

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 8

## 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  
Ouvidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine  
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 before morning service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
C. N. TANNER, M. A., Chaplain.  
157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hamayé.  
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. 15, Travessa da Barreira  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,  
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.  
HAPPIST 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., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock  
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
E. H. SOPER, Missionary. W. B. BAGHY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues, N. 6.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua  
de S. Joaquina. 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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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No.  
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BRITISH BENEVOLENT BIBLE SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are  
generously 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 5 a. m., arrives at Barra do Pirity 7:22, Entre  
Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (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 11:59. From  
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo  
da Cunha at 11:47. Downward, train leaves Itaboraí at 5:15  
a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m. Porto Novo  
at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio  
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra  
at 10:25, Entre Rios at 12:25 and Marinho Picoopo (terminus)  
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:20 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 Marinho Picoopo at 2:00 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50  
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 8:10 p. m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m. 3:15  
and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and  
third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward, train leaves Entre  
Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:30 p. m.  
leave Barra at 4 and 5:25 a. m., arriving in Rio at 12:15 a. m. and  
1:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50,  
1:15 p. m. and 5:50 p. m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25  
p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward train leaves  
S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m.,  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Saint Anna)  
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:35; Coelho (1 hour  
per trainway from Cantagallo) 10:35. Return train leaves  
Coelho 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 12:27 a. m., arriving at  
Niterói 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion  
train leaves Niterói at 3:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at  
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat  
runs between Rio and 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, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7:30, 9 a. m.  
and at 5:30 p. m. on week-days.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave  
Trápiche Maná at 4 p. m. week days, and 7 a. m. Sundays  
and holidays. Returning, steams leave Petrópolis at 7:30, 9 a. m.  
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upward 6:50 a. m.; downward (from Petrópolis) 2:28  
p. m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ou-  
vides, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-  
vidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua 4<sup>a</sup>  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
Rua Luiz de Camões.

### Medical Directory

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

### Hotels.

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          Cosme Velho } 6:30 8:30 } 5:30 }  
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The 8:25 a. m. train car on Sundays and holidays connects  
with 9:20 a. m. coach which arrives at Hotel in time for  
breakfast.  
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Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II.  
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## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15th, 1888.

WE take genuine pleasure in joining our colleagues and the public in general in offering our congratulations to Her Majesty the Empress on this her sixty-sixth birthday anniversary. The high esteem in which Her Majesty is held, the loyal devotion to her interests and happiness in this her adopted country, and the heartfelt good wishes extended to her on every hand for a long, happy and prosperous life, all conspire to render this day one of peculiar satisfaction to all.

THE death of the aged Emperor of Germany, William I., on the 9th instant removes from life's stage one of the most conspicuous and remarkable characters of the time. It is not often that a sovereign lives to the age of ninety-one years and retains so much of physical and mental vigor down to almost the last moment. He succeeded to the crown of Prussia in 1861, and was declared Emperor of Germany in 1871. From the very outset his reign has been one of uninterrupted success, during which he has seen the Kingdom of Prussia raised to an acknowledged leadership among the German states, and Germany in turn united and transformed into one of the most powerful nations of Europe. It has been a great work for one lifetime, and one that might well fill a sovereign's declining years with satisfaction. Perhaps all may not agree that the mailed hand has been what the German people have most needed, but there can be no question that it accomplished fully all that was undertaken. In addition to the grief felt for the death of the aged Emperor, which was not altogether unexpected, a deep and genuine sympathy is everywhere extended to his successor, the widely popular Kronprinz, whose serious illness renders his occupancy of the throne for more than a brief period a matter of painful uncertainty.

PERHAPS no greater surprise has been created in political circles for many years than that occasioned on the 7th instant by the resignation of the Cotegipe cabinet. Having withstood repeated adverse votes in the Senate, scathing criticism on all sides, and a decisive defeat on the military question which came up something over a year ago, and which at one time threatened to end in violence, it became a general impression that Barão de Cotegipe was determined to remain in power, let come what would, as long as he could command a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. And as this house possessed a very large conservative

majority, which has never failed to give the premier a vote of confidence when asked for to sustain him against adverse votes in the Senate, there was every probability that he would be able to retain the government for a long time yet. The cabinet meeting of the 7th, however, developed an opposing force which the astute premier could not put aside, nor ignore, nor overcome with a vote of confidence in the Chamber—a request from the Princess Regent for his resignation. The cause for this sudden and unexpected overthrow of the Cotegipe cabinet is in great part not publicly known, and is matter for much speculation. The recent street conflicts between the naval and police forces over an assumed insult to the former, probably precipitated the blow, but this was evidently not the only cause. It is stated that the Princess Regent had become satisfied that the premier had not accurately informed her of the troubles in this city, that she refused to advance Desembargador Coelho Bastos, chief of police, to the presidency of the "Relação" (court of appeals) and that she resented an interference on the part of the premier in her personal relations to the recent emancipation movement in Petropolis. Whether these surmises be true or not, it is evident that Barão de Cotegipe's resolution to retire was very suddenly taken, and that he did not even have time to carry out his old threat to "call in the liberals." He probably overrated his own strength in an endeavor to carry out some project, and the result is a signal failure. As our readers are well aware, the ministry of Barão de Cotegipe has never received much praise in these columns. Upon the fall of the liberals, whose divisions on the emancipation question prevented their maintaining a strong ministry, the Barão de Cotegipe was called in to organize a conservative government. He responded to this call by the organization of a reactionary cabinet, whose first act was a compact with the pro-slavery liberals for the passage of the 1885 emancipation law, which served to liberate some thousands of aged, worn-out slaves, to condone the violations of the first law, and to provide penalties for further attempts to advance that cause. On this question, the Cotegipe cabinet declared that it would not go one step further. On other important questions, it temporized and offered makeshifts. Not one single question relating to the great problems pressing for solution has been settled. The debt of the country has been increased, though an arbitrary reduction in the interest rate on *apólices* was carried into effect. The annual deficits in the budget have not been provided for, nor order introduced into public finances, nor economies realized. By a combination with bankers, the rate of exchange has been steadily forced up to a figure not reached before in some years, which has largely benefited importers and foreign companies in making their remittances. There has been, however, no broad policy advocated, no reforms urged, no economies effected, no new impetus given to trade and industry, no improvement made in the well-being of the people, in education, internal relations, administration and social development. The great questions of the hour—such as emancipation, immigration, public lands, taxation, decentralization, municipal and provincial government, education, fiscal reform, banking, etc., etc., have gained nothing from the administration of Barão de Cotegipe.

Upon the resignation of the Cotegipe cabinet, the Princess Regent sent for Senator João Alfredo and charged him with the organization of a new ministry. This was a task of no slight difficulty, as the transfer of power from one section to another in the same party, where no open rupture has yet

occurred, would be sure to arouse violent jealousies and perhaps open opposition. The task was accomplished successfully, however, and on the 11th instant the following ministry was announced:

Senator JOÃO ALFREDO CORRÊA DE OLIVEIRA, of Pernambuco—premier and minister of finance;

Deputy JOSÉ FERNANDES DA COSTA PEREIRA JUNIOR, of Rio de Janeiro—minister of empire;

Deputy ANTONIO FERREIRA VIANNA, of Rio de Janeiro—minister of justice;

Senator ANTONIO DA SILVA PRADO, of São Paulo—minister of foreign affairs;

Senator LUIZ ANTONIO VIEIRA DA SILVA, of Maranhão—minister of marine;

Senator THOMAZ JOSÉ COELHO DE ALMEIDA, of Rio de Janeiro—minister of war;

Deputy RODRIGO AUGUSTO DA SILVA, of São Paulo—minister of agriculture, commerce and public works.

