

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5th, 1888

NUMBER 7

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
H. G. MACDONELL,  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 130, Rua do  
Ouvridor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

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Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 8 p. m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the  
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism  
every Sunday after the morning Service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
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157 Rua das Laranjeiras.  
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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede  
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at  
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.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 115 Travessa da Pareira  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock  
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.  
and 7 o'clock p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock  
p. m. 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  
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock  
a. m., and 6 o'clock p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock  
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.  
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essay on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers,  
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BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are  
carefully solicited. Communications should be addressed  
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train  
leaves Rio at 3 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:20. Entre  
Rios 9:23 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:22 p. m. São Paulo train  
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 2:20 p. m.  
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From  
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo  
at 11:45. *Demoração* trains leave Itaboraí at 5:15  
da Cunha at 11:45. *Demoração* trains leave Barra at 11:45  
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.  
Landed Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra  
at 10:25. Entre Rios 11:23 and Marianno Procopio (terminus)  
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at  
3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. *Demoração*,  
train leaves Marianno Procopio 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 9:30 a. m. 2:15  
and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:05 p. m. second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and  
third to Belem arriving at 7:25. *Demoração* trains leave Entre  
Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 2:20 p. m.  
leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 2:15 a. m.  
and 1:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 2:10 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. *Demoração*,  
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 6:25 p. m. *Demoração* train leaves  
S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m.  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)  
7:30 a. m. arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55. *Demoração* 1 hour  
per tramway from Cantagallo 10:25. Return train leaves  
Cantagallo 6:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a. m. arriving at  
Niterói 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion  
train leaves 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.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Vello, 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.  
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## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

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rives, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-  
vidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua 4ª  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETITURA.—No. 12  
Rua Luiz de Camões.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua  
do Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from  
12 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Educ. Surgeon and Physician.  
Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 92 from 11 to 1 p. m. and  
4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Manoel, N. 15,  
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# THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5th, 1888.

It is to be feared that some of our Brazilian colleagues are just a little inconsiderate in their discussion of the question whether, or not, Brazil shall be represented at the Paris exposition next year. In our opinion the actual government could not have made any other decision than that of declining to be represented. The facts are these. The French republic is promoting a great international exposition for 1889, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the taking of the Bastille. As every one knows, this event was the opening scene in a great revolution in which the Bourbon King of France lost his throne and his life, and during and since which the Bourbon family has lost wealth and position to a very great extent. At the present moment the principal members of that family are exiles and the throne of France, which they are taught to look upon as their birthright, is withheld from them. Still further, the existing government of France is something diametrically antagonistic to every principle held by a Bourbon. Now, as the Princess Imperial—who is to-day Regent of Brazil—is married to a younger member of the cadet branch of the Bourbon house, a cousin of whom is at this moment the claimant of the throne of France, which was lost in the revolutions initiated in 1789 and generally typified by the taking of the Bastille—in view of all this, how can Brazil take part in such a commemorative anniversary? It may be argued that the Brazilian people have nothing to do with the French revolution, nor with the pretensions of the Bourbon family. We are in entire sympathy with the rejoinder, but as Brazil has a monarchical form of government, in which the personalities and privileges of the reigning family are paramount to any and all considerations affecting the people, we are compelled to consider that view of the question first. The people of Brazil may very properly wish to be represented at Paris next year, and there is really no obstacle to their going in their private capacity; but were they to go, it would be looked upon as an indication of disloyalty to the imperial family. The government, however, can not take any part in the exposition without glorifying an act which overthrew and deposed the Bourbon family in France, a member of which is now husband of the future Empress of Brazil. It is a complication which calls for sympathy, and is one of the inconveniences of a monarchy, but it is a burden which the Brazilian people must bear with all the satisfaction and grace they can muster. If

they are to be complimented for having the only monarchy on the western continent, then perhaps we may now commiserate them on having a great family complication to which they must give loyal adherence, even if it does deprive them of a Brazilian display at Paris in 1889.

We are at a loss to divine why the local press continues to ignore the financial ability of the minister of finance as shown by the advance in rates of exchange. With a short coffee crop and no proportionate decrease in the demand for sterling remittances, one would have expected a weak market and rates current much below the quotations we have been seeing. That the market has been sustained, and at times advanced, is diversely attributed to the northern crops, to the scarcity of money, and to manipulation—but never to the minister. The northern ports have undoubtedly called upon Rio for considerable sums of money, the dislocation of which might have been avoided by a banking system, for revenue receipts at these ports have been very considerable, and there should have been no absolute necessity for depleting Rio to send funds north, and at one and the same time withdraw from the north funds to be sent to Rio. That some such "country dance" has occurred seems proven by the receipts at the Bahia and Pernambuco custom houses, where in January they were 1,074,000\$ and 1,024,000\$, in round numbers, respectively. The scarcity of money here has doubtless been a feature, also, for some importers have taken more exchange than they required, and, unable to pay for their takings, have sought to re-pass their overplus, which created a supply of bills that could not enter into any speculative contemplation of the market. That exchange has been and is being manipulated seems tolerably clear. The northern ports and speculative takers may have assisted to advance rates, but neither of these would have sufficed, had not manipulation in some form assisted in the business. Certainly no one can claim that the material condition of Brazil has improved to such an extent that 1\$000 in Brazilian currency has *per se* increased in value about 12 per cent. in the past twelve months? Supply and demand, it will be objected, have had to do with the advance. But surely it seems clear that increased sugar production in Bahia and Pernambuco cannot equalize the enormous reduction of coffee exports from Rio and Santos, and the gold value of Brazilian exports must have shown a great falling off during the twelve months. We say gold values, for the official values of coffee have been almost constantly above the selling prices in foreign markets, and are therefore unreliable as any exponent of the balance of payments between the empire and its customers. Manipulation has therefore assuredly been availed of to float the Treasury over a dangerous spot, and the manipulators should be presented by a grateful commerce with much larger golden obelisks than that recently presented to Senator Antonio Prado in recognition of his somewhat tardy appreciation of the slavery question. It would appear therefore that to the minister of finance and his assistants belongs the glory of having advanced rates of exchange some 12 per cent., or say 2  $\frac{3}{4}$  d per milreis, during the twelve months, and praise should therefore be bestowed where it is due. If with short coffee crops and no improvement in the financial position, rates of exchange have improved, analogy would appear to suggest that with large coffee crops, and an improved condition of the Treasury, rates would decline. And if manipulation is persisted in, perhaps they may. The Treasury can have had no reduction on its resources for foreign remittances, and

short coffee crops must have sharply affected the revenue from the D. Pedro II railway, while increasing the charge of interest guarantees on lines in the coffee zone. Remittances and payments must have shown some increase, while the advance in exchange will only offset these increases to the extent that "differences in exchange" are affected, and there remains therefore the hypothesis that 1888 is to supply the funds to liquidate some of the gigantic "kiting" operations produced in 1887. It appears to us finally that now is the time to subscribe for an obelisk to be presented to Sr. Belisario; if the subscription be delayed until the publication of the "relatorios", the chances are that it will become unseasonable, or even unsuitable.

