes on rum, tobacco, nuts and annatto, of which 15,186,560 was from tonnage taxes on vessels, 7,822,8689 export taxes (5%) on rum, and the remainder import taxes on the products when landed. These last are 8 reis per litre on rum, 70 reis per kilo on tobacco, and 2 per cent on nuts and annatto.

—The bill granting a privilege to Barão de Jaceguay for a line of national steamers between Europe and Santos was signed by the president of São Paulo on the 18th inst. It grants preference in the transportation of immigrants and other substantial advantages, but does not stipulate a pecuniary subsidy—which is left open for the future.

—A Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, journal of the 4th notices the discovery in the municipality of Jardim of a skeleton of gigantic proportions. The tibiae are over a metre long, and the ribs are as broad as a man's hand. The skull was in fragments and the teeth scattered, of the nine found the length was 8 centimetres, or over three inches. The museum should secure this skeleton, by all means.

—A commission has been at work in the city of São Paulo for some days past trying to secure the liberation of every slave in the municipality in honor of the birthday anniversary of Senator Antonio Prado, which occurs on the 25th inst. There seemed to be the heartiest willingness to free fugitive slaves, but as to those still in hand a reluctance was sometimes encountered. Remuneration in most cases overcomes the reluctance and the object of the commission will probably be accomplished.

—The special tax levied in Pará for the construction of an Exchange yielded 14,108,508 during the past year.

—On the 15th inst. six convicts broke out of the Nietheroy penitentiary and escaped to the woods. An unusual amount of activity was displayed by the authorities in their pursuit, and with the result that all of them were captured in a very few days. Some of the penitentiary employes, including the turnkey, have since been dismissed, which shows that there is either great negligence or collusion on their part.

S. PAULO WEATHER REPORT.

According to the annual report of Mr. Albert Lögren, meteorologist of the S. Paulo geographical and geological commission, the monthly temperature and rainfall at the city of São Paulo during the calendar year 1887 were as follows:

month	Temperature: Fahr.			Rainfall mm. no. d'ys
	max.	min.	aver.	
January.....	80.8	64.4	70.4	299.9 21
February....	83.1	63.3	71.1	157.8 16
March.....	77.7	61.9	67.6	133.5 22
April.....	75.6	59.2	65.3	114.4 19
May.....	68.9	54.1	59.7	63.9 13
June.....	70.	51.6	59.2	17.1 4
July.....	67.8	50.4	57.3	23.3 10
August.....	72.5	50.7	57.	6.1 6
September....	72.3	57.2	63.1	177.2 32
October.....	76.1	58.3	65.3	136.8 16
November....	78.8	58.5	66.2	78.7 15
December....	81.9	63.5	70.4	287.9 24
				1496.7 188
				[58.9 inches]

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 20th the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro ordered the payment to the Santa Izabel do Rio Preto railway of the subsidy due for the latter half of 1887.

—A decree dated on the 3rd extends for six months the time fixed for the completion of the Quararim and Itaquy railway, province of Rio Grande do Sul.

—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway company held here on the 18th it was resolved to call up 720,000\$ on the shares of the second issue.

—On the 14th the subscription lists for shares of the Sapucaia railway was closed at the Banco do Commercio. The presumption is that the shares were taken, but this is not authoritatively stated.

—The December receipts of the Paulista company were 269,971,8870, and the expenditures 34,058,799, leaving a surplus of 185,921,8080. The total surplus for the half year was 803,809,8990.

—The Br. str. *Ayodal Water* arrived here on the 20th with the first shipment of rolling stock, rails, etc., for the Maricá, province of Rio de Janeiro, railway. Two locomotives are shortly expected.

—The is some talk that the government will undertake to extend the Baturité railway to Quixadá, Ceará, and that Dr. Carlos A. Morsing will be sent to make the surveys.

—The January receipts of the Nietheroy tram company were 23,258,600 and expenses 13,336,480, leaving a balance of 9,922,120. The shares of this company have recently sold at 250\$, or 50\$ premium.

