

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 9

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
Ovidio, 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 after the 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 Hunyadi.
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 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.
HAPTIST 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.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily. No. 83, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Services
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers,
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOVER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79,
Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH REVEIOLANT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correo, 75.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 2:22. Entre
Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:50 p. m. São Paulo
train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra do Pirajy 1:15. Entre
Rios 7:15 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 5:15 p. m. Passengers
who passengers for S. Paulo must change at 12:19. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:42. 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 12:25; Entre Rios at 2:23 and Marianno Procopio (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 Barra at 6:05. Downward
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 9:20 a. m. 3:15 and
5:50 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:23 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 3:20 p. m.
leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and
1:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday.
Downward train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward train leaves
S. Paulo at 5:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:28 p. m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:23. Condeiro (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 1:02. Return train leaves
Condeiro 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a. m., arriving at
Niterói 5:10 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 at 4 and
6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m.
and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.
week days, and 10 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 6:50 a. m.; downward (from Petropolis) 2:28
p. m., week days only.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ou-
rives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidio.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua 3ª
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 Hospicio from
12 to 3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 2ª de Março, No. 92; from 11 to 1 p. m. and
4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 13,
Botafogo.

Hotels.

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Rise—1,400 ft above sea level. Spacious rooms. Good tables.
Excellent table.
Leaving: Paqueta 7:30 10:30 4:30 8.
Cosme Velho 6:30 8:30 2 5:30.
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The coolest and most easily accessible summer resort near
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Excellent table.
to round trip tickets 10\$000; monthly ticket 20\$000.

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(express) p. m. connecting with regular coaches on week days.
The 8:23 a. m. tram car on Sundays and holidays connects
with 9:20 a. m. coach which arrives at Hotel in time for
breakfast.
JOHN F. MURRAY, Proprietor.
Information kindly given by
Messrs. Crasheley & Co. 67 Rua do Ourivador.
Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II.
Telephone No. 2049.

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Just arrived.

NOTE.—The proprietor begs to inform his many guests
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Owing to the death of Col. João Frederico Russell, resident
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until further notice.
Santos, 6th March, 1888.
H. K. Heyland,
Manager.

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9-10.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

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154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

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30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24th, 1888.

THE coffee figures we print elsewhere should have full currency throughout the producing districts and should be kept for reference by planters and dealers. The reduction in the consumption for 1887, as compared with 1886, in Europe alone, reached the enormous figures of 77,000 tons, or over 1,000,000 bags of Brazil, while that in the United States showed a decrease of 2 lbs. per head, or double the total consumption of England. No one could have apprehended that so serious a blow could have been inflicted upon Brazil's great product in one year, by the stubborn policy of the planters and their representatives. We confess that although from the commencement of the present crop, we were certain that the excessive ideas as to the value of coffee would unquestionably restrict consumption, we had no idea that it would reach the startling figures presented by Messrs. Cook. It may be safe to assert that the actual number of gallons consumed of some beverage known as coffee has not shown anything like a reduction proportionate to the deliveries of the "simon pure" article for consumption, and the adulterations and substitutes must have proved very profitable. All of the profits made by manipulators has been presented them by the wrong-headedness of Brazilian planters, factors and dealers. How long it will require to recover the ground lost by Brazil during the 1887-88 coffee crop year seems impossible to estimate. Beyond the resistance certain to be shown by those directly interested in selling mixtures, a strong "bear" element is almost a certainty from consuming markets holding light stocks, and this feature must be considered. Small stocks, as we have frequently pointed out, mean more often lower than higher prices, for the dealer abroad will use every effort to get in on the lowest possible prices, and thus becomes a consistent bear. We do not take so much interest in the large coming crop. Its influence, we think, has been to a certain extent discounted, and were stocks abroad larger, we would consider a rise far from impossible in consuming markets; but so long as the trade is so slightly interested, it seems impossible even to maintain present quotations. Brazil has forced a policy upon its customers that will certainly rebound to its prejudice hereafter, just as it has caused crushing losses in the past. The lesson of 1887 was a severe one, and we fear its consequences are not perfectly appreciated even now; we hope they have been, but feel extremely doubtful in the matter.

If we may venture to introduce a subject totally foreign to politics, we should like to invite the attention of educators in this city to a new departure in public instruction which has been successfully tried in Europe and the United States, and which promises to yield valuable results. We refer to manual training as a part of a public school course. The resolution of the New York board of education last year to introduce manual training into the public schools of that city at once called widespread attention to it, and with the result that many of the most prominent educators of the United States have pronounced in its favor. Manual training for boys has been in operation at Naas, in Sweden, since 1872, for girls since 1874, and for teachers since 1875. It has since been tried in England at Birmingham, and has received cordial encouragement from prominent educators and philanthropists in that country, chiefly as a means of creating skilled artisans with which to maintain Great Britain's commercial supremacy. In the United States, its adoption is advocated both for its utility and as a means of discipline. Both of these objects will, perhaps, be attained—utility, through the early training which the hand and eye will receive and the increase in the skilled laboring force of the country, and educational discipline through the physical training, independence, and knowledge of tools and occupations which the pupil will receive. Trained muscles may not be necessary to scholars and some classes of professional men, but to the average man they are invaluable. All other things being equal, it would seem clear that the man who has been taught how to use his hands and eyes is much better equipped for life's struggle than the man who has had no such training. Our object in calling attention to the subject just here, is to open the way for a suggestion. We take it for granted that no one will dispute the proposition that training in the use of tools, in design and construction, and in household occupations, is very much needed in Brazil. If this training can be procured, we will assume that any practical proposition will be cordially received. Now, this city has just cause for being proud of an exceptionally successful and useful mechanics night school—the *Lycée de Artes e Officinas*—whose inception and success are principally due to private efforts and to the energy and talent of one man—Francisco Joaquim Bethencourt da Silva. The government has largely aided this school, and its teachers have thus far given their services gratuitously. It includes an annex for girls, its location is central, and it is not cramped for space. In our opinion nothing could be easier than to provide this school with the necessary workshops and add manual training to the practical instruction already given there. Competent teachers could easily be procured from the Naas normal school, whose salaries might wisely be met by the government. By such means the boys and girls of this city could be instructed in occupations which would be of great service to them and to the country.