The new cabinet is a strong one and may be expected to accomplish some of the reforms which are so urgently needed by the country. If it fails in this, then there is but little hope for the future. The premier was a member of the Rêo Branco cabinet which gave Brazil the emancipation law of 1871, and was minister of empire during the controversy between the government and the church. He has thus far shown strong liberal tendencies, and is known to be in sympathy with several of the more pressing reforms which the progressive men of his party have been advocating. He has thus far taken no part in financial matters and has shown no special aptitude for the portfolio which he has reserved for himself, and it is impossible therefore to predict what policy he will pursue. Next to the premier, the strongest man in the ministry is Senator Antonio Prado, formerly a member of the Cotegipe cabinet, who has taken the comparatively unimportant portfolio of foreign affairs. He is strongly committed to the policy of the immediate abolition of slavery, to reforms in the land laws, to assisted immigration, and in some measure to decentralization. The new minister of justice, Deputy Pereira Vianna, is one of the ablest lawyers of this city, and is almost an independent in politics. He is committed to a measure of municipal reform, and will, it is thought, favor some radical reforms in the administration of justice. He has thus far been a bitter opponent of the imperial family, but, with the example of Senator Lafayette before us, it may be presumed that his days of antagonism are now at an end. The minister of marine, Senator Vieira da Silva, has occupied an important position in the Senate through his liberal views and eloquence. The minister of agriculture, Deputy Rodrigo da Silva, holds over from the last cabinet, and is believed to be in full accord with his São Paulo colleague on all questions likely to be brought forward. The two remaining members have before held ministerial portfolios and are expected to help break the anticipated opposition of Senator Paulino. All things considered, there is some considerable promise that a salutary change in public affairs will be brought about by this ministry, and that some of the long-promised reform measures will at last be realized.

THE recent change of ministry means more for the province of Rio de Janeiro than, perhaps, for any other province in the empire. São Paulo will be more strongly represented than before, but the accession of the João Alfredo cabinet will make no material change in the policy which that province is pursuing. In Rio de Janeiro, however, the case will be widely different. Here the influence of Senator Paulino, the dominating spirit of the Cotegipe cabinet, has thus far prevailed and has been exerted in opposition to abolition, decentralization and all the other

progressive measures of the day. While S. Paulo and some other provinces have been carrying out reforms by themselves, Rio de Janeiro has been held back and has thus been steadily falling behind. There has been no emancipation movement in this province, and the spirit of municipal life and independence has shown no sign of awakening. A steady stream of immigrants has been pouring into S. Paulo during the past year, the slaves have been liberated by hundreds and thousands, the coffee plantations are being largely and rapidly extended, the railways are prospering, new industries are springing up, the towns and cities of the province are increasing in population and trade, the freedmen—to everybody's surprise—are settling down contentedly on the plantations to the life of free, paid laborers, and everywhere are seen the signs of enterprise and prosperity. In Rio de Janeiro the very reverse of all this is true—reaction, stagnation, distrust, uncertainty, oppression of slaves, timid advances to immigrants, appeals for government interference and help, and loss in trade and industry. It needs no prophet to announce that such a policy must soon ruin the province. The fall of the Cotegipe cabinet, happily, promises to change this fatal policy for Rio de Janeiro and to give its planters a chance to adopt the reforms which are doing so much for S. Paulo. The power and influence of Senator Paulino are at an end. The new cabinet contains three Rio men who are not his followers, and who will use their influence to establish the liberal ideas of the new premier and Senator Antonio Prado in the province. It may create a fatal division in the ranks of the conservative party, but it will break the supremacy of the reactionary faction and give the province a chance to reassert itself. Perhaps the Rio planters may not choose to improve the opportunity; perhaps they may prefer to hold on to their slaves, their prejudices and their debts to the Bank of Brazil. In any case, the way will be open to them, and if they fail to follow it the world will know just where the fault lies. The king who undertook to order back the tide, got wet feet for his pains, and will be ridiculed for his folly until the end of time.

THE *Sociedade Central de Imigração* has let slip another splendid opportunity to remain silent. In commenting favorably a few numbers back on an act of the minister of agriculture in reference to mining concessions, we had supposed that the anti-monopoly tendency so manifest in that act would receive as hearty applause from the *Sociedade Central* as it did from us. On the contrary, however, we find a large amount of space in the last three numbers of the organ of the society given up to a series of articles, accompanied by a strong editorial endorsement, in which the minister is vigorously attacked for reducing to reasonable limits the area of mining concessions. We are ourselves included in the censure for having given the act of the minister a somewhat qualified endorsement and we have to thank "M. G. R.," the correspondent of the *Imigração*, for giving us, for the first time in our journalistic experience, the delightful sensation of being suspected of being a government organ. We must, however, decline to enter into a discussion with him, as we fail to perceive how his slashing criticism of every defect of the old mining regime (with much of which we are in perfect accord) bears upon the question at issue, that of the reduction of the mining grants, which, by the way, still retains the very respectable dimensions of 686,070 square metres instead of the 606 sq. m. against which M. G. R. protests so strongly. As we have been called nominally to the discussion of this special point

by a writer backed by the *Sociedade Central* we would venture to suggest to the directors of that society that they read somewhat attentively the contributions to their journal before giving them unreserved editorial support. They may thus avoid committing themselves definitely to principles much more favorable to the interests of the old regime than to that of the new one they are laboring to establish, and escape the absurdity of calling arguments "clear and explicit" which are strengthened by dividing numbers by 1000, and are as wide of the mark as that in which an impost of 1000 a ton is made out to be an *ad valorem* tax of 50% by putting the value of a ton of iron ore at 2000. There are many intelligent men in the *Sociedade Central* who may prefer not to be committed to such manifest absurdities, and as the object of the society is to secure reforms in matters pertaining to immigration, perhaps the defense of mining monopolists and antiquated laws might very properly be left alone.

It would appear that serious difficulties are already making their appearance in São Paulo in the handling of immigrants. Those first received found everything prepared for their reception, but with those now coming it is somewhat different. The large planters who initiated the present movement had all necessary provisions made for their immediate transportation to their plantations where houses had been built for them and arrangements made for their immediate support. With a great part of those now seeking immigrant labor, however, the case is quite different. They have the slave quarters, which the immigrant will not occupy, and nothing else. Difficulties and misunderstandings at once arise, which terminate in loss and recriminations on both sides—a situation which is intensified and prolonged by inability to understand each other's language. Then, too, many planters of wealth and influence are not above the meanness of taking advantage of the poverty and helplessness of these poor people by driving sharp bargains to their great disadvantage. One of these, as we have been informed, has had his contracts printed in "Portuguese and French," which his Italian and German colonists are of course unable to read. In these he fixes the wages of day laborers at 500 reis (25 cents) a day, and agrees to supply them with a specified daily ration of beans and mandioca flour, salt pork twice a week, and coffee morning and evening. It is unnecessary to add that a planter who is mean enough to stint his laborers in their food and wages, will certainly treat them in every way like slaves. We know that there are many planters who will not stoop to such practices, and who recognize the fact that a man, like a horse, will work best when he is fed and treated well. But we are convinced that the majority of planters have not yet learned this lesson, and that a large percentage of them never will learn it. To avoid the painful consequences of abuses certain to be practised, it would be wise for the *Sociedade Promotora* of São Paulo to insist on some uniform contract which should be printed in Italian and German, as well as in Portuguese and French, and which should be drawn up on much more liberal terms as to wages and food. Furthermore, great care should be taken against any and every form of abuse, and provisions should be taken by the province to provide for the education of the children of colonists. There will be serious danger to the country in the near future if steps be not taken to absorb and assimilate these foreigners into a common citizenship, and the best method of doing this is through an efficient system of public education. To leave these

colonies by themselves, preserving their distinctive language, customs and nationality, will be to soon make the province of São Paulo more Italian than Brazilian, if the present rate of immigration be kept up. It is one thing to get laborers to pick the rich planters' coffee, and another widely different to transform these laborers into good citizens. In our opinion, the country is more interested in the latter purpose, than in the former.