—The passenger traffic earnings of the São Paulo tramways last year were 311,521,300, from which the shareholders received two semi-annual dividends amounting altogether to 88890 per share.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 23rd states that the Leopoldina railway company is in treaty for the purchase of the branch of the Cantagallo railway from Cordeiro to the Rio Parahyba, owned by the Visconde de Nova Friburgo.

—The promoters of the abortive Paris jubilee of railways, who found dupes in various countries, have been convicted of swindling. One has been sentenced to six months', a second to three months', and three others to one month's imprisonment.—*Railway Times*, Jan. 28th.

—The year 1887 was one of unprecedented activity at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, having resulted in the building of 653 complete locomotives. The works employ 3,000 men. In 1831, the year the works were established, and since that time, there have been built a total of 8,975 engines for railroads in the United States, Europe, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, Cuba, Brazil, Mexico and Central America.—*Railway News*, Jan. 28th.

—A Dom Pedro II contractor is meeting with the usual difficulty in dealing with the government. A certain amount is due him on his contract and its payment is authorized, and another amount is claimed by him but is not allowed. To settle the matter the government refuses to pay the account due and allowed unless the contractor signs a receipt in full for all claims. This is supposed to be honesty and justice.

LOCAL NOTES

The Comblain rifles and ammunition furnished by the department of war to the police of this city cost 46,529\$404.

As no one was killed or seriously injured during the Carnival, the authorities are mutually "battering" each other.

The Jardim Botânico tramway during the Carnival carried 117,330 passengers, of which 11,089 had passes, that is were transported gratis.

A local colleague says that the Emperor and sundry other distinguished personages are members of a French league against atheism.

It is a pity that the eminent philologist, Dr. Castro Lopes, does not treat of the evolution that produces "Hac-Keye" from the English "Hawkeye."

A Pernambuco vicount says he cured one of his slaves of beri-beri, and another of asthma by the use of Cajurubeba. This medicine appears to be a remedy for all the ills flesh is heir to.

The "Hammonia" steamship line between the United States and Brazil, of which Messrs. Edward Johnston & Co. are agents here, has been granted the privileges of packets, in accordance with the decree of 1872.

On the 18th the 17th infantry battalion was sent to S. Paulo. One company will be stationed at Uberaba, Minas Geraes, where there have been disturbances recently, and the rest of the battalion at the capital of S. Paulo.

A boy 7 years old was buried here on the 16th, the cause of death being certified as congestion of the brain caused by drinking an excessive quantity of wine. This may have arisen from carelessness, but might also be due to crime.

The action of the government in changing the date for paying the tax on industries and professions from April to February, is arousing considerable complaint. This and the threat of immediate judicial collection give an appearance of great scarcity of money at the Treasury.

It will be gratifying to Mr. William Ellery Curtis, who succeeded in numbering ex-President Sarmiento among the dead, in his remarkable article on the River Plate republics, to hear that the venerable old statesman completed his 77th year on the 15th inst.

On the 18th inst. Conde de Iguaçu, Pedro Caldeira Brant, died in this city at the advanced age of 76 years. Conde de Iguaçu was one of the few Brazilians who have been admirers of English customs and laws, and was well known to most Englishmen resident in Rio.

During the three Carnival days the Villa Isabel trains carried 68,889 passengers, of which 3,869 were "dead-heads," and the Carris Urbanos carried 174,790, of which 6,027 were "dead-heads." What could such a number of government and police officials have to do on three days that are virtually holidays?

We are not quite sure what this *dolman* that the naval officers here have been authorized to wear may be, for the dictionaries say it is an article of Arab apparel. Surely naval officers are not going to parade the streets disguised as Arabs? If they do, there will be enough fun going to keep us happy for a week.

A Rio correspondent of a S. Paulo paper made the pithy remark that Senator João Alfredo is in danger of being known to posterity only as the "prudent man," because of his hesitation to take any decided stand on the great questions of the day. The man who keeps in the background waiting for an opportune moment may never accomplish anything.