If our colleague, the *Gazeta de Notícias*, is well informed in regard to the programme of the João Alfredo cabinet, the new ministers have laid out a pretty considerable task for themselves during the approaching legislative session. Nothing, perhaps, is more certain than that they will be unable to command the united and hearty support of their party. In one sense this will compel the cabinet to depend somewhat upon the liberals for the passage of these reform projects and that must lead to a wider consultation upon their provisions and merits than would otherwise occur. There are some liberals in the General Assembly

whose counsel on these matters would be most valuable, while perhaps there are some conservatives friendly to all such reform measures whose enthusiasm and lack of practical judgment may prove to be seriously harmful. It does not follow, of course, that the advocacy of these measures insures their adoption, nor even their consideration. We have before heard such assurances, without ever seeing any serious effort to carry them out. But it is something to know that the new ministry is inclined to advocate immediate abolition, banking reforms, decentralization and municipal self-government. It is certain, we believe, that the final emancipation of slavery will be decreed during the next legislative session, but there is danger that injudicious concessions may at the same time be granted to the reactionists in the way of compensation and time service. Every day, however, is proving such concessions to be unnecessary, as the more progressive planters are finding themselves fully able to arrange free laborers without any government assistance whatever. A few planters who have become celebrated for their cruelties and exactions, have of course been unable to find any freedmen to work on their plantations, and we trust this very reasonable method of "boycotting" them will be continued to end. There are a great many planters in Brazil who have forfeited every right to human sympathy and assistance, and we certainly shall not make haste to counsel their victims to forgive and forget. There can be no milder form of retribution dealt out to such men for their crimes and cruelties than that they shall be left to earn their bread by the sweat of their own brows, to till their own fields, and to feel the biting pangs of a poverty their own hands can but partially relieve. While it is possible that this class is still strong and influential enough to secure concessions from the government, we trust that the ministry will find itself strong enough to insist that the time for favors has gone by and that every man must depend solely upon himself in the future. Such a measure as immediate emancipation will, of course, lead to the consideration of a project for the reorganization of labor. In this nothing is more certain than that serious mistakes will be made. Any extended and complicated legislation on this point will inevitably be full of errors. The essence of free labor is free action on the part of the laborer. He must not only be theoretically and legally his own master, but he must be so in fact. The whole country must be open to him. He must be free to make his own contracts on the best terms he can secure, and he must be free to work for himself on his own land, if he does not care to work for others. The repeal of all restrictive labor laws is therefore more needed than the enactment of new laws. So far as we can see, the only new laws immediately necessary are those relating to the administration of justice, so that all questions relating to contracts, wages, and personal difficulties between laborers and their employers, may be cheaply and quickly settled. Make it possible, then, for the immigrant to get land for himself, to educate his children and to find markets for his products, and the question of labor will very soon adjust itself, without any aid whatever from the lawyers and politicians.

The problems of municipal government and decentralization, however, will be much more difficult to solve. Perhaps it would be unwise to leave too much to the discretion of municipal councils, and yet equally unwise to restrict them too closely. If there could be aroused more of an independent, enterprising municipal spirit in Brazil, the country would certainly be

the gainer, but to do this great concessions must be made, public education must be promoted, and the administration of justice be made more secure. At the risk of antagonizing the opinions of our São Paulo colleague, the *Germania*, we shall lay down the general proposition that successful self-government is possible only in highly-intelligent, law-abiding communities, where local pride and local attachments are strong. If all the attachments, hopes and interests of the Paulistas were centered here in Rio de Janeiro, local government in São Paulo would be a decided farce. If, however, the residents of Rio Grande, and Pará can be led to take charge of their own roads, schools, churches, police, and all other local affairs, and to take an interest and pride in their administration, then there will be some chance for a successful municipal government. It is to be feared, we regret to say, that such a change in the sentiments of the Brazilian people will not be brought about for many years to come. The *Germania* would have us believe that republican institutions will create the intelligence needed for its support, just as some good people believe that a railway will make the crops grow which are to furnish its traffic. In one way the railway does increase wealth and industry, but only as the instrument which enables industry to reap a better profit, and in the same way republican institutions aid to increase intelligence and public spirit by affording opportunities for their use. But let a railway be built into a district where no one works nor cares to work, and let republican institutions be established where no one is intelligent nor cares to make use of them, and what will be the result? We do not question the influence of local government in stimulating enterprise and progress, but it must be a healthy, progressive government itself. The mere form and shadow of a government will not do. The reform measures which the ministry is expected to bring forward will have these two almost opposing conditions to meet—the need of establishing local government in the municipalities, and the ignorance and general unfitness of the people for the exercise of the duties thus imposed upon them. Now, how are these antagonistic conditions to be reconciled? By experience and education, of course!—it will be answered. But experience and education, in matters pertaining to self-government, are not to be obtained in a day, nor even in a generation. The River Plate republics have republican institutions, yet no one will say that the police-governed municipalities are really self-governing. Perhaps the new minister of justice will see the right way through the difficulty and will present a scheme which will enable the provinces to elect their own presidents and other provincial officials, enjoy the use of their own revenues, manage their own schools, and execute their own laws through their own courts, and which will confer like privileges upon the municipalities. To secure better results from the outset, there ought to be a large extension of the right of suffrage, even to foreigners who own real estate and are thus personally interested in good municipal government. Whatever is done should be done thoroughly and honestly, and with the high purpose of advancing and protecting the interests of the people, upon whose prosperity and patriotism rest the permanence and strength of the government itself.

We are sincerely glad to note that the minister of agriculture has undertaken to bring about several much needed reforms in the postal service of this empire, the necessity for which has long been felt. We do not underrate the difficulties which the

postoffice authorities have had to encounter and overcome. Brazil is a large and sparsely-settled country, with long lines of communication following its circumference rather than crossing from side to side by inland routes. This, of course, entails great expense, and renders the service of administration very difficult, and at times lamentably inefficient. Making all due allowances, however, for these difficulties, there still remain many defects and abuses which ought to be remedied at once. The time consumed in the transportation of mails between widely separated places may not yet be shortened, perhaps, but the time occupied by large offices in handling the mails may certainly be very largely decreased. The distribution of an ordinary steamer's mail certainly should not require from four to six hours, as at present, nor should a São Paulo mail received at 8 o'clock in the evening be held until after 9 o'clock the next morning before distribution. In this respect the activity of post-office employés should be largely increased, and their constant attention to their duties should be made much more imperative. As an offset to the better discipline enforced in the offices, the government should at once increase the small salaries now paid, so that the employés of this department may be paid as liberally as in any other branch of the public service. In justice we might ask that they be better paid, for their duties are exacting, they are required to be on duty longer days than in other departments, and an exceptionally quick and intelligent class of men are needed. Men like these are needed in all the large offices, particularly in the seaports. In addition to this, the "spy" system now in force should be at once abolished, and the postoffice should be held rigidly responsible for every violation of the mails that can be traced and proved. The man who encloses a 10\$ note in a letter of course does so at his own risk, but the postoffice is under just the same obligation to deliver that letter safe and unopened as though it were duly registered, or as though it contained no money. There can not be one particle of justification for the exception made against unregistered letters containing money. The postoffice is bound to deliver every letter and parcel safe and intact, whether registered or not. Registration is simply a species of insurance, by which the postoffice agrees to be responsible for the values enclosed, and for which it charges a premium in the shape of extra postage. The failure to register, however, does not exempt the postoffice from its responsibilities as a common carrier, nor does it warrant the extraction of money from a sealed envelope. If money is stolen in this way the authorities are under just the same obligations to hunt out the thief as they would be were the letter registered. And as to the imposition of a heavy fine, of which half goes to the informer, for the enclosure of money in unregistered letters, it is both unjust and demoralizing. In the first place, it is neither an inconvenience nor an offense to the government to send money in this way, for the sender takes his own risks; in the second place, the fine falls upon the innocent party in the transaction, the receiver; and, in the third place, the percentage paid transforms the postoffice clerk into a spy who spends his leisure moments in prying into other people's business. The tendency is clearly to make the postoffice clerk dishonest, for if he can find money in an unregistered letter he will inevitably drop into the habit of taking all, instead of half the fine, as he knows perfectly well that the victim has no legal remedy whatever. In such cases, the law clearly excuses and protects theft. In his projected reforms the minister certainly should not overlook these abuses.