It gives us keen regret to note that the Mexican, Central and South American Exchange of New Orleans is no more. Had it known more at the outset, perhaps it never would have been. The ambition of New Orleans to gather in the trade of all these countries is proper enough, and is, moreover, something to work for, but it seems to be very much out of step with the methods practised in the United States of building up a foreign trade. There is a great deal of that simple operation called exchange, or barter, in foreign trade, and the country which makes the best offer gets the bargain. If New Orleans wants to trade with Cuba, or Mexico, or Guiana, she must stop refusing to take their sugar and other products which come into competition with the South, and if northern manufacturers wish to sell their goods in these Central and South American countries they must make up their minds to reduce their tariffs on imported wool, copper, and other products which these same countries produce. It is absurd to presume that these sparsely-populated, debt-ridden countries are so rich that they can pay cash for American fabrics and machinery; and as the American merchant refuses to give them credit, what are they to do? There is something extraordinarily sanguine in the temperament of American merchants and legislators. They feel that they ought to have a controlling influence in this great South American trade, and they are doing an immense amount of talking and planning over it, but somehow they never get beyond offers to sell and objections to buy. Their idea of trade appears to be an exchange of manufactured goods for cash, no matter how it may be obtained. And they are even willing to subsidize steamers to carry out the goods, if they will not bring back anything except cash. There is not a particle of doubt but that American merchants and manufacturers might largely increase their trade with the Latin American countries if they would only consent to trade on equal terms. The Argentines and Chilians would gladly increase their purchases of American goods providing they could only exchange their wool and copper for them. But as long as Uncle Sam refuses to take what they can produce, they will very naturally go and buy where they can sell. Of all these countries, Brazil is the only one which has been able to trade with Uncle Sam on his own terms, and with an extraordinary inconsistency the latter submits to the terms with admirable grace and humility. Perhaps our American respect for the imperial crown, and our admiration for the institution of slavery, have contributed to this astonishing result—the admission of Brazilian coffee, rubber, hides, horns, and medicinal products into the United States *free of duty*, while American flour, lard, rosin, hardware, textile fabrics, kerosene, furniture, etc., etc., are compelled to pay duties in Brazil ranging from 15 to 175 per cent. If we can yield so much in our trade with Brazil, why can we not do as much with the Argentine Republic which is to-day a willing customer, and is taking nearly all her agricultural machinery from us notwithstanding our one-sided conditions? If the merchants of New Orleans will organize an association

for the propagation of common sense at Washington, there may be an opportunity at no distant day for the resurrection of this ill-starred Exchange, whose objects were as good as its opportunities were few.

#### WHAT WE DRINK!

It is sometimes a great satisfaction to know just what we are eating and drinking, not so much to prevent imposture (which would be impossible) but merely to satisfy ourselves that we are not really deceived as to the poison going down our throats. With ten factories of imitation butter in this city, and plenty of the tasteless stuff produced on almost every restaurant table, and with thirteen large and flourishing establishments for the manufacture of artificial and counterfeit wines, spirits and liqueurs, which enjoy official protection, we are quite accustomed to the idea of sustaining life on subtrefuges—at least, for a time. No one pretends, we believe, that life may be prolonged by such means, nor that it may be made happier and more satisfactory. We may have the consciousness, however, that we have unselfishly sacrificed our tastes and our stomachs in the consumption of all these vile concoctions, in order that certain of our energetic and enterprising fellow creatures may reap a fortune in their preparation. They might of course devote their capital and labor to grape-growing, dairies, cattle-raising and other industries calculated to give us pure and wholesome food, but the field is already full and these old, worn-out industries afford no opportunity for ingenuity in the use of waste materials. The man who can give us butter from the waste products of a slaughter-house, or wine from common rum, water and a few cheap chemicals, is a benefactor among men, and must be protected—even if we die for it. If the opportunity were offered, we should hail with delight any imitation, however poor and mean, of the tough beef, fleshless chickens and ancient turkeys which are sold in our markets to-day for the preservation of life and the trial of christian fortitude.

It will not surprise the good people of this city to know that the interest of these humanitarian imitators is not wholly confined within the limits of Brazil—however deep and far-reaching that may be—but that it extends even to Germany. We have the moral satisfaction, as well as the sensual one, therefore, of knowing that the toughness of our stomachs and the dullness of our tastes is an object of solicitude in places where the musical accents of Camões are never heard. In testimony of this pleasing intelligence, we beg to append the following confidential circular received a few days since by a prominent commercial house in this city.

P. P. MAINZ, January, 1888.

Dear Sir,

Your esteemed firm being mentioned to us, as importing large shipments of Cheap Champagne or Sparkling Hock, we beg to address directly our offers to you.

We can highly recommend you our cheapest quality at 12/6 nett cash pr. doz. quarts packing included cif Rotterdam or Antwerp, which is sold chiefly in your market.

We beg to observe moreover, that you can have this wine made up *with any brand you wish*.

We shall be pleased etc. etc.

We do not add the name of the firm, as we have professional objections against giving a free advertisement, but if any of our friends wish some of this "cheap champagne" at 12/6 per dozen quarts, with a Mumm & Co., or Veuve Clicquot label, we shall be delighted to not only give the address, but to add our hearty endorsement of the goods, for it is to be presumed that we have been consuming the stuff for years—and are not dead yet.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Large deposits of coal are said to have been discovered near Itacumbira, Minas Geraes.

—There were 35,703 free children of slave mothers (*ingenhos*) in the province of S. Paulo on the 31st December last.

—Telegrams received here on the 9th state that a deficit of 30,000\$ had been discovered at the treasury of the Pernambuco municipal chamber.

—The February receipts of the Santos *meza de vendas* amounted to 175,556\$201, of which 158,724\$379 was made up from various taxes on exports.

—An iron mine, of which the ore is said to produce 95 per cent. of metal, has been accidentally discovered near S. José de Campos, province of S. Paulo.

—Counterfeit treasury notes of 200\$000 have made their appearance in S. Paulo. Great care should be exercised in receiving notes of this denomination.

—The slaves of the municipality of Campos, Rio de Janeiro, continue to leave the plantations *en masse*. The local press state that they are being forwarded to S. Paulo.

—The exports of rubber from the port of Manaus, Amazonas, in 1887 were 1,688,224 kilos, of which 1,266,244 went to England, 183,116 to the United States and 238,864 kilos, to France.

—At a place called Cundo, province of Rio de Janeiro, all the slaves of a planter, except three, ran away. The planter thereupon freed these faithful servants and is paying them 10\$ per month.

—On the 27th ult., at a place called Coelho, near Pernambuco, two boys, both under 12 years of age, quarreled about a fish-hook, and one stabbed the other in the chest. The wounded lad died before reaching the hospital.

—The *Diario de Noticias* of the 9th state that the planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro have formed an immigration society. Three citizens are to be chosen in each parish to act as sub-agents, or correspondents, of the central directory.

—The S. Paulo provincial assembly passed a law imposing a 400\$ tax on all slaves registered in the province. This is claimed to be in violation of the constitution of the empire, and will unquestionably be vetoed by the president of the province.

—The str. *Maud* on a recent voyage from Manaus to the Parús river lost the first cook overboard upon leaving port and the second cook also fell overboard and was drowned shortly afterwards. It seems to have been a bad voyage for cooks.