The murderous affray which took place in the streets of this city on Sunday, the 26th, again raises the question of how much security for life and property the law and authorities are really giving us. In bargaining for a dagger two soldiers took occasion to pick a quarrel with a shopkeeper, stabbed him with his own knife, rifled his cash drawer, and then "ran a muck" in the crowded streets, killing one inoffensive negro standing in a doorway, wounding three others, and driving a knife into a poor tramway mule which happened in their road. There seems to have been no policemen around, and no one did anything to stop the two cutthroats, except to run after them and shout for help. The two savages ran direct to their quarters in the Campo de Sant'Anna barracks, where they were placed under arrest, one having a razor in his possession as well as a knife. We do not know what will be done with these two assassins, nor do we care to speculate on it. The very worst will be to send them to Fernando de Noronha for life, where they will live better than the most of their class are living elsewhere. They will be allowed to have female companions, to cultivate a bit of ground, run a *venda*, traffic, speculate, and acquire property. So far as their daily experiences go, they will be better off on Fernando de Noronha than in the regular army. It must be apparent, therefore, that the consequences of such crimes as this possess no great terror for criminals like these two cutthroats. In view of the almost daily occurrence of such assaults in this city—not so ferocious, perhaps, but quite as dangerous to life—it becomes a matter of grave importance what quiet people are to do. There is no use in talking about police protection, for the bloody work is done before the police appear. It is perfectly well known that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of desperate characters in this city who go about armed with knives and razors, and who are ready to assault and kill on the slightest provocation. The ranks of the regular troops are full of murderers and other criminals, the practice being to give a sentenced criminal the choice of going into the army. We are thus threatened by professional cutthroats who inhabit the city, and sentenced criminals who are stationed here and there to protect us. Burglaries are of nightly occurrence, and sneak thieving goes on throughout the day. If now one were to use a revolver on one of these thieves or assassins, the authorities would be down on him with all the force and terror of the law; but when a complaint is lodged at police headquarters against certain well known *capoeiras*, justice at once becomes blind and fails to see her way. It is notorious that some of the most desperate and dangerous characters in Rio de Janeiro are securely protected by people of influence and official position, and that their arrest for assault or disturbing the peace never results in anything like punishment. Now, what are the law-abiding

people of this city going to do? Are they content to have these scenes of savagery go on? Are they willing to risk their lives every time they go through the street? Are they satisfied with the certainty that a quarrel with certain well known characters will lead to an assault by hired ruffians? And are they willing to leave the protection of their families and property in the hands of men who never protect anything? This city is enjoying a reputation for disorder and insecurity which is far from enviable, and we are compelled to say that the worst said is fully deserved. At the rate that crime has been increasing under the existing police administration we shall soon be back in the days when professional assassins were hired to remove an enemy for five mil réis and when *capoeiras* running a-muck was a common scene. In other cities such a state of affairs has led to the organization of vigilance committees among the citizens, and to the summary hanging of the most prominent desperadoes as fast as caught. The revolver may and perhaps must be used for personal safety, but this exposes the person using it to greater danger from the police authorities than the *capoeira* himself ever experiences. Had those two soldiers been shot down in the street, no one could have denied that they did not meet their just deserts, but it would have been a very unlucky day for the men who shot them. But, for all that, the question must be answered: What are we to do? Must honest men fight, or clear out and leave the capital of Brazil to the hordes of thieves, ruffians and assassins which infest it?

The indignation aroused among the people by the crime above mentioned, and the indignant protests called forth subsequently by the arrest and imprisonment by the police of a naval officer who was found creating a disturbance in Rua do Hospício, ought to convince our Brazilian friends that some permanent and trustworthy method ought to be devised for supervising police action in the city and disposing of all such arrests by summary judicial action. Such an authority can not safely be left with the superior police officials, for the tendency among such is naturally to protect themselves, even when in the wrong. The police corps is simply an arm of the executive power, and its purpose is to maintain order, make arrests and protect life and property. A policeman, however, should never be permitted to act as judge on the legality of his own conduct, but should be held responsible before the courts for all abuses of authority and breaches of the peace. Instead, therefore, of leaving the investigation of crimes, and to some extent the punishment of trivial offences, to the police authorities, there ought to be a special court, with summary powers, for all such cases. Had a proper police court been in session, the naval officer who was arrested on the 27th would not have spent the night in jail, and any bad treatment received would have at once been brought to the attention of the justice. There would then have been no occasion for all this absurd outcry against the indignity offered to an officer—as though an officer should not be arrested like a civilian—and no occasion for a secret meeting of naval officers to deliberate on the emergency. It is quite time that Brazilians should divest themselves of all these absurd notions about privileged classes. Before the law, one man should be accounted just as good as another. If any favors are to be shown, they should be to those whose money supports the government and pays for the living of those who wear uniforms, or perform clerical work in the public departments. The civilians are not only in the majority in every country, but it is upon their

labor, intelligence and enterprise that the whole fabric of government rests. It is manifestly unjust, therefore, that their employes, the men paid and supported to perform their police service, should assume privileges denied to them, and claim exceptional treatment, as of a higher caste, from the very men who are supporting them. In our opinion, the prompt hearing of all complaints for breaches of the peace, and a proper subordination of the police to judicial inquiry, would go far to break down these assumed privileges, and would do much to repress lawlessness. The prompt punishment of criminals will insure a more certain punishment, and ought also to break down the shameful protection now accorded to disorderly characters. The natural result of this see-saw policy of permitting police assaults to go unpunished, and then, when serious opposition is encountered, of abandoning and discrediting the force, is now bearing its legitimate fruit. For the last three days the streets of this city have been the scene of bloody conflicts between sailors and police, and between their partizans among the populace. An unusual number of sailors appeared on shore on Friday last who at once proceeded to resent the indignity offered their class. The police stations were attacked and many severe wounds were received on both sides. We are informed—incorrectly, we hope—that naval officers in citizen's dress were seen instigating these attacks. Instead of ordering every officer and sailor to his quarters, as should have been done—the police were withdrawn from the streets and police service has been performed by the troops of the line. A part of the time there has been no police service whatever, and it is simply miraculous that life and property have not suffered more from the lawless elements of the population. The danger, however, is not yet over. Every night the streets are filled with mischievous-looking groups and constant attacks are made on the police stations, which are guarded by regulars. It is possible at any moment for a riot to break out, and it is difficult to foretell what will occur when the police, demoralized and discredited, resume their customary duties.

#### A DANGEROUS SCHEME.

The *New York Herald* of January 20th contains the following telegraphic dispatch from Kansas City, Missouri, dated January 19th, in regard to a scheme for colonizing African laborers in South and Central America:

A movement affecting many States and hundreds of thousands of people has been inaugurated in this city and now assumes definite shape. What the political consequences will be no one can tell. The headquarters of the new movement are in Topeka, Kan. The work to be done will be in the Southern States.

Several well known colored men of means met three years ago to consult as to the best method of relieving their people from the conditions that prevail in the extreme Southern States, especially in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. After carefully studying the plan of government of the various countries open to them they arrived at the conclusion that South America was the land that would give them shelter and a home, while a few of the investigators were inclined to look with favor upon the Central American States.

These men, all with some wealth and some of them counting with six figures, sent out educated agents, whose reports are now coming in. The Guianas, Brazil and the Argentine Confederation were examined as to climate, lands, laws and privileges. The same work was done in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While agents were out their principals quietly effected a secret organization, whose head is in Topeka, for the purpose of agitating the matter by means of trustworthy agents throughout the Southern States. The men thus organizing represent nearly \$2,000,000 of their own money and property, a large portion of which they will devote to this work.