THE TOPEKA SCHEME.

It would appear from our latest American exchanges that the Topeka scheme for establishing colonies of American negroes in South and Central America, is making rapid progress in the South and is attracting widespread attention. The promoters of the scheme in Topeka, Kansas, have effected a regularly chartered organization under the corporate title, "The South and Central American Immigration League of the United States of America," whose capital stock is placed at \$2,000,000. The officers of the association were elected early in January last, and correspondence was at once opened with prominent colored men in every part of the country. At the beginning of February 42 colonies, comprising about 12,000 members, were reported from eight states, and it was expected that the first lot of them would be ready to leave for their new home about May 1st. The cost of transportation from the sea-board is placed at \$10 to \$15 per capita. It appears that the two countries on which their attention is chiefly centered are Brazil and the Argentine Republic, where they are told that there is no prejudice against their color, and where the climate and soil is everything they could wish.

In our issue of the 5th inst. we called attention to some of the inconveniences and dangers to which these misguided people will certainly be exposed in these countries. We do not hesitate to say that they are totally ignorant of the countries to which they propose to emigrate, and that nothing but failure and extreme suffering will follow such a step. We do not question the justice of their complaints, but we do question the wisdom of fleeing from evils known to those unknown. To show that these evils do exist, and that the colored people of the United States are totally unfitted to cope with them, we shall call their attention to a few plain facts based on experience and easily verified information.

In the first place, the negroes who are proposing to leave the United States are a peaceable, industrious people who are seeking a home where their color will not be an obstacle to social and political preferment, and where they can enjoy the fruits of their industry and enterprise unmolested by prejudice and arbitrary restriction. For industrial purposes, they want fertile land, a mild climate, and good markets; and for social purposes, a law-abiding people, just and equitable laws, absence of race prejudice, and an opportunity for themselves and their children to exercise any and every privilege exercised by any other race. Now, where is this country to be found?

Primarily, there are but two countries—Brazil and Guiana—in South and Central America which can be said to have settled political institutions, and there is but one—British Guiana—where the English language is spoken. All the states of Central America, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay are in a chronic state of revolution, and the Argentine Republic is but little better. In every one of these countries, including Brazil, society is in a very unsettled state and the laws can not be said to afford any protection against usurpation and violence. There is not a republic among them which merits the name, for they are not governments of law, but of officials. In the Argentine Republic, where several colonies are to be established, the police commissary is a veritable despot, who generally does just as he pleases. It is a common thing for men to be thrown into prison for months, and even years, without warrant or trial; and it is almost an unknown occurrence for a poor man to appeal against their exactions and arbitrary acts. In Brazil, the police

delegates are quite as despotic and irresponsible. Now what can a negro colonist do against such petty tyrants? He will not be able to speak the language, he can not depend upon the courts for protection, he can not appeal to their sense of justice. He will have no recourse but submission.

As to the places selected for colonies, what does he know about them? In the Argentine Republic there are no public lands remaining near the coast or lines of communication. The government there has very unwisely sold its best lands in large tracts to speculators, who are establishing colonies on conditions most favorable to themselves. A few are honest and public-spirited; the majority are grasping and tricky. There are some thrifty, prosperous colonies in that country, but there are more who have failed lamentably and whose inhabitants live worse than the American negro ever did. As for the projected colony on the highlands of the southern tributaries of the Amazon, it is an absurd chimera. The country is an unsettled wilderness, only partially explored, unprovided with even the rudest means of communication, without industries and markets, and full of privations which the most courageous negro in the United States could not stand for six months. No agent of the Topeka organization has ever visited that country; they are proposing to go there on mere hearsay. And the end will be that the consulates of the United States in this country will soon be overrun with destitute negroes, and the United States government will have to send for them just as it did for some of the white emigrants after the rebellion. There is more danger in the project than the Topeka league ever dreamed of, and it will be wise to inquire further before it is too late.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The February receipts of the Vpanema iron works amounted to 4,196\$425, against 2,206\$884 in the same month of last year.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has authorized the use of 70,000\$ from the Vpiranga lottery fund for the construction of an avenue between the "monument" and the city.

—A conflict between regular soldiers and the police is reported from Alegrete, Rio Grande do Sul. An Argentine exchange says there were 18 killed and 42 wounded in the fight.

—There was a decrease of 234 in the slave population of Curitiba, Paraná, between March 31 and December 31 of last year. The total remaining on December 31 was 3,274.

—On the 14th inst. the São Paulo provincial assembly unanimously adopted an indication to the General Assembly asking for the "immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery." Verily, the world is moving.

—Near Rio Novo, province of Minas, two distinguished and "full of life" young men went shooting, and one shot the other in the back, mortally wounding him. The affliction of the shooter is indescribable.

—In Parahyba do Norte, if you vote with the government you are, *ipso facto*, authorized to drive a knife into the vitals of an opponent. At least that is what we infer from an extract from one of the journals published at the capital.

—Pernambuco journals call attention to the fact that whereas there is an inspector of colonization for that province, there have so far appeared no colonists. We do not understand, however, that the inspector is making any complaints.

—The February receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco were as follows:

	1888	1887
Cotton	sacks 35,921	36,811
Sugar	bags 285,723	243,881

—The February receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house amounted to 39,157\$864, of which 20,863\$881 were from imports and 12,144\$144 from exports. The receipts of the provincial *meza de rendas* in the same month were 16,773\$355.

—Serious damages are reported from recent torrential rains in the provinces of Paraná and Santa Catharina. Considerable districts have been inundated, communication interrupted, bridges carried away, several lives lost, and many people rendered homeless.

—Of the 7,843 immigrants arriving in São Paulo last month, 7,411 were Italians.