On the 15th an old black woman, 60 years of age, applied to one of the subordinate police authorities here, saying that she was afraid to go to her master's house, for she had not been able to earn the wages this master had decreed she was to deliver him. The authority, praise be given him, raised the amount required among his neighbors to free this poor creature.

Late New York papers are full of a breach of promise case in which a notable coffee operator is defendant. The case went against him and damages were given of \$45,000. Some very spicy particulars are published, and even leading articles have appeared in some of the papers. It will be very risky hereafter for a man to write to a young lady and sign himself "K. M. Q." and other such pet names.

It ought to appear to everyone by this time that this police system of arresting a *capoeira*, making him sign a bond for good behavior, and then setting him loose, is totally ineffective. Would it not be advisable to have all well known rowdies tied up and given the usual dose on the back, and then have their heads shaved? A peaceful citizen will give way to a man with a shaved head, recognizing him as a dangerous cur.

Another comet has come to entertain us—that is, if any cares to get up at 1 a.m. to look at it.

Some three or four deaths a day from cholera are reported from Salta, Argentine Republic. There appears to be no fear of an epidemic, however.

It is said that Ferrari is bringing Tamagno out with him this year to fire the Fluminense heart. We shall probably have a roaring time of it.

The Havas agency here has at last been denounced to the government for transacting business in the country without due authorization. The amount of the fine, if any, is not reported.

The S. Christovão tram company on the Sunday and Tuesday of the Carnival carried 117,795 passengers of which 2,854 on public service, or "dead-heads." As the *Journal* says, the State did a lot of work during the Carnival.

All the returns are in. There were 23,839 "dead-heads" transported by the trams during the Carnival, but how many were on government passes does not appear. The total number of passengers by the three tram lines and the ferry boats reached 524,692.

There seems to be a sort of epidemic in the way of birthday manifestations just now, and an unusual number of them appear to occur in February. It was our intention to send a private memorandum to the *Diario de Noticias*, but we have reconsidered the matter for the sake of economy.

The minister of agriculture has been authorized to accept the grand cross of the Portuguese order of Nossa Senhora da Conceição da Villa Viçosa, and Conselheiro Alfonso Celso that of the order of Nosso Senhor Jesus Christo, both granted by the Portuguese government, for reasons best known to itself.

Another well known face in Rio has disappeared. Few, if any, of the commercial body in Rio did not know Sr. Lima, the collector of the Bank of Brazil, who, at the advanced age of 73 years, died on the 21st. Sr. Lima was popular with all, and he sincerely sympathized with his relatives in their affliction.

The *Journal* tells the following story. During the thunder storm on the 19th a passenger in one of the suburban trams was exposing a handsome diamond ring on his finger and the other passengers desired him to conceal it, as diamonds attract lightning. The party refused the request, and very soon down came a bolt, striking a house before which the tram was passing. Thereupon the unlucky diamond man was set upon, had the ring forcibly removed from his hand, which was much bruised, and the diamond has disappeared. Some one in the crowd seems to have been willing to take the risk of being struck by lightning.

On the 22nd a tramcar coming down the Rua da Alameda ran into and reduced to fragments a handtruck that was loading up. This happened at 11.30 in the morning. There seems no cure for tram drivers, unless we can import some Paulista *capangas*, who kill men for much less reason than these drivers have, who absolutely appear to desire the mutilation of fellow beings. Lynching would be a moderate punishment, and it might be well to commence with the organizers of the time tables of the Carris Urbanos, the champion company for insolence and disregard for the public on the part of its employés.

The *Pais* of the 23rd inst. states that the minister of finance has sent three forged cheques to the chief of police which have recently been found in the national treasury in auditing the payments made to public functionaries. It looks a little singular that a department which throws so many difficulties in the way of private individuals who have money to receive at the treasury, should so easily overlook these forged cheques, and one is almost inclined to believe that a rigorous inquiry ought to be made into the matter. It is only a few weeks ago that a young fellow, a public official, was caught red-handed, but an absurd excuse was accepted without even a pretense of investigation.