—There is every reason for believing that the regime of suspending municipal councils for exercising the common right of petition, is now at an end. If the Campinas council would like to put such a petition on record, it can now do so without fear of losing blood.

—The railways of S. Paulo are finding considerable difficulty in transporting the immigrants into the interior, and the custom house at Santos takes so much time over the baggage that these poor people often go days without being able to change their clothing.

—The fiscal receipts at Pernambuco for the last three years in February were:

	1888	1887	1886
Custom house.....	935,702\$291	709,246\$886	657,127\$524
Internal revenue....	99,649 921	48,753 960	48,966 226
Provincial do....	267,957 659	183,573 659	127,742 076

—On the 4th the provincial assembly of S. Paulo passed a vote of censure upon the action of the president in suspending various municipal chambers who have declared for a constituent assembly for the reform of the constitution. All the liberals and republicans, 17, voted aye, and all the conservatives, 13, nay.

—The Indians in Matto Grosso, in the Jaurú valley, becoming troublesome and having killed an old man and two women, were pursued and two of them shot. One of the dead Indians had light, curly hair, which was cut to resemble the "bangs" known in Portuguese as *pastilhas*, so dear to some of our Rua do Ouvidor loafers.

—The planters of Rio de Janeiro have been daily attending a series of meetings organized by Senator Paulino de Souza, at which immigration, etc., are discussed. There have appeared no official reports of these meetings, but the known opinions of the organizer do not lead to a belief that anything very much in advance of the Saraiva-Cotegipe law will come of them.

—The correspondent of the *Jornal* writes from Matto Grosso on the 8th ult. that the province is bankrupt. Employés are not paid, nor are certain other obligations met. The interest, 8 per cent, on the loans raised in Rio have been promptly met so far, but the writer says it will be impossible to meet the amortization on these loans which should commence this year.

The Pais says that a planters' meeting at S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro, recently resolved to promote the introduction of colonists from the coast of Africa!

—On the 29th ult., an inhabitant of Nietheroy went fishing with dynamite in a canoe. A bomb exploded and both fisherman and canoe were destroyed. Verdict: served him right.

—The *regulamento* for the Rio de Janeiro provincial immigration law was published in the *Journal* on the 14th inst. It provides for subsidies of 80\$ for adults, 40\$ for minors between 8 and 12 years of age, and 20\$ for those between 3 and 8 years.

—The missing sailor Nogueira, supposed to have been killed by the police of Rio, has at last been captured in Rezende. It is now feared that trouble will break out between the sailor and navy because the reappearance of this sailor has placed an officer of the former, who swore that he saw the murder, in a very equivocal position.

—An amusing complication occurred in S. Paulo not long since. The municipal council tried to stop the use of squeaking carts by prohibiting their entrance into town. The result was that a famine nearly ensued, because of the scarcity of provisions, vegetables, fire-wood, etc., which these carts bring into town. The prohibition is no longer enforced.

—The *Correio de Santos* of the 2nd inst. states that the sanitary condition of the Italian steamer *S. Martino* which recently landed 1,458 immigrants at Santos, was something indescribable. It is stated that half a *palmo* (4 inches) of filth was on the floor of the steerage, from which emanated a most horrible stench. Three immigrants died during the voyage, and the *Correio* thinks it a miracle that no epidemic broke out.

—On the 29th ulto. the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro approved a regulation of the municipal chamber of Barra Mansa which prohibits the "squeaking" (*chiar*) of carts in the city; the owners or drivers are to prevent it in any known manner, and if they don't, they will be fined 10\$ for their carelessness. This is probably an attack on another recognized institution of the empire, the carts with fixed axles, whose "squeak" is considered an advantage.

—A meeting was held a few days ago in Santos to congratulate the officers of the army and navy on their successful conflict with the policy, at which there was an abundance of eloquence and enthusiasm. Dr. Silva Jardim improved the occasion to attack the imperial family and advocate republican institutions. The officers present found some difficulty in responding to the ovation, as they could not very well accept both compliment and republican sentiment.

—There is a village called Boa Paz, in the province of Bahia, that seems to be so named on the *Incus a non tuendo* principle. The murders there average about 20 per annum, and the village seems to be a harbor of refuge for fugitive murderers, from far and near, for it is stated that the greater part of the houses there are occupied by criminals. For the benefit of such of our readers as do not know Portuguese, "Boa Paz" means literally good peace.

—A correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Bahia under date of the 27th ulto., is quite enthusiastic over that province's capabilities. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, cocon, maize, manioc, sheep and cattle may be produced to better advantage than in the south, and in sections 500 metres above sea level, wheat, flax, the vine, barley, etc., may be cultivated. The correspondent estimates that there are 2,000,000 head of cattle in the province. Why, then, is Bahia in so backward a condition?

—According to S. Paulo journals the amounts expended in emancipating slaves in that province, up to December 31st last, were:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Emancipation fund (2,637,508\$802), provincial (302,424 764), and Savings of freedmen (98,505 177).

3,038,438\$740. The number of slaves freed is stated to be 3,470 and the average cost at 731\$.

—On the 28th November last a convict escaped from the jail at Vassouras, Rio de Janeiro, and was found on the 8th or 9th inst. at a place called Sacra Familia do Tingua in a dying condition. One version is that the convict died of hunger, another that, sharply pressed by the police, he committed suicide rather than submit to be captured, while yet a third version is that the police fired upon the fugitive and mortally wounded him. The convict was much feared by the people, but in any case an investigation is necessary.

—An exchange says that the prospectus has been issued in London of a company for buying coffee, sugar, metals, cotton, and other staple products, and storing them for future delivery. Among the names on the prospectus are the Rothschilds, Barings, Schroeder, Goschen, etc. It is probably designed to prevent fluctuations in prices, and to prevent losses on bankers' advances.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The February receipts of the Nietheroy tram company were 22,286\$400, and expenses 12,395\$950, leaving a balance of 9,890\$450.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway in February were 218,652\$432, of which 73,281\$100 from passengers and 124,198\$804 from goods.

—The directors of the Leopoldina and Oeste de Minas railways have offered the provincial authorities of Minas Geraes to gratuitously carry immigrants destined to the province over their lines.

—On the 8th inst. the Timbauba branch, from Nazareth to the terminus, of the Great Western of Brazil railway was formally inaugurated, the vice-president of the province of Pernambuco being present at the opening ceremonies.

—Visconde de Nova Friburgo has received permission from the Rio de Janeiro provincial authorities to sell the branch line of the Cantagallo railway, owned by him. Report has it that the Leopoldina railway is to be the purchaser.

—We have heard complaints that at the recent inauguration of the Jaguára bridge on the Mogyana line, everybody intimately and remotely connected with the enterprise was complimented with a toast except foreigners. As some of the most useful men in the company's service, such as the chief of telegraph service, are foreigners, the omission was noticeable.

—On the 4th inst. the traffic on the Juiz de Fora and Pádua line to the town of Rio Novo was inaugurated. The arrival of the inaugural train was not warmly received by the people of Rio Novo, and we note this with surprise, for we have never yet had to register the inauguration of a railway section when the people did not celebrate the occasion with rockets, bands of music, etc.

—We see by a São Paulo exchange that a 60-centimetre gauge railway is projected to run from Belem do Descalvado, on the Paulista line to a point on the Pantano river, 15 kilometres distant. The road is built solely for plantation traffic and is expected to cost about 11,000\$ a kilometre, including rolling stock, stations, shops, warehouses, etc. The undertaking is an important one, as it ought to prove the great value of cheaply-constructed roads for a new country.