—The February receipts of the *meza de rendas* at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, amounted to 103,092\$650.

—The defalcation in the accounts of the *procurador* of the Pernambuco municipal chamber was verified on the 9th to exceed 30,000\$. A local paper states that in three years there have been four cases of defalcation in public departments at Pernambuco. The average seems pretty fair.

—A committee of citizens of the village of Santo Amaro, São Paulo, accompanied by 200 of their fellow townsmen, called upon the president of that province on the 14th inst. to ask for the removal of the police authorities of the place, who are charged with being an element of disorder.

—The president of São Paulo has been informed by the minister of agriculture that the government proposes to establish an immigrants' *hospedaria* in Santos, and that 10,000\$ has been asked from the Treasury for that purpose. It is said that the old Carmelite convent will be fitted up for that purpose.

—The province of Rio de Janeiro is to have an inspector of colonization at 600\$ per month, an auxiliary interpreter at 300\$, two assistants at 150\$ each and another fellow who is to reside in the edifice where this department works, at 100\$ per month. Total 1,300\$ per month, or 15,600\$ per annum.

—Now that the planters of Campinas have been "convicted of their sins," they find it difficult to restrain their exuberant goodness. Not only do they want the national government to decree immediate abolition, but they want the president of São Paulo to sign that bill for levying a tax of 400\$ on every slave in São Paulo.

—In the municipality of Vianna, Espírito Santo, on the 2nd inst. a hunter fired at, and missed, an "armadillo," which took refuge in its hole. The hunter proceeded to dig the animal out, when the whole side of a hill "let go" and buried the unfortunate man. Hunting "armadillos" in Espírito Santo appears to have its drawbacks.

—Something very like a vigilance committee was organized at Penha do Rio do Peixe, S. Paulo, where the recent barbarous murder was committed. An association of 40 members has been formed to guarantee defense to such persons as may be threatened with violence, and for the necessary assistance to members who are threatened with persecution.

—Babies in Ceará seem preternaturally strong. At a place called Catú, in that province, a young woman gave birth to an illegitimate child in the woods, and covered the poor lily with leaves, etc., to a depth of about eight inches. It was found alive 34 hours after its premature burial, and the local papers say it is likely to live. The unnatural mother declared she thought the child had been horn dead.

—At a place called S. José dos Campos, province of S. Paulo, a negro and a rattlesnake recently had an encounter, during which the former hit the latter over the back with a stick. The result was astonishing; the snake brought up four bottles, say about one gallon, of milk! A looker-on said that snakes were accustomed to suck cows of nights, hence the milk in the snake, which must have had considerable capacity as a milk drinker.

—A Bahia paper professes to have struck a scandal. A deputy to the General Assembly went to Bahia to engineer the election of his father to the Senate, and on the 22nd February the president of the province ordered the treasury agency to pay the deputy his travelling expenses from Bahia back to Rio. As the paper says, the deputy lives in Rio, and his expenses from Bahia and *vice versa* have more than once been paid by the Treasury. The matter would seem worthy of investigation.

—Complaints continue in regard to smuggling in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. The correspondent of the *Journal* writing on the 9th inst. says that goods are offered 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper along the Oriental frontier than on the sea-board, and specifies that whereas Bordeaux wine is quoted in Rio Grande at 110\$—120\$ per quarter cask, it may be purchased at Bagé and other frontier towns at 10\$. It certainly appears that some energetic steps should be taken to look into this business.

—A correspondent of the *Paulista* tells the following story, which, if true, is one of the most revolting crimes on record. A certain Joaquim Bueno, who resides at Campos Novos in the Parapanema region of São Paulo, says that he was an "Indian-hunter" with some 70 men. They surprised an Indian village, whose inhabitants fled precipitately, leaving everything behind them. Bueno and his companions then put strychnine in the food and wells of the village, and withdrew. On their return some days after, they found 3,000 dead Indians lying about the place. The lie is too evident to be believed, but if Bueno killed a single Indian in that way he ought to be executed for murder.

—The February receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house amounted to 276,540\$965.

—The *Monitor Campista* is now being published in an enlarged form, and shows signs of well-earned prosperity.

—The municipal council of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, declines to take the S. Borja proposition into consideration.

—The February receipts of the Bahia custom house were 949,281\$113, or 290,374\$981 in excess of the same month of last year.

—The São Paulo provincial budget for 1888-89 estimates the receipts at 5,072,844\$000, and fixes the expenditures at 4,917,474\$609.

—There were 7,843 immigrant arrivals at the São Paulo *hospedaria* during the month of February. Of these, 6,069 came for account of the Sociedade Promotora.

—The president of São Paulo has met the general expectation by vetoing the bill passed by the late provincial assembly imposing a tax of 400\$ on every slave in the province.

—The *Monitor Campista*, of Campos, stated on the 14th inst. that the liberations in that municipality during the preceding three days numbered 2,519. Campos appears to do nothing by halves!

—The customs receipts at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, during the quarter ending December 31st last were 818,949\$339, against 954,725\$535 in the same period of 1886, a decrease of 135,776\$196.

—The voluntary liberation of slaves at Campos is going on rapidly. This violently pro-slavery district will soon be claiming the honors of simon-pure abolitionism. It is interesting to note how quickly these 11th hour converts get to the front.

—The general revenue receipts entered at the São Paulo sub-treasury in February last amounted to 1,085,576\$117, or 495,590\$123 less than in the same month of last year. The receipts from export duties fell off 326,204\$, while those from import duties increased 82,843\$000.

—On the 15th an old woman and her grandson were gathering palmetto plants near S. José dos Campos, and gathered a valuable diamond. The old lady and the boy abandoned their cabin, and made for Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, where they expect to dispose of their find.

—The *Diário* of Santos says that the *Gazeta da Tarde*, of Rio de Janeiro, recently republished one of its articles, entitled "Agencia de Imigração," as an original production, merely changing three or four words. This the *Diário* styles "easy journalism"—which is quite as mild a reproach as the case will permit.

—A box containing the body of a man was found in the woods near Jacuaty, São Paulo, on the 16th inst., and was ascertained to be that of a colonist on the plantation of Sr. Antonio Bueno who had died of small-pox several days before. Burials of this character are not to be commended, either on moral or sanitary grounds.

—The Piracicaba central usine has been purchased by Barão de Rezende for 301,157\$565, on the following conditions: privileged creditors for 30,368\$800 to be paid in full; all other creditors to receive 42 per cent., amounting to 270,782\$705; payments to be made by half yearly instalments for a period of 10 years, with 6 per cent. interest; mortgage security given on property for 221,000\$. The papers are to be signed April 10.