This new move began to assume definite shape, and before the end of 1888 is reached an exodus

from the Southern States will have commenced that will carry off more than a million of laborers from the cotton, sugar and rice fields, where they are now at work, while the tobacco fields will yield their full quota.

There will be two colonies or outfitting points established in Honduras and Costa Rica, but the main efforts of this new organization will be directed to moving the colored people to South America. There will be settlements established in the Guiana highlands directly north of the Equator and in the Brazilian highlands, on the southern tributaries of the Amazon, to which will be directed those people coming from Florida and Southern Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Further south immigration depots will be established in the Argentine Confederation for people from Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Northern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

At a meeting held last night reports were given by the agent who visited these countries. It was learned that important concessions would be made by the Brazilian and Argentine governments in the way of land and immunity from taxation. Aid in transportation is promised which will place this new haven within the reach of all who can secure money enough to carry them through the first season. Their rights and privileges as citizens are guaranteed, and owing to the mixed blood already existing in some of those countries their color will not debar them from political and social preferment.

It was determined last night to continue the work of organization. Trusty agents are to be sent into all the sections where negro labor is so necessary. It is believed that by next fall all will be ready to set the stream in motion, and the attempt will be made to secure all the reliable and trustworthy negroes in the South, leaving only the worthless, lazy class, which is not wanted and which will be carefully weeded out.

Early in the summer a committee of twenty men will go to South America to complete the arrangements, secure the lands and concessions and prepare for the work that follows. They are paying their own expenses, asking no favors of any one, and will aid the others to follow. From the reports now received they believe they will be granted free transportation from the United States for all worthy colored people who desire to go.

It is the design of this committee to settle climatically all who go to their new homes. Those accustomed to the sugar and cotton fields will be distributed throughout the Guianas and Brazil. Those accustomed to mixed farming and cattle will be provided for further south, on the highlands and pampas, where they will be distributed so as to cluster around a common home station or colony.

We do not know the immediate causes of this proposed exodus of negro laborers from the United States, nor can we verify the above report at this distance. There was a migration of these people from the South to Kansas some years ago, and much suffering resulted. Perhaps the same causes and influences are still at work—the dissatisfaction of these poor people with their present condition, their hopes of bettering that condition by a change of residence, and, perhaps, the inducements held out by unscrupulous men. We shall not undertake to discuss the questions which have arisen from time to time as to their social, civil and political rights, for these may best be left to the consideration of those personally interested; but in regard to the proposed migration to South American countries there are some considerations which we are in a position to offer, and which may be the means of averting a serious calamity.

In the first place we have no information of the reputed agents of this Topeka organization, nor of any inducements held out to them by the Brazilian and Argentine governments. If these agents visited Brazil they succeeded wonderfully well in keeping themselves and their purpose well out of sight, and if any inducements have been offered they have been verbal and through secret channels. The promise of lands and transportation belongs to the minister of agriculture, and his official acts are always published. Assuming, however, that the negotiations spoken of have occurred, and that these agents have made all the specified preliminary arrangements, what are the inducements offered and what are the results to be apprehended?

In our opinion, which is based upon a knowledge and experience derived from

several years residence in this country, no colony of American negroes will ever be prosperous and contented in South America, especially in Brazil. The language, laws, customs and institutions of all these countries, except British Guiana, are foreign to them, and are widely different from anything to which they have been accustomed. It is our candid opinion that there is not one single country in South America where they will be treated as well as in the United States, even after admitting the justice of every complaint which they may advance to vindicate this projected exodus.

If they come to Brazil, the result will be as follows. They will find the coast districts unhealthy and all the good lands taken up by large proprietors. The Amazon valley comprises great areas of flood-plains which are extremely unhealthy and are very unsuitable for agricultural purposes. If they go to the high lands of the southern tributaries of that river, they will be as completely severed from civilization and the world's markets as though they were in the very centre of Africa. There is no regular overland communication with the seaports of the Atlantic coast, and communication by way of the Tapajós and Xingú is long, broken by rapids, and is not yet opened by navigation lines. The country is not settled, except by wild Indians, some of whom are known as cannibals. Cotton can not be produced in Brazil as cheaply as in the United States, even near the coast; its production in the interior, therefore, is absolutely out of the question. Tobacco and sugar, also, could not be produced there to compete with the coast districts. In fact, there is not one single agricultural product that they can expect to cultivate profitably under present conditions. Without railways, steamship lines and markets, and without government protection against Indians and lawless characters, the chances of their making even a bare living are very slight. They can not expect help from Brazil, for the country is poor and already overburdened with beggars and parasites, and they should not expect help from the United States whose protection they propose to discard. With such a future before them, the chances are that they will starve, or be degraded to the level of the savages about them.

Then, too, there are the social advantages which they enjoy in the United States—all of which must be left behind. Their children will find no public schools awaiting them, nor will the government make any haste to supply the deficiency. They will have no churches, nor church societies, beyond what they can create in a rude manner by themselves. And their intercourse with people, who are educated, enterprising and progressive, will be reduced to a mere recollection. We do not underrate the character and good qualities of the negro when we say that to deprive him of all these will be to turn his steps backward and downward. He needs the stimulus of a vigorous civilization about him, the encouragement of progressive ideas, to keep him going. Remove all these, and his intellectual and material development will be checked in an instant.

It needs no spirit of prophecy to foretell what this projected exodus will lead to. Disappointment, loss, suffering, helpless beggary, degradation and death. If the American colony at Santarem, on the Amazon, could not maintain itself, what can the less energetic negro expect? Every one of the American colonies in this country has failed and disappeared, except that of Santa Barbara, and it is certain that no negro colony can do better. And however just his complaints against the people among whom he is now living, we can assure him that he is now enjoying more privileges,

rights, comforts and advantages there than he can ever gain here. He may find less prejudice against his color here in Brazil, more opportunities for association and amalgamation, but to gain these he must make infinite sacrifice and suffer infinite loss.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is now definitely announced that the last slaves in the municipality of Santos have been liberated.

—An enthusiastic reception was given in Santos to the suspended aldermen of S. Vicente on the 26th ult.

—Our São Paulo exchanges say that an experiment in carp raising at Santa Barbara has proved a success.

—There were 112 deaths in Santos during the month of January, of which 69 were children under ten years of age.

—The São Paulo *Diário Mercantil* printed a presentation copy on silk for Senator Antonio Prado on the 25th ult.

—The *Correio Paulistano* contained a brilliant tribute to its chief editor and proprietor on his recent birthday anniversary.

—The January receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 908,461\$87, and of the Ceará custom house to 159,366\$03.

—The municipal councils of S. Francisco de Assis and Dores, Rio Grande do Sul, have adopted petitions for a *phibscite*. In Jaguarão the question has been under discussion.

—A public meeting was held in Campinas on the 26th ult. in favor of the municipal councils adopting the S. Borja resolution. Some 2,000 people were in attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm reigned.

—The aldermanic petitioners of S. Vicente and Itatiba, S. Paulo, have been suspended and a criminal prosecution ordered. It is generally believed that Brazil possesses a constitutional government.

—The suspension of the four S. Simão aldermen for petitioning for a constituent assembly, has led to the formation of a republican club in that place which has at once organized a school for primary and secondary instruction.