—The *Diario Popular* of S. Paulo on the 6th gives an article to the inauguration of the bridge that connects the provinces of S. Paulo and Minas at Jaguára in the latter province. The Mogyana company owns the bridge and this company has now 640 kilometres of rails in traffic. The station of Jaguára is 611 kilometres from S. Paulo and 701 from Santos, and passengers from the former take two days to cover the distance. The Mogyana company proposes to inaugurate fluvial navigation on the Rio Grande and is pushing its rails towards Uberaba in Minas Geraes from Jaguára.

—The balance sheet of the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway dated December 31st last shows the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Construction of road (3,426,416\$597), Rolling stock (175,956 650), Fixed material (566,282 336), Machine shops (29,238 960), Telephone line (12,941 780), and Stations (86,828 122).

And on the other side: Capital paid up (1,477,400 000), Debentures, currency (1,600,000 000), do £ 50 at 27d (1,218,666 678).

COFFEE NOTES

—Recent advices from S. Paulo state that while the crop estimates for 1887-88 are still considered to be correct, it will be proper to count upon receipts of 1,250,000 bags for Santos during the crop year. The scare pretty generally caused by a month of dry weather, had been quieted by recent showers, and the coming crop is said to have suffered no damage from the drouth.

—The correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, under date of the 5th inst., says: "Farmers, in view of what is occurring (emancipation), are abandoning the old, worn-out coffee orchards, and are applying themselves to the planting of new, and the development of those in full bearing. This will diminish greatly the coffee crop this year. Some persons declare that not over two-thirds of the crop will be secured."

—A Dutch scientist claims to have discovered a remedy and preventive for leaf disease. For prevention he uses a strongly attenuated solution of chloride of iron applied to the under portion of the leaves by means of a pulverisator. The sticky nature of the solution enables it to adhere two months to the coffee leaves. It is a powerful antidote to the *Hemiteia vastatrix*. To stay the progress of the latter, when it has once taken hold, recourse is had to quite another means. The coffee leaves on which the *Hemiteia* first manifests itself in the form of orange-colored spots, are pricked with a needle dipped in a strong solution of sulphuric acid, which acid kills all the germs of disease on the leaf.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Diario* of the 2nd promises to let us all know when Prince Pedro is engaged to be married, so there is no use in being impatient.

—Lovely language has been used by two of our daily colleagues relative to the attack upon the printing office of one of them. It is neither edifying, nor useful to sling mud.

—Will our colleague of the *Diario* let us know what is a *gumunguba*, that the police use on the backs of runaway prisoners? To judge by the name it must be something awful.

—There was a funny advertisement in the *Journal* of the 7th. A reward is offered for the return of a silver purse for carrying nickels. Fancy buying a silver purse to carry nickel coins. Tastes are various in this vale of tears.

—The Argentine government is now considering a great canal scheme for inland transportation and irrigation purposes. It would be charitable, perhaps, to consider the Argentine government as stark, staring mad.

—On the 2nd a local colleague says the police of the 2nd district of Engenho Novo, in the suburbs, arrested a Frenchman for being found *fora de horas*, which means that, like slaves, foreigners must not go visiting at advanced hours of the night.

—According to *El Globo* of Buenos Aires, the friends of General Roca are preparing a grand reception for him on his return from Europe. A special commission is to be sent to Rio de Janeiro to meet him and convey him to Buenos Aires on a special steamer.

—Our advice to the director of the National Museum, ament the alleged discovery of a gigantic skeleton in the province of Rio Grande do Norte, has been followed. Sr. Ladislão Netto has requested the president to secure the skeleton, whether it be that of a man, a beast, or a bird.

—The government has notified the agencies of a large number of steamship companies that they must take out the necessary licenses within three months. If deposits are made necessary, it would be quite correct for the companies to refuse to touch at Brazilian ports.

—Senator Taunay has recently been taking the waters at Caxambú, and desires that the watering place be granted a municipal chamber, whereupon a funny man in a local contemporary proposes to send the Rio alderman there, for, he says, the waters of Caxambú cure everything.

—When the new president of the council, Senator João Alfredo, reached Petropolis with the list of his cabinet on the 11th, the good people there threw flowers all over him. Barão de Cotegipe, the ex-president, is supposed to have had his own opinions as to this modification of "la bataille de fleurs."

—We have received the first number of *The River Plate Times*, a new English journal published in Montevideo. It will be issued once a week and will be devoted to River Plate news, finance and commerce. The *Times* has made a very creditable start and has our best wishes for its success.

—On the 7th the chief of police offered his resignation, which was accepted, and one of the delegates appointed chief *pro tem*. The late chief was one of the best abused officials ever known in Rio, but seemed quite impervious to attack, particularly that of the press. The navy finally caused his downfall, in which the cabinet participated.

—Yet another brutal murder to register. A malatto, who had just served a term of imprisonment for assaulting his mistress, endeavored to regain her favors, but was repelled. He entered her room in an *estalagem* at 4 a. m. on the morning of the 2nd inst., and stabbed her, killing her almost instantly. He was captured and turned over to the police.

—On the 7th the minister of empire advised the municipal chamber that the city market could not be let as a whole, but must be carried on under municipal direction. The minister appears to think that this will be advantageous to consumers, but we have our private doubts. The Santa Cruz abattoir enterprise is a good sample of municipal administration.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 1st inst. publishes the following statistics, in 1876 there were in Rio 3 artificial wine manufactories, there are now 13; there were two artificial Lisbon vinegar establishments, there are now 11; there was only one artificial butter manufactory and now there are 10. These figures do not include the operators in such articles who do not pay licenses.

—The scape-goat of all the recent "unpleasantness" in this city, the police ensign whose insolent behavior precipitated the fall of the cabinet, was dismissed from the service, and the local press says he has gone to the interior. He is to be prosecuted, but by whom does not appear very clear. A prosecution for telling a military officer to go about his business, will probably end in capital punishment.

—A pawn-broker has recently disappeared from this city and with him, it is said, some 12,000\$ in diamonds and a large amount of money. He has gone to the River Plate.

—A professor of the Polytechnic School, who has been for over a year on leave of absence, asks for only six months more, and the minister of empire has cruelly refused the application.

—We would advise our readers to be patient for a few days more until a mail steamer can set our doubts at rest. The *Journal* insists upon calling the new Emperor of Germany Frederick III, while the *Pais* holds that the title is William II.

—A local colleague finds it peculiar that the natives of Senegal eat with their fingers and thumbs. It is not half so peculiar as to see well-dressed people swallowing their knives; and this can be seen any day, at any restaurant, in Rio de Janeiro.

—*O Pais* recently states that Pasteur has discovered a means of destroying a surplus of rabbits. It is to inoculate them with "chicken cholera." We are in the dark whether, as in the famous receipt of Mrs. Glasse, it is necessary to "first catch your rabbit."

—A correspondent of the *Diario de Noticias*, writing from Saquarema, Rio de Janeiro, on the 20th ulto. says, "I judge that the evolutionary force of destiny is also the positive pole of our hopes, or the negative of our illusions." Perhaps some one will let us know what it is all about.

—The *Journal* of the 6th mentions a rumor that the "Lavonra, Industria e Colonização" company is to receive a 5 per cent. interest guarantee on a capital of 1,500,000\$, but does not state whether this is from the general, or from the Rio de Janeiro provincial government.

—On the 3rd inst. two sailors were convicted by the supreme military council of justice of desertion for the third time and were condemned to one year's service on a man-of-war. Curious punishment for an enlisted sailor. Perhaps, however, it is considered unusually severe.

—A party, who deserves sudden death, has invented a musical instrument which he has christened *chichiphono*, to make music. The only difference between this latest instrument of torture and the *capophono* is that the latter is constructed with glasses and the former with tea-cups, porcelain bowls, etc.