—As Candido Neves Junior, ex-proprietor of the *Gazeta*, of Botucatu, São Paulo, reached the Sorocabana railway station of Pirambonia, on the 18th inst., en route for São Paulo with his family, he was surprised to find a large number of Botucatu citizens waiting for him, who insisted on his returning home with them to attend to some small debts which had been forgotten. Candido protested vehemently, but his creditors gave him the choice of going peaceably or of being tied to the tail of a horse and "snaked" back by force. Candido went back peaceably, of course, but his friends are furiously indignant at the outrage perpetrated. If a journalist has no right to leave town with a few debts unsettled, what are the rights and privileges of a Brazilian citizen worth anyway?

A STRANGE discovery was made on Friday at the Gas Company's wharves where it was found that the 500 Bordenazas landed from the British steamer *Anglo-Indian* from Marseilles, and consigned to Messrs. Aussat & Fary of this city contained the purest of pure water instead of the fine old claret they were supposed to have in them. The indignant consignees, the insurance people and the port authorities have got their heads together endeavoring to unravel the mystery.—Rosario Reporter, Feb'y 28.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Sorocabana and the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro lines have been connected at São Paulo by laying a third rail on the English line between the Braz and Luz stations.

—The official inauguration of traffic on the Timbathá branch of the Great Western Railway, of Pernambuco, took place on the 20th inst. The road has been under traffic, however, since February 8th.

—On the 15th the Sapucahy railway company was definitely organized. The capital of the company is 3,000,000\$, of which 10 per cent. is paid up. Dr. Carlos A. Morsing has been appointed chief of the staff of engineers.

—California is great in all things. Recent exchanges state that a land-slide on the California and Oregon railway covered 100 miles of track! Imagination fails to conceive what would be the result of such an accident on a Brazilian railway.

—The São Paulo Railway Co. is proposing to build a new passenger station at S. Paulo, in the Braz suburb, directly in front of the new immigrants *hospedaria*. The estimated cost is 100,000\$. The project depends, however, upon the approval of the general government.

—A ballast train on the Norte line reached the junction with the Principe do Grão Pará line on the 20th inst. It is thought that regular trains will soon be running to that point, when Petropolis travellers, who fear the dangers of the bay, can go the whole distance by land.

—On the 22nd inst. the minister of agriculture advised the fiscal engineer of the Paraná railway that the government is authorized to grant a 5% guarantee on a sum not exceeding 500,000\$ for the construction of a branch from Morretes to Antonina. The company is requested to make a proposal.

—The *Railways News* says that on the 29th inst. a railway from Listowel to Ballyhunnion, Ireland, built on the Lartigue, one-rail system, will be inaugurated. The length is 10 miles and the result of the experiment, of great interest to sparsely populated regions, will be watched with attention.

—Telegrams dated on the 15th, from Antonina, state that the railway between Paranaguá and Morretes had been obstructed by torrential rains, and that it would require a long time to repair the damage. From this occurrence the inhabitants of Antonina deduce a reason for building a branch to their town.

—The 1887 traffic receipts of the Carris Urbanos tram company were 849,173\$432 and expenses 623,087\$115, leaving a balance of 226,086\$317, which was distributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Dividends, 8\$ per share, 216,000\$000; Reserve fund, 4,533 622; Tax on dividends 1 1/2 %, 3,240 000; Directors' percentage, 2,160 000; Balance forward, 182 695; Total, 226,086\$317.

The receipts in 1887 were 168,672\$176 less than in 1886, the decrease arising from the reduced shipments of coffee, 37 1/2 per cent. less last year than in the preceding.

—The receipts of the Principe de Grão Pará railway in 1887 were 856,741\$520 and expenses 476,607\$446, leaving a balance of 380,134\$074. The balance sheet, dated December 31st, shows the following among assets:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Railway, 1st section, 1,625,591\$170; do 2nd, 1,086,293 028; do 3rd and 4th sections, 2,898,650 311; Steamers, wharves, etc., 612,894 545; Rolling stock, 615,128 227; Shops, 67,329 224; And on the other side: Capital paid up, 2,662,800\$000; Debentures, 1st series, 1,910,000 000; " 2nd, 1,907,200 000; Reserve fund, 16,742 426.

—We sincerely hope that the superintendent of the São Paulo railway is continuing healthy and happy under the severe punishment which Engineer Garcia Redondo and others are inflicting upon him. It has been again and again explained that the English company proposed to reduce their rates years ago, but failed to get permission because the government feared its effect on the traffic of the D. Pedro II line by a diversion of the São Paulo and Rio traffic to Santos. And it has been also explained over and over again how those "11 imaginary kilometres" were added to the line to equalize the cost of "haul" in the mutual service with other lines. No sane man can fail to see that the cost per ton per mile on the "serra inclines" is much greater than on level tracks. It must be confessed, however, that facts slip out some men's minds like water from a duck's back.

COFFEE NOTES

—The French minister of commerce has laid before the Chamber of Deputies a bill increasing by 30 f. per 100 kilos. [about 12s per cwt.] the customs duties on coffee, pepper, cocoa, cinnamon and cloves, except such as are the produce of French colonies. The project is viewed with great alarm by produce merchants and brokers, especially in Havre, which is in danger of losing one of its staple trades should the bill become law.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Feb. 25.

—A coffee cleaning machine and a 50 horse-power engine will be mounted by private individuals in one of the warehouses of the D. Pedro II railway station at Gambôa. The coffee is to be received in the husk and prepared for shipment. This is really a step in advance and will be of great advantage to such planters as do not possess the means of mounting expensive cleaning machinery upon their plantations. Small farmers will have a chance at last.

—On the 17th the shareholders of the "Commercio e Lavoura" company, dealers in coffee, resolved to liquidate, owing to losses made during the past year. It was then proposed to organize a new company with the same name, of which the capital is to be 4,000,000\$, one half to be issued, and the shareholders of the old company to have a preference for shares in the new. A considerable part of the capital for the new company was subscribed for at once, from which it would appear that the liquidation in question was unnecessary.

—O *Paiz* of the 19th in noticing the liquidation of the "Commercio e Lavoura" company, and the organization of its successor, directs some meritedly severe remarks to the naughty coffee speculators who have artificially provoked the decline in prices. "The last but one paragraph deserves translation. 'The creation of a new institution such as the 'Commercio e Lavoura' company, if it does not at once settle the restoration of its strength to the coffee trade, will at least have the indefectible advantage of opposing a kind of barrier to the evil effects of speculation. It will be, in our opinion, a national syndicate against a foreign syndicate, a species of vaccination or preventative inoculation, the hair of the dog that bit you.' We sincerely trust that all of our readers interested in the coffee trade will at once submit their vaccination by the *Paiz* with the *baecillus* of wisdom generated in the veins, or brains, of the directory of the 'Commercio e Lavoura' company."