—Goyaz seems to be rich in coloms. On the 22nd ult. four were allowed to resign their positions as vice-presidents of the province and three others of the same military rank were appointed to fill the vacancies, as far as they would go.

—The good people of Santos are complaining at the way the police are "going through" their pockets—searching for concealed arms, we presume. Not only are suspicious characters searched, but well-known, law-abiding citizens as well.

—A local paper says that the president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul has repeatedly asked the minister of finance to change the whole staff of the Uruguayan custom house. It would almost appear that the leak had been discovered.

—Three slave-catchers went to Mogyimir, São Paulo, on the 22nd ult. in search of fugitive slaves, and the good people of the place gave them a brilliant ovation. They were escorted through the streets with horns, kerosene cans and all the necessary accompaniments.

—A bill was introduced into the S. Paulo provincial assembly by Dr. Martinho Prado Jr. on the 27th ult. imposing a tax of 400\$ on every slave held in the province. The project was signed by Martinho Prado Jr., Campos Salles, Bernardino and Prudente de Moraes.

—On the 22nd ult. a local colleague says the Minas Geraes immigration association contracted with Angelo Fioria for the introduction of 30,000 immigrants. On the afternoon of the same day the corner stone of the immigrants' quarters appears to have been laid at Jaiz de Póra.

—The export of chestnuts from Pará in 1887 amounted to 4,419,445 hectolitres, of which 1,257,296 came from Amazonas. Their official value was 601,210\$20, and the provincial taxes paid on them were 12,124\$193 for landing (2%), and 30,060\$501 for export duties (5%).

—The export of cacao from Pará last year amounted to 4,252,765 kilos, of which 412,712 came from the province of Amazonas. This is over twice the export of 1886. The official value of the year's export was 2,250,927\$300, on which the 5% provincial export duty produced 112,546\$365.

—The most noteworthy present made to Senator Antonio Prado on his recent birthday (25th ult.) was an "obelisk" of gold, six inches in height and weighing about 4½ pounds. The gold is 22 fine and is elaborately engraved with inscriptions relating to Senator Prado's career and achievements.

The January receipts of the Paranaíba custom house amounted to 29,356\$470.

The January receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 1,074,296\$317.

The January receipts of the Uruguayana custom house amounted to 36,233\$417, of which 30,869\$607 were from imports.

The January receipts of the Rio Grande do Sul custom houses were 537,771\$030, against 577,779\$585 in the same month of last year.

A bill was introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 3rd inst. authorizing an appropriation of 200,000\$ for a provincial exhibit at the Bastille centennial exposition in Paris next year.

Tobacco planting is attracting the attention of the farmers of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and a factory has been established at a place called Camilny, somewhere near Campos. The tobacco is said to be of satisfactory quality.

According to an Argentine paper of Concordia, the Argentines of the Missões district have been emigrating to Brazilian territory where they have found better opportunities for industry and greater liberty for action. The statement is certainly a very surprising one.

O Pais of the 4th inst. states that the police sub-delegate at the late colony of Santa Isabel, province of Espírito Santo, had prohibited the Germans resident there to meet in a private residence for Protestant religious services. The matter had been carried to the attention of the president of the province.

While the São Paulo planters are liberating their slaves spontaneously and without remuneration, the grandes of Petropolis, who live largely upon the public treasury, are circulating subscriptions papers to raise money to pay themselves for doing a similar thing. Petropolis ought certainly to be free from slavery, but why should money be required any more than in São Paulo?

A motion to ensure the president of S. Paulo offered by a provincial deputy in the local legislature was opposed by the conservatives, and could not be voted, as these latter left the Chamber and no quorum existed. This occurred on the 3rd inst., and the objection to the president was the suspension of the municipal councillors who have asked for a convention to amend the constitution.

In a speech before the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 29th ult., Senhor Antonio Prado declared unhesitatingly that the municipal councils have a perfect right to petition for a revision of the constitution and that the president of the province has no legal right to suspend them for so doing. The government therefore loses the senator's support on this, as well as on the emancipation question.

The emancipation fever has at last struck Guaratinguetá, São Paulo, the home of the president of that province. The abolitionists are watching this official with no slight curiosity. As the representative of a reactionary cabinet, he can not very well join his neighbors by unconditionally liberating his slaves, and as a Paulista he can not very well do anything else. Perhaps his dilemma is the occasion of the recent rumor that he is about to resign.

A Pindamonhangaba correspondent of the Journal says that of the 2,624 slaves registered in that municipality, only about 400 now remain, and those because of a want of legal authority to liberate them. Up to the present the liberated slaves are remaining on the plantations at work, and no disturbance has arisen. Ex Deputy Moreira de Barros, whose conversion to abolition was so sudden and unexpected, has his plantation fully provided with Italian laborers, who will suit him better than the slaves. Hence the milk in the cocoanut!

The municipality of Mogimyrin, São Paulo, has recently liberated all its slaves. The atrocious murder in the neighboring municipality of Penha do Rio Peixe seems to have driven every hesitating slaveholder into prompt action on the question of emancipation. In Penha all the slaves have abandoned the plantations and there are indications that no freedman will ever go back to work for the assassins and that no colonists will be permitted to go and remain there. The abolitionists of São Paulo will not let the murder go unpunished, even if the authorities do.

The receipts at the Santos custom house for the three last years were:

	1885	1886	1887
Importation...	3,947,726\$306	5,415,603\$385	6,133,000\$375
Port dues...	39,067 950	35,481 252	37,967 500
Exportation...	3,442,309 677	3,404,460 228	4,608,604 875
All other...	277,137 872	438,575 000	718,490 604
	7,505,181\$525	9,310,049\$895	11,357,875\$844

In 1885 the receipts were 6,815,532\$330 and in 1884 6,986,883\$625. This shows a most satisfactory result as to the revenue, which may not however mean a corresponding advance in the actual position of the Santos market.

The reporters of journals published in the city of São Paulo are likely to prevent the ends of justice in publishing the names of the murderers of the police delegate at Penha do Rio do Peixe, for these gentlemen will have had ample time to pack their portmanteaus and move to healthier climes before the warrants are out. The opposition in the São Paulo provincial assembly investigated the matter, and a defender of the president distinctly threw the charge of divulging the names of those whose arrest had been required by the chief of police "in secret of justice," upon two enterprising reporters. Thus arises the probability that only the more insignificant of the criminals are likely to suffer any inconvenience.

The people of Limeira, São Paulo, liberated all their slaves on the 26th ult. An effort had been made to declare the liberation of the municipality on the preceding day, but one of the most important liberals of the place declined to figure as tail to Antonio Prado's kite and held out for a subsequent date.

The exports from Pará during the past year included 10,999,573 1/2 kilos. of rubber (of which 4,023,799 kilos. were from the province of Amazonas) whose official value amounted to 15,702,591\$400. The provincial duties collected amounted to 1,256,207\$406 for landing (8 1/4%) which appears to be a kind of local import tax, and 785,129\$570 on exports [5%].

RAILROAD NOTES

A Campos, Rio de Janeiro, journal states that it is expected the Macaé branch of the Cantagallo, now Leopoldina, railway will be inaugurated for traffic in June.

The locomotive of the Mograna line passed over the Jaguará bridge into the province of Minas for the first time on the 27th ult. The bridge is about 500 metres long.