—The government recently accepted the renunciation by a canon of the Maranhão cathedral of the chair to which he was "glued" (*collado*). We are not surprised that he renounced the chair, which must have caused great personal inconvenience, virtually debarring him from taking his repose in a natural manner.

—We are in receipt of the initial numbers of *The Express*, a new English daily paper in Montevideo under the direction of Mr. Melville Hora. *The Express* is a large four-page paper, well edited, liberally patronized by advertisers at the outset, and gives promise of a successful career. Our best wishes are hereby extended.

—The *Pais* says that on the 9th a lady of our *big lif* dropped her handkerchief in the Rua do Ouvidor, which was gallantly picked up by a gentleman. The handkerchief was wrapped around a revolver, and the lady declared she always went armed. This is a good proof of what ladies generally expect from the little *jueniors* of the Rua do Ouvidor, who, not yet completely weaned, figure as the most dangerous of D. Juans.

—Sr. Révy's sanitary investigations have led to one result, beyond that blessed subterranean sheet of water. He dug up a quantity of shells in sinking shafts for experiments, which shells are declared by experts at the Museum to be similar to those at present existent in our bay. Therefore, says the *Journal*, the term mudra (*actualidade*) employed in geology comprises tens, hundreds, or even thousands of years.

—The *Diario Oficial* of the 11th publishes the regulations affecting the penal clauses of the 1870 law, relative to obligatory registry of births, marriages and deaths. Births must be registered within three days, marriages within the same time and interments can not be made without the certificate of registry. The clerk of the *juiz de paz* of the 1st district of the parish wherein are born, married or deceased the individuals in question, is the authority for registry.

—May we venture to ask our local colleagues why the historic coffee switch (*vara de marmel-leiro*) is still exposed for sale in nearly all the grocery shops in Rio? We are aware that in pre-historic times these switches and the *palmataria* were common domestic utensils, but with the advance claimed to have been made in social refinement, it would surely be well to relegate the switches to obscurity, and thus avoid the necessary explanation a foreigner is sometimes called upon to solicit.

—It is said that the government is going to suspend the issue of post cards, because of the inconvenient use made of them by "badly-educated" persons. It is to be presumed that some disgruntled creditors have been sending "duns" on post cards to certain *peçasas gratas*, who make a practice of never paying their bills. As a large proportion of these immaculate debtors are to be found among the nobility, politicians and professional men, their objections to the "post-card dun" will probably prevail.

A commercial house, Sá & Co., sent to buy 400\$ in stamps of 200 rs. at the Treasury. They secured 800\$ worth, and now the police want to recover the other 400\$.

The Duque de Caxias statue committee have contracted with the sculptor Bernadelli for the execution of the work. Sr. Bernadelli had already secured the contract for the statue to be erected to General Osorio.

Sr. Joaquim Leite Ribeiro de Almeida, vice-president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, has declined to be made a nobleman. He takes the ground that he had been accused of "gunning" for a title, and had declared he would never accept this favor, and he now is called upon to endorse his former declaration. There is, therefore, a vacant barony for some less conscientious citizen. Why not give it to our colleague, José da Telha?

Reclamations by the Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires against the ten days quarantine imposed on vessels from this port, led to a conference on the 3rd inst. between representatives of the three countries interested in regard to the interpretation to be put on one of the articles (4th) of the recent sanitary convention. The removal of the quarantine would seem to indicate that our Platine neighbors have been convinced of their folly.

Among the passengers for England by the Royal Mail steamer Tagus, which left here on the 9th inst., was Mr. H. K. Heyland, manager and engineer of the City of Santos Improvements Co. Mr. Heyland has succeeded in overcoming a great part of the bitter opposition which his company has encountered in Santos, and leaves for home on a brief holiday, according to the local papers, with the best wishes of all for a speedy return. During his visit in England Mr. Heyland will endeavor to organize an enterprise for the creation of a hotel and bathing establishment at the "Parra" in Santos, where land has already been acquired for that purpose. Such a scheme ought to be successful, as it will meet a generally acknowledged want in that place.

During the recent disturbances here a sailor belonging to one of the Brazilian men-of-war disappeared, and an ensign of the 10th battalion of regulars has testified that he saw him murdered by policemen and civilians. An investigation has been vigorously prosecuted by the police authorities, testimony taken, and a search made for the body. Many good people, in their anxiety to condemn the police, intimated that the body had been sunk in the bay by attaching a weight. On the 12th inst., however, news came from Rezende that the missing sailor turned up there on the 3rd, at his mother's house, and then disappeared again. The crime, therefore, appears to be one of desertion, instead of murder. The sailor was since been caught and is now actually here in Rio, whereupon the *Paiz* hysterically calls upon the police to reveal who they really did kill! Perhaps it was a dog!

March 10.—Rates were much firmer and business in bank sterling was reported at 2 1/4. The banks, with the exception of the Commercial and Commercial, were officially drawing at 2 1/2 on London, 4 1/2 on Paris and 5 1/2—5 1/4 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 1/2—2 1/4 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/4—2 1/4 and frames at 40; commercial paper is extremely scarce. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/2, sellers at 10 1/4.

March 12.—Rates at the banks were 2 1/4—2 1/4 on London, 3 1/2—4 on Paris and 4 1/2—4 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 1/2—2 1/2 on New York at sight. The Bancos Commercial and Commercial were the drawers at the higher rates. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 2 1/4—2 1/4, and commercial was quoted at the same rates. Commercial frames 3 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/2, sellers at 10 1/4.

March 13.—Official rates at the banks were 2 1/4 on London, 4 on Paris and 4 1/2—4 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 1/2—2 1/2 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 2 1/4—2 1/4 and in commercial at 2 1/4; the market closing firm. From second hands bank sterling was reported up to 2 1/4. Commercial frames 3 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/2, sellers at 10 1/4.

March 14.—Rates at the banks have been reduced to 2 1/4 on London, according to some, because considerable money has appeared, and to others, because of liquidations. Commercial sterling is quoted at 2 1/4—2 1/4.

R. M. S. Tagus, arrived here on the 7th, brought 43,000 in gold from the River Plate.

On the 9th we heard it rumored that Sr. Behariz, ex-minister of finance, will be offered as a candidate for the presidency of the Bank of Brazil.

On the 8th subscription lists were opened, at the Banco União de Crédito, for shares in a company for the manufacture of safety matches. The capital is to be 200,000\$ divided into 1,000 shares.

The exchange market was lively to an extreme on the 8th. The value of a milreis declined and advanced in a bewildering manner, but finally, possibly after contracts had been settled, it appears to have been the opinion of the banks that two shillings sterling was its value.

Among the reforms of the statutes of the Banco Commercial approved by the shareholders on the 20th ult. is the following: "the bank is authorized to contract loans by means of obligations (debentures) to be issued in accordance with law No. 3,150 of November 4th, 1882, wherein this mode may apply." A bank issuing obligations is certainly a bank of issue, and it would appear that this is illegal.

A meeting of the debenture holders of the "Arrivo das Raças" coal mine was held here on the 12th, when it was agreed to appoint Mr. E. P. Frank attorney for the holders to come to some arrangement with the directors of the company, or in case of need to demand its judicial liquidation. We have had occasion more than once to call attention to the precarious condition of holders of debentures under Brazilian law.

The ministerial crisis, combined with the recent notice of the death of the Emperor of Germany, appears, as in similar cases, to furnish a pretext for jollity (agiotagem); beyond which there is a visible proclivity in the extraordinary fluctuations and speculations of exchange. On the 12th inst., these remarks are judicious, but we are of opinion that the fluctuations in exchange are nothing more than the inevitable reaction from the artificial rates which have been maintained here.