—The *European Mail* of the 24th February, relative to the London Exchange, says: "All the same, the prospectus of the joint-stock clearing house for coffee and sugar in London will be introduced in London shortly, and according to all accounts, it will be a financial success. The shares are to be £ 10 each, of which £ 2, 10 s will be called up. Its opponents declare that; 1st—it will extend gambling, and 2nd—it will further contract the legitimate trade in coffee which has hitherto been done in London. The clearing house will, it is expected, attract a large financial, or stock exchange settlement which hitherto has remained outside Mining Lane for want of experience and facilities for gambling in produce. Whether it will expel or contract any business in London is doubtful." The conservative Dutchman, we hear, is treating of the establishment of an Exchange in Rotterdam, and the no less conservative dweller in London, principally bankers, are working in the same direction. We fear in this latter case that security for advances is a powerful influence on the bankers granting credits to the coffee trade, but they appreciate that action must be taken. Proud may be the signers of the now historical manifesto that Rio will have no speculation in its coffee bowl.

—The following comparisons of the coffee crops for 1887-8 and 1888-9 may prove of interest to our readers. We do not endorse them, but print them, and leave whatever deductions may be made to those interested in the trade.

Table comparing coffee crops for 1887-88 and 1888-89. Columns: Country, 1887-88 (bags), 1888-89 (bags). Rio: 1,750,000 vs 5,000,000; Santos: 1,250,000 vs 3,000,000; Bahia, etc.: 200,000 vs 500,000; Mexico, etc.: 850,000 vs 1,000,000; Lagunayra, etc.: 700,000 vs 700,000; Cuba, W. Indies, etc.: 280,000 vs 280,000; Hayti: 550,000 vs 550,000; Java: 450,000 vs 650,000; Padang, etc.: 83,000 vs 100,000; Macassar, etc.: 40,000 vs 100,000; Ceylon: 152,000 vs 150,000; East-Indies: 380,000 vs 300,000; Africa, etc.: 150,000 vs 150,000.

Summary table of coffee supply and consumption. Total supply to 1st July, 1889, 1,050,000 tons. Consumption for 17 months at 48,000 tons per month (maximum), 816,000 tons. Stocks on 1st July, 1889, 234,000 tons.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is currently believed that Antonio Prado will take the portfolio of agriculture on his return to Rio next month.

—The gratification to the troops of the line who policed the city during the recent unpleasantness amounted to 2,931\$450.

—Telegrams received here on the 18th state that the Emperor will embark at Genoa for Rio, where he is expected to arrive about the 20th June.

—On the 16th the authorities of the *caixa de amortisação* extended the time for redeeming the 10\$ notes of the 7th *estampa* to June 30th proximo.

—A patent was granted on the 29th ult. for advertisement cards. Now, let some one patent the "sandwich" system, so well known in London, and the trick is made.

—The new chief of police made an official visit to the house of detention on the 18th. He found everything in order. There were 430 individuals of both sexes in the lock-up.

—An American exchange states that two men out West differed in opinions as to some matter, and exchanged shots. Both were killed. That is the sort of duel we believe in.

—On the 18th expired the time for submitting to the department of agriculture proposals for the navigation of the rivers S. Francisco and Velhas. Only one proposal was received.

—On the 31st December last the number of slaves on the register of this municipality was only 6,834. In 1873 when the Rio Branco registry closed the number was 47,084.

—The *Rosario Reporter* says that ex-Dictator Santos has been found to be author of much false information sent to the Brazilian press by telegram. Can it be that Santos is the River Plate correspondent of the *Paiz*?

—We should like to ask the postoffice clerks why they persist in putting two or three black stamps on the blank face of "return" post-cards. This face of the card was originally designed to be written on, and the postage is prepaid for that purpose.

—Would it not be interesting to know how much the navy department is to pay for the 2,000 copies of maritime technology and of the French-Portuguese dictionary organized by Dr. Pedro Macedo de Aguiar? The contract was signed on the 7th inst.

—We take great pleasure in noting the circumstance that two new rudders invented by Capt. Guimarães, now private secretary to the minister of the navy, are to be put on the monitor *Yaguay*. It is anticipated that these improvements will materially assist in keeping that ironclad at anchor.

—There can be no doubt whatever as to the progress which Rio is making toward moral perfection. The other day we had occasion to record the unparalleled occurrence of sending a lost umbrella to a public deposit, and now we hear of a no less noteworthy case where 10\$ was paid for the recovery of a lost shaving brush.

—On the 13th inst. ex-Premier Cotegipe sent his "p. p. c." to the presidents of the provinces, in which he reaffirms his zeal for public interests, calls attention to the attempts made to improve the public service, and thanks these gentlemen for the aid given by them. "Circumstances over which I had no control, however," etc., etc.

—The second division of the Brazilian navy, comprising the corvettes *Almirante Barroso*, *Niteroi* and *Primeiro de Março*, under the command of Com. Eduardo Wandenkolk, left port on a voyage of instruction on the 20th inst. If these voyages were more frequent, perhaps there would be less trouble with naval men on shore.

—The minister of finance went around to look at the new, half-finished Exchange on the 17th, and expressed his deep regret that so fine an edifice should not be completed. He considers that it can be completed without onus to the public treasury, at which the directors of the Associação shed each one a little tear and held out a palm *par amor de Deus*.

—On the 1st inst. the minister of finance approved the action of the inspector of the custom house in fixing the *pauta* for coffee, as the brokers had refused to furnish quotations. If the market was nominal, how could the brokers quote? And are we to be subject to the appreciation of values of exports by custom house authorities, just as we are to values of imports?

—Some samples of silk from Santa Catharina were submitted by the minister of agriculture to the "Sociedade Auxiliadora da Industria Nacional" for examination. The society promptly remitted the samples to committees, one of which is denominated "of applied geology and industrial chemistry." Why a geologist should examine a sample of silk remains a conundrum.

—April foolers are checked this year. Easter Sunday falls on April 1st.

—The Spanish minister of foreign affairs has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose. Why?

—The *Provincia do Rio* says that Senator Paulino is organizing an opposition to the abolition ideas of the present cabinet.

—Lt. Col. Lago, the commandant of the police corps, having resigned, Lt. Col. João Thomaz de Cantuaria has been appointed his successor.

—Telegrams from Paris dated on the 20th tell us that the "capital du vice" has been totally inundated by a rain of snow. Serves the capital right.

—A distinguished and mettlesome (*bravo*) officer of the army found some money in the Rua Primeiro de Março on the 16th and delivered it to the *Pais*, where the owner may recover it.

—It is announced that Aluizo Azevedo is writing a new romance to be entitled *Cortez*. If the author has not changed his ideas about "realism," it will probably be necessary to read his coming production with blue glasses and smelling salts.

—The chief of police has asked the judge of the *providoria* to take measures that slaves detained at the House of Correction may be sent to their proper destinations. We hope the chief has in view the filling of the empty cells with *capoetas*.