The total receipts of the São Paulo railway [Santos to Jundiahy] during the half year ending 31st December last were 2,793,941\$190, and expenditures 1,209,044\$270, leaving a surplus of 1,584,896\$920.

The recent modification of tariffs on the S. Paulo railway is estimated by the local press to save from 500,000\$ to 600,000\$ per annum to the customers of the road. Mr. Speers has been pushing the poor Paulista planters to a perilous position.

The União Valenciana railway's balance sheet on December 31st shows a paid-up capital of 1,080,173\$063, reserve fund 38,815\$749 and a balance, after providing for interest charges on loans, of 1,065\$499. The cost of the line, stations and rolling stock is 1,678,640\$856. There is a debt of 600,000\$, apparently in debentures.

The Rezende and Arêas, province of Rio de Janeiro, railway which had been taken over by Mr. Albert Cortez, has been reorganized and will be extended to a place in S. Paulo called Rodéo, 22 kilometres beyond the present terminus. The capital of the company is 300,000\$ to be increased by the amount necessary to build the extension.

In reply to a question from the government engineer in Europe, the minister of agriculture on the 24th ult., states that fire insurance can not be included in traffic expenses of railways, but that the funds necessary to reconstruct or replace damages caused by fire may be. In other words, the government is insuring the companies against fire risks.

A commission appointed to examine the machinery of the Bahia "inclined plane," reports that the machinery requires extensive repairs, the boiler is in a bad condition and should be substituted, and that the chains, or cables, are very much worn. Without the repairs and renewals recommended, the "lift" can not continue in use without great risk to the passengers.

A bill has been introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizing a guarantee of 5% on an extension of the Sorocabana railway from Itapetitinga to the Rio Paranaíba, passing through Itapetitinga. Would it not be well for the province to first arrange for the payment of its 2% guarantee on the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line, which is now paid from the imperial treasury?

On the 23rd ult. the minister of agriculture addressed a dispatch to the Brazilian minister in London relative to the so-called "floating" capital of the Recife and S. Francisco railway from which it appears 1st: That accounts relating to material acquired for the repairs of the road, involving interest on the respective sums, cannot be opened without previous authorization by the government for such interest cannot be contemplated as ordinary traffic expenses; 2d: For this authority above referred to a list of the material considered necessary for the repairs of the line for the period of one year, accompanied by a report from the fiscal engineer, should be presented; 3d: Drawn up in this form, the amount of the said account will be debited working expenses in proportion as the material in store is used; and 4th: In the monthly settlements of the railway, the various agents will have in regard this account, withdrawing from it the proportions charged to working expenses, and the balances liquidated, so that the expenses and the interest thereon may be gradually diminished.

From the balance sheet of the Oeste de Minas railway dated on 31st December last may be extracted the following items from the assets:

Trunk line.....	2,281,508\$000
Extension to date.....	4,379,170 442
Responsibility on the trunk line.....	1,371,504 000
do do extension.....	1,051 002
And on the other side:	
Capital, paid up.....	2,130,000\$000
Reserve fund.....	22,754 761
do special.....	17,372 761
Fund for repairs, etc.....	82,131 645
Debentures out-standing.....	4,363,400 000
Kilometric subvention.....	892,794 000
Interest guarantee.....	1,051 002
Debt of trunk line, balance.....	478,800 000

The debt of the trunk line is offset by 2,500 shares held by the company. During the year dividends were declared of 166,200\$. The traffic receipts were 137,661\$360 for the first half and 144,003\$683 for the latter half of 1887; and the traffic expenses were 62,844\$514 and 61,809\$973 respectively, or including all expenses 166,221\$330 for the twelve months.

COFFEE NOTES

A Santos exchange publishes the list of creditors of a coffee operator there who has "come to grief". His liabilities are stated to be 1,430,174\$240, besides which there are possible creditors for sundry "differences". Santos seems to have lost its common sense in the early part of 1887.

The Pernambuco correspondent of the Journal do Commercio, writing under date of the 16th ult., says, "Advices from the interior are favorable for the farmers. Rain has fallen in nearly all the districts. There is much animation in coffee planting, which promises this year a crop larger than in 1887, which latter almost met the local consumption of the province."

The incredulity, with which the estimates of the coming Rio and Santos crops, noticed in my issue of the 6th January, were generally received, has now entirely disappeared, and the latest advices fully confirm the opinions formed at that time. During the last three weeks asking prices in Rio have been reduced fully 12 to 14% per cwt. but even these rates do not encourage operations beyond a trifling amount. Privately, moreover, some cheap sales much below current values are reported, probably owing to pressure on the part of the banking interest, but these so far are only isolated." - A. Cassinow's Price Current, London, Feb. 3rd.

A new coffee-cleaning mill was inaugurated on the plantation of Srs. Arruda and Pacheco, near S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, on the 23rd ult. There was a large attendance at the ceremony, including representatives of the Campinas press and two bands of music. The machinery was duly blessed by the parish priest, a procession with lighted candles passing through the whole establishment. The two bands of music were then heard, after which the machinery was started. A champagne lunch - modestly called a "coffe d'agua" - then followed, in the course of which all the parties concerned were enthusiastically toasted, the machinery being stopped on the occasion of each speech to enable the speaker to be heard. The first trial was pronounced a great success, though the first run of coffee, like the orators' metaphors, was somewhat mixed. There was great enthusiasm in S. Carlos do Pinhal over the result.

LOCAL NOTES

According to the Diario Official, accounts in China are kept in "tails." Pig-tails of course.

O Pais has started a subscription to organize a beneficent fund for our fire department. Why not add the product of the subscription "for the love of Christ" to the fireman fund?

We suggest that a new mark of coffee be adopted - Parrots, Minervas, etc., are all played out. Let us have a "K. M. Q." brand.

Sr. João Frederico Russell, who was well known to the English colony in Rio and was instrumental in introducing many improvements here, died on the morning of the 24th ult. at Nova Friburgo.

On the 27th ult. a police authority captured a box, which the owner stated contained a machine destined to the use of speculators in counterfeit money. He said he had disposed of several machines, but declared the apparatus to be a humbug.

Deputy Cesario Alvim, candidate for senatorial honors in Minas Geraes, has recently issued a circular to the electors of that province advocating a revision of the constitution and federalizing the provinces. It is to be feared that the illustrious deputy will have to sustain those ideas in the Chamber.

The Grand Lodge of Masons here opened a school for the gratuitous education of the children of the members of the fraternity on the 1st inst. It was about time for the Grand Lodge to give some signs of life, and the opening of the school shows that the directors have become convinced of the necessity for some action.

An umbrella was found in the Rua do Hospicio on the 24th and promptly sent to the pound (deposito publico) by the sub-delegate of the Candelaria ward. It is feared that the man who lost it is conspiring against the empire; and the action of the police authority was not a bit too energetic. Wandering umbrellas are dangerous.

It is pleasing to see that the attention of the authorities is being called to certain books published abroad and introduced here. A priest, Portuguese, is the denouncer and appears to have read certain of these filthy productions. Their importation should be forbidden, for the home protection is amply sufficient to demoralize the whole empire.

On the 25th ult. the establishment for the treatment of hydrophobia by the Pasteur system was formerly inaugurated. The ministry and authorities of the Misericórdia hospital were present. Dr. Augusto Ferreira dos Santos and Samuel Pertence are the chief surgeons. It does not seem to have occurred to these savants that a much more effective and cheaper method is to kill the dogs.