The profit and loss account for 1885 of the "Companhia de Navegação Pará e Amazonas" does not appear exceedingly rose-colored:

Table with financial data for Companhia de Navegação Pará e Amazonas, including Passages, Freight, Working expenses, and Balance forward.

Table for LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED, showing Capital, Reserve Fund, and other financial details.

Table titled BALANCE SHEET, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1888, showing Assets such as Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, and Liabilities.

Table showing Liabilities for the bank, including Capital, subscribed, Deposits in account current, and other items.

E. & O. F. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd March, 1888. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited.

Table titled ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED, showing Capital, Reserve Fund, and other financial details.

Table titled BALANCE SHEET, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1888, showing Assets and Liabilities for the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro.

Table showing Liabilities for the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, including Capital, subscribed, and Deposits.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd March, 1888. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited.

Table titled BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL, BALANCE SHEET, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1888, showing Assets and Liabilities.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd March, 1888. Visconde de Figueiredo, President. K. W. Sefton, for Accountant.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

Include in circulation the issue of 100,000\$ notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table showing summary of bank statements for various banks, including Auxilium, Brazil, Commercial, and Credit.

Table showing summary of bank statements for various banks, including Credit, English, Industrial, and International.

Table showing summary of bank statements for various banks, including Lavourea S. Paulo, London and Brazilian, and Mercanti Santos.

Table showing summary of bank statements for various banks, including Predial, Rural, Territorial de Minas, and União de Crédito.

Table showing summary of bank statements for various banks, including Tóica.

Table showing summary of bank statements for various banks, including União de Crédito.

Table showing summary of bank statements for various banks, including Tóica.

Table showing summary of bank statements for various banks, including União de Crédito.

Table showing summary of bank statements for various banks, including Tóica.

Table titled TABLE OF STOCKS AND SHARES, showing prices for various securities and shares.

Table showing market data for March 6, including prices for various securities and shares.

Table showing market data for March 7, including prices for various securities and shares.

Table showing market data for March 8, including prices for various securities and shares.

Table showing market data for March 9, including prices for various securities and shares.

Table showing market data for March 10, including prices for various securities and shares.

Table showing market data for March 11, including prices for various securities and shares.

Table showing market data for March 12, including prices for various securities and shares.

Table showing market data for March 13, including prices for various securities and shares.

Table showing market data for March 14, including prices for various securities and shares.

Table showing market data for March 15, including prices for various securities and shares.

Table titled WEEKLY SUMMARY, providing a weekly overview of market conditions and prices.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FURNISHED HOUSE. To let a nicely furnished house and garden, in an excellent and healthy situation, near the Largo dos Leões.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 14th, 1888. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$800), gold 97 d. do do do do in U.S. coin at \$4 84 per \$1. stg. 54 1/5 cts. do \$4.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold 1 18 3/4 do of \$1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 89.

EXCHANGE.

March 5.—The market opened at the official rate of 2 1/4 on London, but in the afternoon the Banco Commercial advanced its rate to 2 1/4. Official rates were 2 1/4—2 1/4 on London, 3 1/2—3 1/2 on Paris and 4 1/2—4 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 1/2 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 2 1/4, 2 1/4, and 2 1/4 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/4—2 1/4 and frames at 3 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9 1/2, sellers at 9 1/4.

March 6.—No change in rates, the Banco Commercial continuing to draw at 2 1/4. The market was very quiet with bank sterling reported at 2 1/4 and commercial at 2 1/4—2 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9 1/2, sellers at 9 1/4.

March 7.—The Banco Commercial joined its colleagues, and the rates at all the banks were 2 1/4 on London and 3 1/2 on Paris. On Hamburg bank rates were 4 1/2—4 1/2 and on New York 2 1/2. Business was reported in bank sterling at 2 1/4—2 1/4, later on head office, and commercial was quoted at 2 1/4—2 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 9 1/2, closing with buyers at this price and sellers at 9 1/4.

March 8.—The resignation of the ministry, or something else, caused great irregularity in the market. Bank rate on London was as low as 2 1/4 during the day, but the market recovered in the afternoon, and at the close 2 1/4 was the quotation for bank on bankers. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/4—2 1/4. Bank frames 3 1/2, and commercial 3 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9 1/2, sellers at 9 1/4.

March 9.—The market continues irregular. Two banks opened at 2 1/4 in the morning, but soon withdrew and there were no official rates: business was however said to be doing in the afternoon at 2 1/4 for bank sterling and at 2 1/4 for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/4, no sellers.

Stock in Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 240,000 bags. Receipts during week to 9th Mar. 26,000 bags. Sales for United States during week. 10,000 bags. do do Europe 17,000 bags. Shipments to United States do 37,000 bags. do do Europe 26,000 bags. Market quiet; Good Average. 6 1/2 % Steampers loading for United States. 4 1/2 %

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of Brazilian stocks and shares with columns for stock name, price, and date. Includes items like Alagoas, Bahia, and various bank shares.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th March, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been business doing since our last report, but to what extent it is difficult to estimate; one of our broker's estimate this morning is that there are 13,000 bags in second hands, but others do not believe it to reach so large a figure.

Shipments since our last report are: 17,480 bags for the United States, 9,647 for Europe, 6,751 for Cape of Good Hope, 6,751 for Elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been: 21,564 bags for the United States, 7,993 for Europe, 2,952 for Cape of Good Hope, 2,952 for Elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee have been: United States: Mar. 10 New York Br str Bailey, 4,943; Europe: Mar. 5 Havre Fr str Ville de Monaco, 4,322; 8 Odessa Br str Tagus, 606; Antwerp do, 6; 12 Hamburg Ger str Santos, 4,099; 12 Antwerp Ger str Berlin, 185; 12 Genoa Ital str Europa, 500; 13 Bordeaux Fr str Portugal, 91; Elsewhere: Mar. 8 River Plate Blg str Tycho Brahe, 300; 12 do do Br str Republique, 1,792.

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 5,466 bags per day, against 5,861 for the preceding eleven days. The daily average since the 1st inst. has been: 5,724 bags, against 6,048 on 11 1887, 8,756 on 11 1886, 12,806 on 11 1885, 7,244 on 11 1884, 14,187 on 11 1883, 2,048 on 11 1882.

Brokers' quotations this morning were: per 100 kilos. Washed... 48.00; Superior... 48.50; Good first... 5.20; Regular first... 4.70; Ordinary first... 4.40; Good second... 3.88; Ordinary second... 3.00; Capitana... nominal; Escobal... nominal.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 181-184,000 bags. Vessels loading and to load: New York Blg str Rose, 12,500; do do Br str Humboldt, 10,000; do do Br str Rosella Smith, 6,000; Baltimore Amer lug France, 4,000; New Orleans Br str Dalton, 2,500; Hamburg Ger str Petropolis, 2,700; Mediterranean Aust str Sacheny, 1,000; do do Ital str Diana d. Gallien, 750; Trieste Br str Republique, 500.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, with columns for date, receipts, and shipments.

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

Imports.

The period elapsed since our last report has been very dull in the import markets. Receipts of all articles are moderate, or small, but the erratic movements of exchange have caused importers and dealers to use great reserve, and brokers complain in proportion. Flour receipts have been small, and no American has arrived; prices are irregular, but the market was reported stiffer at the close. No pine has arrived and prices are nominal; shipments from the United States for our market are said to be considerable, and the tone of the market is downward. Kerosene shows some improvement under no receipts, but as with pine, there is a large quantity offered.

Flour.—Receipts have been: Sacheny, from Trieste: Sundry brands, 1,533 bags; do do, 2,800; Tagua, from River Plate: 1,500 bags; do do, 750; Europa, do do, 955; do do, 6,928 bags.