We are glad to record that a jury in this city has at last done its duty toward one of those brutes who are making this country anything but a desirable place to live in. On the 16th the seducer of a little girl of 8 years was found guilty and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. His defense seems to have been that he was mentally incapable of knowing what he was doing. If the fellow could be publicly flogged before being sent up, perhaps it might serve to brighten the mental capacity of many other seducers of children in this city, who have not yet received their just deserts from the jury.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Grande Reforma Social e Economica do Brazil, professing to be the ideas of a sincere and independent democrat. It is possible that something practical and possible will in time be evolved from such discussions as these, but the effect would probably be stronger were the subject discussed less generally and theoretically.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 23rd, 1888.

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, including par value of the Brazilian mil reis, bank rate of exchange on London, and value of £1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

February 15.—Rates at the banks were 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2-4 3/4% on Hamburg at 90 days. 2 1/2-2 3/4% on New York at sight. In the afternoon the English banks withdrew from the market. Some trifling business was reported at 2 1/2-2 3/4% letter on head office in bank sterling, and at 2 1/2% for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9 3/8% sellers at 9 3/4%.

February 16.—The Banco Commercial and the Internacional maintained yesterday's rate on London, for counter business at the former, the others fixed 2 1/2% and equivalents. Business was reported at 2 1/2%, 2 1/2% and 2 1/2%, but on London branch, and commercial was quoted at 2 1/2-2 3/4-2 1/2%. Bank francs closing and commercial 3 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 9 3/4% closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 9 3/8%.

February 17.—Rates were unchanged, viz: 2 1/2-2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2-3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2-4 3/4% on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 1/2-2 3/4% on New York at sight. On its London branch the Banco Internacional was still drawing at 2 1/2-2 1/2%, and commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/2-2 1/2%. There was not much doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9 3/8% sellers at 9 3/4%.

February 18.—The market was quiet and rates quite unchanged. Bank sterling was reported on bankers at 2 1/2% on 2 1/2-2 1/2% and at 2 1/2-2 1/2% from second hand. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/2-2 1/2-2 1/2%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9 3/8% sellers at 9 3/4%.

February 19.—Bank rates are unchanged viz: 2 1/2-2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2-3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2-4 3/4% on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 1/2-2 3/4% on New York at sight. Business was reported at 2 1/2% on bankers, 2 1/2-2 1/2% on London branch, and 2 1/2-2 1/2% on 1316 from second hand. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/2, and francs at 3 1/2 to 3 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 9 3/8% closing with buyers at 9 3/8% sellers at 9 3/4%.

February 21.—No change in official rates, but all the banks gave bills at 2 1/2% on bankers, and the Internacional was still drawing on the branch at 2 1/2-2 1/2%. From second hand bank sterling was reported at 2 1/2%, and some trifling business was doing in commercial at 2 1/2-2 1/2%. Sovereigns sold at 9 3/8% and closed with buyers at 9 3/8% sellers at 9 3/4%.

February 22.—Rates are still unchanged and very little doing. Bank sterling 2 1/2-2 1/2-2 1/2% letter on London branch, and francs 3 1/2. There was nothing doing in commercial sterling, but francs were reported at 3 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 9 3/4% closing with buyers at 9 3/8% sellers at 9 3/4%.

February 23.—Rates at the banks are unchanged, and the English banks will not give bills at 2 1/2%. The Banco Internacional still draws on its London branch at 2 1/2-2 1/2%. Commercial sterling is quoted at 2 1/2%, at which rate it is said bank sterling from second hands may also be had.

The Banco do Comercio announces a call of 10 per cent. or 20% per share on the last issue, payable on the 24th inst.

The two calls for the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Commercial having failed to produce a quorum, the third call is made for the 29th inst.

On the 20th the prospectus of a new banking establishment, with head quarters at S. Paulo and a branch here, was distributed. It is to be known as the "Banco Real do Brazil" and will have a capital of 1,000,000\$ divided into shares of 50\$ each.