Perhaps the question is a foolish one—but, why are insane persons sent to the beggars' asylum?

The British government has appointed Mr. G. K. Wyndham minister at this Court, to succeed Mr. H. G. MacDonnell, who has been transferred to Copenhagen. Mr. Wyndham comes from Belgrave, Servia.

Spécie payments are upon us. Private individuals are having 120,000\$ in silver 25 pieces coined at the mint, and the government is also coining silver pieces of 25 and nickels of 100 rs. What will we do with it all?

It would seem that Prince Felipe, the Emperor's nephew, was sentenced to 13 months imprisonment for theft in Paris. It is to be feared that the republicans of France are forgetting the allowances due to royal failings.

The contention between the city authorities and the lessees of the market was settled on the 29th by the signing of an agreement by which the latter are to receive 90,000\$ and the former gets possession again of this lucrative source of municipal revenue.

Will some one tell us what good that sanitary convention with the River Plate is doing? We have a half dozen sporadic cases of yellow fever, and at once our neighbors decree ten days quarantine. They did just the same before the convention!

According to an official report there were 50 shipping arrivals at the Ilha Grande anchorage during the last half of 1887. Of these 49 were found in good sanitary condition, while only one was declared "suspected." The service of disinfection was carried out on 20 vessels.

The appointment is announced of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co., of this city, as agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. This is one of the oldest and best known commercial houses in the city, and their appointment is a matter for sincere congratulation.

How is it that important official dispatches appear in the daily papers days in advance of their delivery to the interested parties, or their publication in the official paper? Is it not a little irregular to permit department officials to give out decisions to the press in this way?

When a poor friendless civilian gets a brutal beating at the hands of the police, nothing whatever is done. But let a demoted naval officer get a little rough treatment, and the whole department is turned wrong side out to have the injury rectified. It's a big mistake to be a civilian!

A young woman, whose first love had died, took up with his partner, and also corresponded with another youth. The result was a dose of oxalic acid on the 28th ult. and the young woman died, for No. 2 had discovered letters from No. 3 and the lady could not stand the disgrace.

A secret meeting of naval officers was held at the Club Naval on the 29th ult. to take measures to resent the affront offered by the arrest of a naval officer in Rua do Hospicio by the police and his subsequent imprisonment like an ordinary personage. Several other meetings have since been held by both the naval and army officers.

Manoel Vicente Tavares undertook to clean a loaded revolver on the 1st inst., and his little daughter is now under the surgeon's care. Perhaps some day there will be sense enough distributed among men to teach them to handle loaded revolvers with a little more care—and especially to take out the cartridges before undertaking to clean them.

The controversy aroused over the mistaken supposition of the government that the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. wished pecuniary assistance to lay a new cable, led to a severe article on that enterprise in the Gazeta de Notícias of the 29th ult. Our colleague very correctly describes the cable service as bad, dear, and prejudicial to the government lines.

The River Plate republics seem to have scored the first trick under the recent sanitary convention. Ten days quarantine, or observation, is imposed upon the vessels touching at our port. To be sure the voyage from here enters into the calculation, but steamer passengers will have the pleasure of five or six days delay at the River Plate quarantine stations. Good for the River Plate!

The Gazeta de Notícias of the 29th ult. says that during a recent trial of new rifles at Fort Villegagnon the balls struck all around the Nor. bk Alert, anchored at Franquia, and that the crew were obliged to take refuge in the hold. It would be disagreeable to all concerned if a foreign sailor were shot in port, and leads to a suggestion that a more suitable place for rifle practice might be chosen.

The Santos port improvements seem to be causing the government no end of trouble. The special commission appointed by the departments of agriculture and finance to report on the proposals, failed to agree, and both recommend annulling them. The minister, it is understood, declines to do this. It looks as though the republic of S. Paulo will have its own improvements to make.

—On the 3rd the proposals, five in number, for the improvements of the port of Pernambuco were opened at the department of agriculture.

—An exchange gives the number of deaths in this city in February as 817, of which 21 were from yellow fever and 24 from small-pox.

—In the interests of the public in general, we would suggest that the police and sailors, with their officers, go out to Copacabana and do their fighting there. The public streets belong to other people.

—The number of young naval officers on the street on Saturday last, in uniform and not a few wearing arms, was positively refreshing. We had no idea there were so many Don Fueros in the service.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. William Merchant, of the São Paulo Gas Co., formerly a merchant of Pernambuco and Liverpool, which took place at Southend, near London, on 2nd February last. Mr. Southall was 77 years of age, and was a resident of Pernambuco for 27 years.

—There was a great improvement in the state of public security on Saturday night last. The men who use their swords to make cripples of us were substituted by men who steal knives and run a muck in the streets. Timid people were constrained to shut the front door and take the air at a back window.

—A provincial paper says that the lieutenant-commander in the navy, whose arrest has caused so much fuss here, and who is a lunatic, is a *diabo* (worthy) representative of the service. Our colleague did not mean to be funny, but innate wit will crop out occasionally. Perhaps some people may accept the statement as a demonstrated truth.

—Decree No. 9,874, dated February 22nd last, authorized the Goyaz Mining Company to commence operations in the empire. The company must deposit 200,000\$ in the Treasury; it will be for 90 years from January 25th, 1879; it must divide and mark the land into lots of 6,000,070 square metres, where it is intended to mine, and various other conditions. Thus a privilege granted as a gigantic legislative joke is to become effective, and it is not surprising that some of the local press feel sore about it.

—It does not seem to have occurred to the government that the only sensible way to solve the difficulty of Friday night last was to order every naval officer and sailor to his quarters, leaving the police to attend to their regular duties. The withdrawal and degradation of the police, to please the conceit of men who think more of class than of the maintenance of public order, was a serious mistake. The police were inefficient enough before, but with every man's hand against them they will be ten times worse hereafter.

—Although a special Portuguese commission has reported that no robbery was committed by the consular officials here some two years ago, the cable announces the arrest of ex-Consul Barão de Wildeck at Bayonne at the request of the Portuguese government. The Portuguese consul-general here has also attacked 170 shares of the Banco Commercial, standing in the ex-consul's name, by orders of the Portuguese government. It looks as though the special commission's report was *para ninguem ver*.

—A short time since the Western and Brazilian company resolved to lay another cable along this coast to supplement the present line and avoid the constant interruptions to communication by its frequent breaks. Desiring to change its landing points and make other desired improvements, which can not be done without the consent of the government, a petition was sent to the minister of agriculture advising him of the company's resolution and asking for the aid and cooperation of the government in determining landing points and making desired improvements. This the minister understood as a request for pecuniary assistance, which he indignantly refused in a dispatch of the 25th ult. and declined to permit any change in the landing points. The cable, we hear, will be laid, and Copacabana will continue to be the landing place instead of some place nearer the city.