Sales and withdrawals since our last report have been about 65,300 bags, and stock in first hands is estimated to be about 15,000 bags. American: 3,500 for Trieste, 1,500 for River Plate, 20,000 bags.

Brokers report the market somewhat stiffer at the following quotations: Trieste, 14,850-14,900; Richmond 1st, 11,500-12,000; do 2nd, 11,500-12,000; Baltimore 1st, 11,500-12,000; do 2nd, 11,500-12,000; Western Int., 12,500-14,750; Cliff, nominal; River Plate, 11,500-13,000; New Zealand, nominal; City Mills, 11,500-16,000.

Pitch Pine.—There are no receipts, and the market is about steady at 34,000 per doz. The stock in second hands is considered to be fair, and only upon receipts of fresh supplies, can quotations be made.

White Pine.—We may continue quotations at 107.75 per lot, at which last transactions were made. Shipments advised are considerable, and it seems questionable whether present quotations can be maintained.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing wanted report.

Swedish Pine.—The season has not yet opened, and if offers have been made here, they are kept very quiet.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil, and the market has improved somewhat, brokers quoting to-day at 64.00 per case, for invoice. The market is likely to be sustained for a time, although shipments are reported to be considerable.

Coal.—Receipts, all to dealers and companies, have been: 1,440 tons per Arabia from Newport, 1,163 per Iona from Cardiff, 1,527 per Premier do, 1,356 per Eliza Everett do.

Cement.—Receipts are nil. The withdrawal of the government from the market appears to have reduced the orders of dealers, and brokers do not change quotations to-day.

Rice.—Receipts are a few hundred bags via Europe, and brokers continue the usual quotation of 85.00-86.00 from second hands, for lots.

Rosin.—Receipts nil. We may continue quotations at 65.00-11.00, as to quality and weight.

Quilims.—Quilims are still 400-450 rs. per kilogram. There have been no receipts.

Brain.—Receipts nil and brokers quote River Plate brain, nominal, at 25.00-27.50 per bag.

Hay.—The Piskatqua brought 3,425 bales from the River Plate to dealers, or contractors. We may quote at 70-75 rs. per kilo, as to quality.

Indian Corn.—The Europa brought 200 bags from the River Plate. Brokers do not change quotations, viz: 35.00-40.00 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,158 packages per Cornucopia from Jersey and 650 tubs coastwise. Brokers inform us that quotations may be continued at 25.00-26.00 for lots, and 25.00-27.00 for tubs.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 5. CARDIFF.—Nor bk Iona; 796 tons; Klein; 50 ds; coal to Royal Mail. MAR. 6. CARDIFF.—Nor bk Premier; 1099 tons; Stekle; 49 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. MAR. 7. JERSEY.—Br bk Cornucopia; 155 tons; Houssel; 46 ds; codfish to Zenha & Silveira. CARDIFF.—Br bk Eliza Everett; 893 tons; Kenenley; 52 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. ARACUJÁ.—Port bk Tentativa; 233 tons; Pinheiro; 9 ds; sundries to Antonio Martins Marimhas & Co. MAR. 8. MACAO.—Sved bk Vulcan; 373 tons; Lenard; 26 ds; salt to order. ARACUJÁ.—Port lug Alves; 306 tons; Gonçalves; 7 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co. MAR. 9. PELotas.—Spain bk Enrique; 217 tons; Prats; 13 ds; sundries to Alencar de Queiroz & Co. MAR. 10. S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Port bk Liguria; 307 tons; Silva; 9 ds; sundries to Queiroz Moreira & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 5. PENNSACOLA.—Nor bk Abion; 654 tons; Runge; ballast. PENICOID.—Sved bk Brage; 241 tons; Baumgardt; do. ARACUJÁ.—Port bk Izolina; 254 tons; Barbosa; sundries. MAR. 7. PARANAGUA.—Dan bk Julius Skrike; 283 tons; Bando; ballast. PARANAGUA.—Dan bk Reinson; 296 tons; Herero; do. MAR. 8. WEST COAST.—Fr ship A. D. Bardez; 230 tons; Etchepare; ballast. MARTINIQUE.—Dutch sch Jan Smidt; 143 tons; Boom; do. MAR. 10. PARANAGUA.—Nor bk Einar; 156 tons; Hogen; ballast. MAR. 11. PARANAGUA.—Dan bk Lievingstone; 279 tons; Wentzel; ballast. MAR. 12. PENNSACOLA.—Nor bk Jessie Hamilton; 941 tons; Olsen; ballast. MACAO.—Sved bk Activa; 334 tons; Hassler; do. MAR. 13. BARBODAS.—Ger lug Ernst; 348 tons; Clausen; ballast. PARANAGUA.—Port bk Alcido; 248 tons; Brandt; sundries.

The str Courvois of Messrs. Lamport & Holt's service plies between Rio and the southern coast ports, which went ashore near the Rio Grande do Sul bar four months ago, was floated off on the 6th, or 7th inst., and steamed without assistance to Rio Grande. The Courvois will come up here for examination and repair.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BRUNSWICK.—Br bk Saga; ballast. PARANAGUA.—Ger bk Emilie; sundries. PENNSACOLA.—Port bk Ceres; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are given in since our last report: Br bk Rosella Smith, coffee to New York, 127 ds and Nor bk Haverk Vergelein, salt hides to Channel E. o. 305. Dan bk Lievingstone, Paranaqua and River Plate, matte, 32 1/2 ds. Sved bk Activa and Nor bk Actira, Macao and Rio, salt; the former at 30-38 rs per 40 litres, and the second at 28 rs. Freight-steamer: New York... 30-35 per bag; New Orleans... 45; do London... 30 per ton; Liverpool... 30; do Antwerp... 25; do Hamburg... 25; do Havre... 30; do Bordeaux... 30; do Marseilles... 25; do Trieste... 25; do Genoa... 25.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO Mar. 5 Tycho Brahe Blg London 2d Norton, M'w & C Co 6 Superior nominal A. M. Johnston & Co 7 Providence Fr France 2d Wilson Sons & C 8 Tagus Br River Plate Royal Mail 9 Humboldt Br Santos 2d Norton, M'w & C 10 Bayswater Br Santos 2d Wilson Sons & C 11 Estrella Br Pernambuco 6d J. N. Bellamy & C 12 Halley Br Bordeaux 2d Norton, M'w & C 13 Equator Fr Santos 2d Mess. Marimhas 14 S. George Ital Genova 2d J. N. Vincenzi & F 15 Europa Ital Santos 2d A. Fioria 16 Santos Br Santos 2d E. Johnston & C 17 Berlin Ger do 20 H. Stoltz & C 18 Zichy Aust Trieste 8d E. Johnston & C 19 Portugal Fr River Plate 3d Mess. Marimhas

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table showing vessels afloat and loading for Rio with columns for name, destination, and date.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists ship departures from Santos.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, March 1st.

COFFEE.—A fair trade was done during the first week of last month...

Receipts have averaged 3,239 bags, against 7,000 bags in 1887...

Our brokers give in sales of 143,500 bags.

Stocks are today 27,000 bags in first hands, against 32,000 bags in first hands last month.

The clearances in February were:

Table showing clearances in February by destination: United States, Europe, Rio and coast.

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

Large table showing coffee clearances from Santos for eight months of crop-years, categorized by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere).

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for two months:

Table showing coffee clearances from Santos for two months, categorized by destination.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

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

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing debentures and shares with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, 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. 69, 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 Itaboraia.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 32, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund £440,000

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

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Okell, Mourão & Wilson, 87, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma. 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 Marilhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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