It is not always advisable for speculators to pass to a bank its own bills for future delivery. A squeeze may arise, and discount become. The worst of the business is that innocent interests may suffer, as we are sorry to say, has been the case more than once.

It is proposed to organize an association here to be known as the "União de Crédito Commercial," designed to offer facilities to the retail trade, and another under the name of the "Companhia Protetora de Imigrantes" which proposes to purchase land to be divided into small lots and disposed of to immigrants. The capital of the first is 1,000,000\$ in shares of 100\$ each, and of the latter 1,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each.

After meetings covering four days, and a considerable quantity of rhetoric, the shareholders of the Bank of Brazil have accepted the projected reforms in the statutes of the institution. A mutual assistance department for agriculturists is one feature of the reform, and the ostracism of shareholders who have their stock hypothecated another, while a third forbids the election, as a director of any person who is in receipt of a salary, or interested in banking.

MARKS OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with financial data for February 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, including five per cent. apolices, Banco Commercial, Banco Internacional, and various bank notes.

Table with financial data for February 17, including five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, Banco Internacional, and various bank notes.

Table with financial data for February 18, including five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, Banco Internacional, and various bank notes.

Table with financial data for February 19, including five per cent. apolices, Banco Industrial, Banco Internacional, and various bank notes.

Table with financial data for February 20, including five per cent. apolices, Banco Industrial, Banco Internacional, and various bank notes.

Table with financial data for February 21, including five per cent. apolices, Banco Industrial, Banco Internacional, and various bank notes.

Table with financial data for February 22, including five per cent. apolices, Banco Industrial, Banco Internacional, and various bank notes.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with coffee market data, including stock this morning, receipts during week, and various coffee prices.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with weekly summary data, including shipments for United States, sailing clearances for the United States, and stock at Santos this morning.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of Brazilian stocks and shares including Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous. Columns include stock names, percentages, and prices.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types.

BRAN—No receipts and the quotations are nominal at 23,000—24,100 per bag for River Plate bran. Hay—Receipts nil and brokers still quote at 65—67 1/2 per kilogramme.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 15. MARSEILLES—Sued bk Activa; 314 tons; Hanler; 45 ds; sundries to Karl Valis & Co.

Table of shipping arrivals and departures. Columns include ship name, origin, destination, and date.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd February, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been quiet during the period since our report of the 15th inst. and brokers have not changed their quotations, which do not however represent the market.

Imports.

During the eight days since our last report the markets have been very quiet, and with insignificant receipts, all quotations are more or less nominal.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamer arrivals. Columns include date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamer departures. Columns include date, name, where to, and cargo.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 17. CAPE TOWN—Nor bg Efrain; 183 tons; Kaussen; coffee. BARBADOS—Nor bg Otrva; 323 tons; Ellesen; ballast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BR—str Borgheze from Newport for the River Plate was towed into our port on the 22nd inst. by H. B. M's S. Pelion, with machinery disabled.

Imports.

Trieste, 14,850—15,000. Richmond 1st 14,500—15,000. Baltimore 1st 14,250—14,500. Western & Int. 14,000—15,000.

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FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. James Cook & Co.'s Monthly Dispatch dated London, January 25th, 1888.

Coffee.—In spite of the differences of opinion regarding the prospects of the growing Brazil crops, referred to in our last, it now seems certain that the yield will be a large one, and advices have since been received from reliable shippers (which as regards Rio are confirmed by the Jornal do Commercio, the leading Rio newspaper) estimating the Rio crop at 5 to 5 1/2 millions of bags, and the Santos at about 3 millions, whilst the amount of the present crops remaining in the interior is estimated at about 1,000,000 bags in Rio (also confirmed by the same authority), and fully as much in Santos. The exports during December were together 365,000 bags, and taking into account the present stock in both ports, our figures, stating that there was sufficient to give shipments for the remainder of the crop year of 350,000 bags per month, and still leave over half a million of bags in the interior, appear to be fully confirmed. The reduction of 20,000 tons in the stocks during December has had the effect of fairly supporting the market for available coffees, instead of giving way so much, as has been the case for forward delivery, in which, as was to be expected after the large Brazil estimates, the fall has been considerable. As compared with last year the total stocks are 19,000 tons less, the decrease with the exception of 4,000 tons in the States, being in Antwerp and France. Holland increased by 7,000, Hamburg by 5,000 and England by 2,000 tons.