—On the early morning of the 28th ult. a naval officer in citizen's dress, Lieut. Com. Leite Lobo, was arrested by the police in Rua do Hospício for creating a disturbance. He resisted, injured two policemen, and was badly treated. The officer, who seems to be partially insane, was locked up for the night. In the morning an army and naval officer both went to the station to secure the prisoner's release, and both complained of discourteous treatment, the former ordering the police ensign in command under arrest. The naval officers and newspapers at once took the matter up and created so much excitement over the indignity suffered by the officer, that a riot was created in the streets on the 2nd by a large number of sailors attacking the police. Several police stations were attacked, and a considerable number on both sides were bruised and cut. No details, however, are reported. The *serenas* assisted the police in these conflicts, and a great number of *capangas* and vagabonds, who have naturally no love for the police, joined the sailors. The regulars were called out at night to repress the disturbance, the sailors were sent to the marine arsenal, and the police were withdrawn from the streets and have not been on street duty since. Slight disturbances occurred on the nights of the 3rd and 4th by groups of *capangas*, but a strong military force in the street has kept them from creating any serious disturbance. The government seems to have been unable to cope with the difficulty, except by again giving way to military pretensions. During the night of the 2nd, a barricade was built near Praça da Constituição, a hardware shop was broken open and looted, and considerable damage to property was effected.

—A benefit concert by the well-known violinist Pereira da Costa is announced for to-night (5th) at the Club Gymnastico Francaez.

—The riots of the 2nd inst. seem to have produced one good result, viz:—the killing of several dogs. The thirst for blood was so great that even a dog was necessary to satisfy it!

—It is some time since we have been in the United States, but so far as we know the 22nd day of February, the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, is kept as a strict holiday. Our attention was therefore attracted by a New York coffee telegram received by the Havas agency dated on the 22nd, the more so as commercial houses here had been notified that business would be suspended on Washington's birthday in the United States.

—Manager Ciacchi is said to have written to a gentleman here saying that he had secured the tenor Snago to sing with Patti during her South American tour, as no other could be procured who could fill the role. The salaries paid them, however, are something stupendous, £1,200 for Patti and £4,000 for Snago every night. An exchange gives the figures and may have added a zero for effect, but if they are correct Rio will not be able to stand more than one night and Ciacchi will have to circulate a subscription to pay his passage home.

—A perusal of the newspapers of the 27th leads me to believe that we are living among the Malays and not in a civilized country. On the 26th two soldiers of the 1st infantry battalion entered a cutty shop, requested to be shown some daggers (*facas de ponta*) and were waited upon by the owner himself. They chose their knives and some bargaining ensued, when suddenly one of the soldiers seized a knife, and demanded change for 10\$ he had paid. The shop-keeper of course denied having received any money, and was immediately slashed. The other soldier jumped over the counter and cleaned out the till and the two then fled with the knives in their hands, slaying right and left as they ran. The result of this "running-a-muck" was the killing of a black who was seated in a doorway, the shop-keeper badly wounded and no one knows how many more or less seriously wounded! Let it be noted that this occurred on a Sunday, when many people are in the streets, in broad daylight, and by soldiers of the regular army. The soldiers finally sought refuge in their barracks, where they were arrested by an officer. Whether the police appeared, or not, is not clear. It seems perfectly incredible that there was not enough courage among the people to have torn these scoundrels limb from limb, but it appears certain that every one now called upon to walk the streets of Rio should go armed.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 5th, 1888.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Gold, U.S. dollars, and British pounds.

EXCHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various banks and currencies including London, Paris, and New York.

March 5.—Official rates on London are 24 1/2, and brokers quote commercial sterling at 24 1/2-24 1/4. There seems to be considerable business doing, if the absence of exchange brokers from the Exchange is a symptom.

—The R. M. *Sir La Plata* arrived here on the 23rd ult. brought £61,107 in gold from the River Plate.

—The 25th ult. rumors were current at the Exchange that the Treasury would issue a 4 per cent. gold loan through the Banco Internacional at 95 per cent., and that a foreign loan is also in contemplation. There has been no official confirmation of these rumors.

—On the 24th ult. the *Jornal* heard that the Treasury had taken at 24 1/2 a considerable part of the balance, about £1,000,000, of the recent loan raised by the Leopoldina railway in London.

—The extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Commercial held on the 24th ult., after some little discussion the reform of the statutes as proposed by the directors was agreed to.

—The prospectus of the "Banco Agricola do Brasil" was published on the 1st inst. As its title shows the principal object is to establish a system of branches for the assistance of agriculture, but it is also proposed to do all kinds of banking business. A unique feature is the payment of dividends in gold at 200 per milreis. As dividends will be earned in currency, it remains to be seen how this latest feature in Brazilian financing will pan out. For at 200 or under shareholders will take sovereigns; over 24 paper currency will be demanded.

—The February receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Small table with February receipts at the Rio custom house.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with sales of stocks and shares for various banks and companies.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with weekly summary of shipping and market activity.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with latest London quotations of Brazilian stocks and shares.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with daily coffee reports and market quotations.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with weekly summary of shipping and market activity.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with latest London quotations of Brazilian stocks and shares.

Miscellaneous table with columns for item name and price. Includes items like Amazon Steam Navigation, Bahia Central Sugar, Cantareira Water, etc.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for two months:

Table showing coffee clearances by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) for 1888, 1887, and 1886. Includes sub-tables for 'Exports' and 'Imports'.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th March, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been extremely quiet since our last report and prices have been nominal. Receipts are smartly increased and advices from abroad are still considered unsatisfactory.

Shipments since our last report have been: 34,666 bags for the United States, 3,293 do Cape of Good Hope, 8,597 do Elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been: 26,017 bags for the United States, 6,453 do Europe, 6,507 do Cape of Good Hope, 2,766 do Elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee have been: United States: Feb. 28 New York Ger str Savona, 14,983 bags, 29 do Amer str Alhambra, 7,098 bags, Mar. 3 do Port str Odina, 11,994 bags.

Europe: Feb. 23 Marseilles Fr str Polion, 600 bags, 24 London Br str La Plata, 531 bags, 25 Hamburg Ger str Argentina, 1,042 bags, 29 Marseilles Fr str Chateau Yquem, 5,000 bags, Mar. 1 Mediterranean Ital str Duchessa de Genova, 33 bags, 3 Hamburg Ger str Lissabon, 1,350 bags.

Elsewhere: Feb. 25 River Plate Fr str Idem, 662 bags, 29 do Br str Elbe, 2,414 bags, Mar. 1 West Coast, Britannia, 59 bags. The foreign clearances in February were divided as follows: 15,629 bags for the United States, 25,460 do Europe, 5,750 do Cape of Good Hope, 5,960 do River Plate and West Coast.

Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 3,861 bags per day, against 3,866 for the preceding eight days. The daily average in February was: 3,930 bags, against 10,576 in 1887, 9,931 in 1886, 8,718 in 1885, 9,734 in 1884, 9,859 in 1883, 2,902 in 1882.

Quotations this morning are nominal, and stocks are estimated to be 166-169,000 bags. Vessels loading and to load: New York Br str Italy, 1,600 bags, Havre Fr str Ville de Macon, 4,600 bags, Trieste Br str Bayevador, 500 bags, do Aust str Neuchamp, 500 bags, Mediterranean Ital str Europa, 500 bags.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during eight months of crop-years.

Table showing total coffee clearances by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) for 1888, 1887, and 1886. Includes sub-tables for 'Imports' and 'Exports'.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 15,000 lbs. and brokers estimate stock in first hands at 16,000 lbs. American

4,500 do River Plate 25,500 lbs.

Quotations as furnished us are: Trieste, 14 250-14 500, Richmond 1st 14 250-14 500, Baltimore 1st 14 500-14 750, do 2nd 14 000-14 250, Western & Ind 13 750-14 750, Chili 11 000-12 500, River Plate 11 000-12 500, New Zealand nominal, City Mills 11 000-14 500.