—On the 14th, the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Empress, the Princess Regent held a reception at the city palace, at which the diplomatic corps, army and naval officers, etc., were present. The Intermunio spoke on behalf of the diplomatic corps.

—On the 19th the minister of justice visited the poor-house where are also confined unclaimed children and pauper lunatics. The minister does not seem to have been altogether satisfied with his visit, and other quarters are at once to be provided for the children and lunatics.

—On the 14th Dr. Manoel José Espinola, late chief of police of the province of Rio de Janeiro, was appointed to the same post in this city. It is generally considered that a more suitable choice would have been the police delegate, Dr. Gasmão, who has been acting as chief *pro-tem*.

—A local colleague says the government has presented the sculptor Bernadelli with the ground necessary for the building of his work-shop, but does not explain why this generous action was taken. The ground happens to be the site selected for a Normal School edifice (corner of Invalidos and Regente) and may not be required for some time to come.

—At a recent concert in Petropolis an amateur sang and this is the report on her voice by a daily colleague: "Her voice has a freshness of the morning breezes and an expression of tender regrets (*saudades*) and indescribable sadness." Now if that is not pretty, we give it up. Fancy morning breezes, regrets and sadness all combined. It reminds one of that injudicious last grog.

—A Havas telegram published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 17th reads as follows: "New York, 16: The violence of the late tempests at sea was such that a train of passengers was covered, near Philadelphia, by an enormous mass of ice. The train is in peril since Monday and its salvation has become doubtful." We make the best translation possible, but an enormous colleague says the train was swallowed (*engolido*) by the ice. It does seem rough that passengers by rail should be thus served by storms at sea.

—The *Chemist and Druggist* has an advertisement from which it appears that the new alkaloid, *anti-pyrina*, an extract from coal-tar, has been used with success as a preventive and remedy for sea-sickness. Two French physicians, Dupuy and Ostian-Bonnet, have employed it, the first in doses of three grammes per day for three days before the patient embarks and for three days during the voyage; the latter states that doses of 1½ grammes relieve the sufferer generally in ten minutes, or if not, a second dose will bring relief. If the sea-sick person cannot retain the remedy, then subcutaneous injections of one gramme will be efficacious.

—During 1887 the gas company here distilled 29,536,900 kilos. of coal, which produced 10,499,085 cubic metres of gas, 20,675,830 kilos of coke and 1,772,214 kilos of tar. Of the gas the public lighting consumed 2,549,549 cubic metres and private parties 6,353,205. In comparison with the prices of 1886 when the English company furnished the supply, a saving of 724,336\$219 is claimed to have been made, exchange being about 10 per cent. higher, and the net profit to the company for 16 months ending 31st December last was 1,300,000\$. The total gas bill of Rio for 1887 was divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Public lighting: 599,322\$948; do departments: 166,576 016; Private lighting: 1,348,781 519. Total: 2,045,680\$483.

—We are glad to see that the minister of marine is going to subscribe for the newspapers.

—It is just as well that the *Epoca* puts its *ibibetols* in French. It is so difficult to blush in that language.

—It only required from October 12th, 1887, to March 16th, 1888, for the minister of empire to reply to the Chamber of Deputies regarding sanitary improvements in the Rio Comprido district of this city. And the answer is that the matter will be submitted to the sanitary commission.

—Another big fraud has been discovered at the Buenos Aires custom house—this time covering about two millions dollars. But it never seems to get beyond the discovery. The Argentine people seem to look upon theft and fraud, not as crimes, but as reprehensible irregularities. If one of these influential thieves were "sent up," like the poor man who steals a coat, it might have a very good effect.

—Complaints have been recently made by importers that the custom house authorities are refusing to allow the 10% abatement allowed on mixed goods by the customs regulations. It is claimed that the law is very clear and explicit on this point and that the decisions of the examiners are therefore irregular and arbitrary. It would seem full time that some kind of a court should be provided for the review of such decisions.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 15th inst. gives what purports to be the programme of the new cabinet, from which it would seem that our colleagues are making use of the "interviewer." The programme indicated includes: the abolition of slavery and re-organization of labor, the creation of banks of emission and agricultural banks; the greater development of savings banks; the conversion of the currency; municipal reform and decentralization; and the greatest possible development of immigration.

—Recent visits of the minister of justice to the poor-house here have brought to light a shocking state of affairs at this so-called asylum. Filth, rags and the promiscuous herding of men, women and children, old and young, beggars and lunatics, are among the peculiarities of the institution. The minister has obtained a house from the heirs of the Conde de Mesquita that will be fitted up for the reception of the children now confined at the asylum, while the harmless lunatics will be placed on a farm offered by a son-in-law of the late Conde, on the Ilha do Governador.

—On the 16th the cabinet appears to have devoted its energy to visiting. The premier called upon the banks, not overlooking the two foreign banks, and the Praça do Commercio. The minister of marine called on the director general of the secretariat of the war department, the adjutant general and the chief of police. The minister of justice also visited the two last named officials. We have no words sufficiently energetic for an endorsement of the action of Senator João Alfredo. Interviews with business men will be more useful than the Grand Mogul style generally adopted by ministers, who, seated on the divan, expect independent people to fall on their knees and accept the frequently unwise dictum from a very temporary Jupiter.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Revista do Club de Engenharia; Vol. II, No. 2. Il Brasile; Vol. II, No. 3. A monthly publication in Italian.

Relatorio do Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo; 1887. São Paulo: Leroy King Bookwalker, 1888. The report of the president of the bank on the operations of the past year and its present condition.

Fabulas de la Fontaine; Parts 61, 62 and 63. Lisbon: David Corazzi, 1888. A *Illustração*; Vol. V, Nos. 1 and 2. We are indebted to Sr. José de Mello, Rio agent for these publications, for the current issues above mentioned.

Fifteenth Annual General Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. London, 1888. This important report gives a good idea of the financial condition of a considerable number of borrowing countries. The outstanding principal and interest in default at the present time amounts to nearly £94,000,000.

Relatorio sobre a Malattia do Cafeiro na Provincia do Rio de Janeiro; by Dr. Emilio Augusto Goldi. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1887. The official report of Dr. Goldi upon investigations into the cause and nature of the disease affecting coffee trees in the northern districts of the province of Rio de Janeiro. The disease appeared at S. Fidelis about twenty years ago, and completely ruined several plantations. It has since extended over a zone estimated at 84 square leagues, all lying in the valley of the Parahyba. The cause of the disease is found by Dr. Goldi to be a microscopic worm, called a *menateide*, belonging to the specific name of *meloidogyne exigua*. These worms bore into the roots of the plant in such numbers as to completely destroy it. The disease is considered infectious, and its propagation greatly aided by the use of cuttings from infected districts for the planting of new orchards.