Deliveries for 1887 have been very unfavourable, particularly during the last six months, which were 79,000 tons less than in January—June, and but for America in December taking such an unexpectedly heavy quantity as 21,000 tons, would have been 86,000 tons less, during the last half of the year.

France a decrease of 4,000, other Continental ports 55,000, America 49,000 and England 1,000 tons. For the year the total deliveries were 559,826 tons, against 678,577 and 653,367 in the two previous years.

The total European imports have been smaller by about 28,000 tons. Trieste 10,000, Antwerp 11,000 and Hamburg 12,000. Holland an increase of 18,000 tons and England 1,000 tons. In the States the imports were 179,040 tons, against 225,110 and 226,124 tons.

The present Java crop is estimated at 257,000 piculs, and the private crop about 125,000 piculs. The exports from Maracabo for the season have been 300,000 bags, against 281,500 bags in 1886.

Imports, for the years:

Table with columns for country (Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, France) and years (1885, 1886, 1887) showing tonnage.

Table showing total imports for the Continent, Great Britain, and Six ports of U.S. for 1885, 1886, and 1887.

Stocks, on December 31st:

Table with columns for country (Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, France) and years (1885, 1886, 1887) showing stock tonnage.

Table showing total stocks for the Continent, Great Britain, and Six ports of U.S. for 1885, 1886, and 1887.

Deliveries for consumption in 12 months:

Table with columns for country (France, U.K., other Continental ports) and years (1885, 1886, 1887) showing consumption tonnage.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's Market Report dated 8th February.

SUGAR.—From the 19th to 31st ult. 189,937 bags have been marketed, against 123,418 bags for the same time last year. Total entries to the 31st ult., 1,681,692 bags, last year 1,216,824; increase 464,868 bags.

Table showing total shipments to date for 1887-88 and 1886-87, with columns for country (United States, Canada, United Kingdom) and tonnage.

Receipts are beginning to show the influence of the lower prices for bruto sugars, which have induced many planters to clay their sugars, and there is a material increase in the proportion of whites, which, as there is now a better demand for the south, is likely to continue. As there has been a continuance of unfavorable advices from consuming markets, we have to note a complete paralysis in this market, the only sales having been one cargo for the United States and a few odd lots to complete steamer engagements. Several vessels have been loaded by dealers to relieve their stores, but they have as yet found it impossible to sell; the steady advancing exchange has also contributed to the difficulty of selling, so that there is quite an accumulation of sugar for sale; and in sympathy with consuming markets, exporters refuse even to make offers. Several steamers have arrived, cleared for Europe, to take sugars bought some time ago, and there are others expected. Nothing new from out-ports.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table of Debentures and Shares with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, MARKET VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS.

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 Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, Rua DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

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, Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Okell, Mourão & Wilson, 87, Rua Visconde de Inhauma. Telephone No. 193.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE. Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000. Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co. agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797. Losses paid..... £5,500,000. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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. Includes entries for Feb. 24 (La Plata) and Mar. 9 (Tagus).

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. The steamers homewards continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month.

For freight and passages apply at Rua do General Camara No. 2, (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

ALLIANÇA, Captain BEERS,

on return from Santos will sail 1st March at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, (entering the two last named ports) PARÁ, BARRIADOS and St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

Table with columns: To Liverpool, New York, & back. Rates in gold and sterling.

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs And for cargo to 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.

To New York: [Every Saturday]

To Southampton (for London) and Antwerp:

Olbers Belgian Mail steamer..... Feb. 20th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Chatham..... 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.

Table with columns: Capital, Date, Reserve Fund. Values in £.

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.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund. Values in £.

Draws on: Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON; Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS; Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital 20,000,000\$000

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