Receipts last month were: 29,120 lbs. American, 9,170 do River Plate, 9,970 lbs. against 45,971 in February, 1887.

Pitch Pine.—The market is still fairly steady and quotations are unchanged, viz: 34,500 per doz. There have been no arrivals since our last. Receipts in February were 412,83 lbs, against 1,685,490 lbs for the same month last year.

White Pine.—No receipts since our last report, and the arrivals were 82,803 lbs in February last, against 205,375 lbs for the same month last year. Last sale was at 107 1/2, this is the quotation to-day.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report. There were no receipts last month, nor in the same month last year. Swedish Pine.—No receipts since our last report, and the market is purely nominal. In February last year our receipts were 2,183 doz, against nil for the same month 1887.

Kerosene.—No receipts since our last report. We may quote to-day at 62,000-63,500 per case, but the market is considered flat. Receipts last month were 9,000 cases, against 21,300 cases in February last year.

Lard.—The Adelaide brought 200 kegs from Baltimore. There is no change in quotations, viz: Receipts in February were 27,306 cases in February last year. Coal.—The receipts, all to companies and dealers, since our last report have been: 941 tons per cent from Newport, 382 tons for February last year, all British, against 1,440 tons for February last year.

Cement.—Receipts are insignificant since our last report. We quote the market firm to-day, with very moderate shipments on the way. British 68,000-68,000, German 28,000-28,000 and French 27,000-27,000 per lb. In February our receipts were: 401 lbs. British, 1,020 German and 403 French; total 1,824 lbs, against 3,335 lbs. for the same month last year.

Rice.—Receipts are some 3,000 bags via Europe, and prices for lots from dealers are unchanged at 88,000-88,000 per bag. Receipts in February were 28,925 bags, against 10,172 bags in the same month 1887.

Rosin.—Receipts are 100 lbs. per Adelaide from Baltimore. Quotations are unchanged at 68,000-118,000 per lb, as to quality and weight. Last month we received 771 lbs, against 400 lbs in February last year.

Turpentine.—No receipts and quotations unchanged at 400-400 lbs. per kilogramme. In February our receipts were 204 cases, against 150 cases for the same month in 1887.

Hay.—Receipts since our last report have been 100 packages from Rosario. The market has improved and brokers now quote at 7-7 1/2 rs. per kilogramme. In February we received 1,975 bales of foreign hay, against 3,076 bales for the same month last year.

Indian Corn.—The Sengal brought 750 bags from the River Plate, and brokers continue quotations at 38,500-48,000 per bag. Receipts last month were 28,925 bags, against 10,172 bags in the same month 1887.

Godfish.—Receipts have been 700 tubs and 200 lbs, coastwise and 1,619 cases from Europe. Brokers now quote cases at 23,800-26,800 and tubs at 25,000-27,500. Receipts in February were 1,919 cases Norwegian, etc. 4,420 packages against 6,888 packages of all kinds in the same month last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, dates, and agents. Includes entries for CARDIFF, NEWPORT, LHA TERCEIRA, PENEDO, ACTOBER, BALTIMORE, ROSARIO, and CARBIF.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels including ship names, dates, and destinations. Includes entries for BARBADOS, SANTOS, ROSARIO, and BALTIMORE.

FEB. 28. SANTOS—Nor bk Agouty; 644 tons; Homer; same cargo. MARCH 1. PERNAMBUCO—Br lug Parize; 375 tons; Cowen; ballast. —Span bk Virgen de Montserrat; 450 tons; Cossio; sundries. MARCH 2. MOBILE—Br bk Zimi; 943 tons; Lloyd; ballast. MARCH 3. APALACHICOLA—Dutch lug H. Minder; 283 tons; Reiers; ballast. ST. JOHN'S—Br bk Eastern Light; 1243 tons; Williams; do. TALCAHUANA—Br bk Mandalay; 919 tons; McDonald; do. BARRIADOS—Russ bk Rapide; 544 tons; Marklund; do. —Br bk Abana; 1268 tons; James; do. MARCH 4. MACAO—Dan sch Clara; 119 tons; Isaacsen; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PENSACOLA—Nor bk Albion; ballast. ST. THOMAS—Dan bk Galus Skrike. PARANAGUA—Span bk Reinha; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been some movement in the market, but nothing doing in coffee, or for northern ports for sailing vessels. The charters reported are: Ger lug Emilia, Dan bk Alcedo and Nor lug Einar, matts, from Parangudi to River Plate, 3 and 1 seal. Span bk Retouca, Paramungu and Rio de Santos, timber, 2,000\$ or 2,400\$. Swed lug Henry, sail from Macao to Rio, 320 rs. and Nor bk Agouty, to proceed with same cargo, sail, from this to Santos, 3,500\$.

Table showing freight rates for various routes and vessel types. Includes entries for New York, New Orleans, London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, and United States.

Foreign Sailing Vessels in the Port of Rio de Janeiro, March 5th, 1888.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, dates, origins, and agents. Includes entries for American, British, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Norwegian, and Spanish vessels.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers including ship names, dates, origins, and agents. Includes entries for Borghese Br, Paiton Fr, Leul, La Plata Br, Manning Fr, Abelle III Fr, Idem Fr, Berlin Fr, V. de Maciao Fr, Santos Fr, Argentina Gr, Hamburg Gr, Arava Br, Alhambra Amer, Petropolis Gr, Livorno Br, Savona Gr, Chateau Yquem Fr, Others Br, Elbe Fr, Senegal Fr, Itambira Br, Vungaro Br, Platina Br, D. de Genova II, Platina Br, Bretagne Fr, Liban Fr, Lissabon Br, Chatham Br, V. de Maciao Fr.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists various steamers and their destinations.

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, AMOUNT, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists government and provincial bonds.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDED, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists various debentures and shares.

Calling at intermediate ports. VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Date. Lists vessels currently at sea or loading for Rio.

FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. I. A. Rucker & Boneroff's Price Current dated London, January 16th. Coffee. A smash and no take. The terminal market in Hove has fallen about 22 francs...

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund £ 440,000 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Okell, Mourão & Wilson.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE. Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £5,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co, agents.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797 Losses paid £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

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 Mar. 9 (Tagus) and Mar. 24 (Elbe).

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 10th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

ADVANCE

on return from Santos will sail 28th March at 10 a. m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, PARÁ, BARRABOS and ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

Table with columns: To, Cabin, Steerage. Includes rates for Liverpool, New York, and back.

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2, Praça das Marinhass

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: Halley Mar. 7th, Resse 11th, Plato [Loading also in Santos] 17th, Humboldt 24th, Frankyk [Loading also in Santos] 31st

To Southampton (for London) and Antwerp: Bida [Belgian Mail steamer] Mar. 15th, Lebnitz " " " 29th

For Other Ports: Donati Liverpool Mar. 20th, Dalton New Orleans " 31st

To Rio Grande Ports: Chatham As announced, or Cassing

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

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22 Capital 20,000,000\$000

President Visconde de Figueiredo Managing Director Edward Herdman, Esq.

- List of branches and agencies: Deutsche Bank, Banque d'Anvers, Banca Generale, Banco Hipotecario de Espana, Banco de Portugal, English Bank of the River Plate, Messrs. G. Amisack & Co.

Buys 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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