O Elemento Servil e as Camaras Municipaes; by Senator J. Floriano de Godoy. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1887. An important discussion of the question of emancipation, especially with reference to the Dantas project and the opinions of the S. Paulo municipal councils on the same. The volume contains a number of important historical documents relating to this subject.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

G. Barandier, Rua dos Omives No. 34 B, is the only receiver of the gelatinized bromuret of silver dry plates of A Lumiere & Sons, Lyons. These plates received gold medals at the Paris Expositions of 1874 and 1878, Lyons 1882, Vienna 1873, and Havre 1887. Quality guaranteed and prices moderate.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 23rd, 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 d. do do do do in U.S. coin at \$4.81 per £1. 54 45 cts. do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1837 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 880.

EXCHANGE.

March 14.—The market opened at 23½ on London at the banks, but rates were reduced to 23½ in the forenoon, and later on to 22½ at some of the banks. In the afternoon however the rate was advanced again to 23½. Official rates at the banks were, at the close, 23½ on London, 404-405 on Paris and 501-502 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 241 30 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 23 9/16 - 24. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 3/4.

March 15.—The market opened at 23½ on London, but about mid-day the Banco Commercial and Comercio advanced their rates to 23½. On Paris official rates were 402-404, on Hamburg 501-502, and on New York 241 30. There was not much doing and quotations were 23½ to 23 7/8 for bank sterling, and 23½-24 for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 3/4, sellers at 108 1/2.

March 16.—The rates at the banks on opening were 23½, and in the afternoon the Banco Internacional advanced to 23½. Closing rates were 23½-23 7/8 on London, 398-400 on Paris and 491-495 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 238 1/2-239 1/2 on New York at sight. There was not much doing, with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 23 7/8-24 and francs at 395-396. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 3/4.

March 17.—Official rates at the banks were 23½ on London, 398 on Paris and 491-495 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 239 1/2-240 on New York at sight. From second hand bank sterling was done at 24, and commercial was quoted at 24-24 1/16, with little doing. Commercial francs 391-394. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 3/4.

March 19.—The market opened at Saturday's rates, which were withdrawn in the afternoon and the market closed at 23½ on London, 400 on Paris and 495 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 240 1/2-241 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 7/8-24. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 3/4.

March 20.—Rates were again reduced in the afternoon to 23½ on London, 404 on Paris and 501 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 241 30 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 23½-23 7/8 and commercial was quoted at 23 7/8-24, the higher rates ruling early in the day. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 3/4.

March 21.—No change in official rates up to a late hour, when all the banks retired from the market. There were some small transactions reported at 23½-23 7/8 for bank and at 23½ for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 3/4.

May 22.—The banks opened at 23½ on London, but soon advanced to 23 7/8, which was continued during the day. Business was reported in bank sterling at 23½ on bankers, 23 1/4 on head office and at 23½ from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 7/8-23 7/8 and francs at 391-400. Sovereigns sold at 108 3/4, closing with buyers at 108 3/4, sellers at 108 1/2.

March 23.—Official rate on London is still 23½ at the banks, and commercial sterling is quoted at 23 1/16-23½. Market firm, but little business doing.

—The minister of finance, Sr. João Alfredo, visited all the banks on the 16th, and also the Exchange. Hope is thus revived that the melancholy edifice on the Rua Direita may soon become the habitation of the commercial body of Rio.

—The Banco Commercial notifies shareholders of the 2nd issue, with 12½% paid, that in conformity with the decision of the general meeting held on the 26th ult., they are to pay up 20% per share between the 26th and 31st inst. and receive fully paid shares in the proportion already published.

—Decree No. 9,887 dated on the 7th inst. grants an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. for 20 years on a capital of 1,500,000\$ to the "Mavour, Industria e Colonização" company. This company is operating plantations, formerly the property of Baiao do Rio Branco, near the Barra de Pirahy, province of Rio de Janeiro.

—In a leader in the issue of the 22nd inst. the *Jornal* states that the floating debt of the Treasury amounts to 37,800,000\$, which will be reduced to 33,000,000\$ by advanced remittances to London, which renders the Treasury independent of our exchange market up to August next. Further that sovereigns for payment of the interest on the 1868 Gold Loan have been ordered from London, and that a quantity of silver is shortly expected which will be coined into 50 rs. pieces to substitute the present 500 rs. notes.

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

Table with 3 columns: Date, Item, and Price. Rows include Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Shipments for United States, etc. for dates from March 15 to March 23.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include Shipments for United States during the week, Sales for United States during week, etc. for March 15th.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Rows include Five per cent. apolices, Banco do Brazil, Banco Commercial, etc. for March 14 and 16.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated 5th March.

SUGAR.—From 31st Jan. to 28th Feb. 286,835 bags of sugar have been marketed...

Table showing sugar shipment statistics for various countries including United States, Canada, and United Kingdom.

As foreshadowed in a previous circular our crop, as regards sugars suitable for Europe and the United States, has practically come to an end...

FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's Monthly Despatch dated London, February 24th, 1888.

COFFEE.—The reduction in the value of coffee has steadily continued, and prices since our last show a further decline of 8 1/2 to 9 per cent.

The weather in Rio has lately interfered with the transport, and receipts have in consequence been small...

The further reduction in the January of 3,000 tons in the European, and 2,000 tons in the States, has reduced the stocks to a lower level than has been the case since 1871...

The estimate of the new Government Java crop is 49,180 piculs, and that of Padang 98,000 piculs.

The exports from Ceylon, 1st Oct to 26th Jan, were 28,111 cwt. (telegraphic advices to date 23,565 cwt.)

In the European consumption for 1887 there was a falling off of about 77,000 tons, but that of America, allowing for a moderate increase in the population, has decreased 2 lbs. per head...

The visible supply of Brazil to the States has only decreased about 9,000 bags since last month.

Imports for January:

Table showing import statistics for various countries including Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, and France.

Stocks, 31st January:

Table showing stock statistics for various countries including Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, and France.

Deliveries for consumption in January:

Table showing delivery statistics for various countries including France, Other continental ports, and United States.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

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

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing various debentures and shares with columns for CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, and LAST QUOTATIONS.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co
No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
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RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 440,000 "
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

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Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1864.
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No. 2, Praça das Marinhos.

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No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

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31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 24	Eibe.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 29	Neva.....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macció, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
April 9	Tamar.....	"

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	cabin	steerage
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New York.....	\$145	775 "
" & back.....	\$275	" "

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Tycho Brahe..... " 31st

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Chatham..... } As announced.
or Caning..... }

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 185,000

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Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000
Draws on:
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Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,
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22, Rua da Alfandega, 22
Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

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Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....	Oporto and other Portuguese cities
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THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

This Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unaltered. At the beginning of 1882 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, the News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$5 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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