

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5th, 1888

NUMBER 10

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. G. MACDONELL,
Minister.
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de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
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CHURCH DIRECTORY

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on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the
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every Sunday after the morning Service.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
C. N. TANNER, M. A., Chaplain.

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humayth.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete
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-meetings, 7 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, 7.

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.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.
and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock,
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
E. H. SOPER, Missionary. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues No. 6.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquin. 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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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No.
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No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT 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 7:22 a. m.
Entre Rios 9:22 a. m. (terminus) at 7:52 p. m. São Paulo
train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. (terminus) at 11:15 a. m. Cachoeira
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, trains leave Rio at 5:15
a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:29 p. m. Porto Novo
at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 12:25. Entre Rios at 12:23 and Mariano Procópio (terminus)
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:50 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 5:05. Downward,
train leaves Mariano Procópio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m. 3:15
and 5:00 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, trains leave Entre
Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.;
leave Barra at 4 and 6:30 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,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward,
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 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 (Sant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53. Condição (1 hour
per tramway from Cantagallo) 10:53. Return train leaves
Cantagallo 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 5:15 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
Vello, 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
Trapiçhe Maná at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning trains leave Petropolis at 7:20 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 6:50 a. m.; downward (from Petropolis) 2:35
p. m., week days only.

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

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua
do senador Vergueiro; Office: 57, Rua do Hospício from
12 to 3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 93, from 11 to 1 p. m. and
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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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154 Nassau Street, New York.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5th, 1888.

THERE is probably no reasonable doubt as to the course which the new ministry is proposing to pursue in regard to the abolition of slavery, for it is known to be the fixed opinion of its most prominent members that immediate and unconditional emancipation is the only measure which can meet the urgent requirements of the country. It is not certain, of course, that the ministry can command the support of a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, but popular opinions are changing so rapidly in regard to the question that the most radical of measures may receive the heartiest support. Already many of the leading advocates of slavery and gradual emancipation, such as Senator Sinimbu, Moreira de Barros, Gavião Peixoto, and scores of influential planters outside of politics, have emancipated their slaves and made a successful beginning with free labor. These men will no longer stand in the way of emancipation. From present appearances, it is reasonably certain that the present year will see the end of legalized African slavery in Brazil. To secure this great object with the least possible friction, the friends of emancipation may yield to some project for the localization of labor, or some measure for an enforced time service, but the danger from any such act can not be very great for the simple reason that it will be largely inoperative. Brazil is too large and too sparsely settled to make it possible to enforce a general labor law against any one class. Then, too, the habits of undisturbed idleness into which three-fourths of the white, or free population of the empire have fallen, will make it difficult and unjust to legislate against similar habits on the part of the freedmen. We are not certain but that a general law against all vagrants and habitually idle persons, whether white or black, would produce good results, but it must be enforced rigidly and impartially or it will become an instrument of great injustice. Not only should the liberated slave be required to work, but every *agregado* on the plantations, and every loafer in the cities and towns, should be compelled to devote a good part of his time to some useful and productive occupation. There is no concealing the fact that the great majority of people in Brazil at the present moment are not producing even enough to support themselves decently. Thousands live upon the bounties of nature, while other thousands are mere parasites on those who have lands, professions, or business occupations. For a new country, Brazil has an unaccountably large number of beggars and

vagrants, a great proportion of whom are physically able to earn their own support. The maintenance of all these non-producers naturally falls, in some measure, upon those who work, thus adding unjustly to the burdens of taxation, self-support and public progress which they are bearing upon their shoulders. If emancipation is to add to these burdens, then hesitation will not be without a reasonable excuse. We do not believe, however, that a very large percentage of the freedmen will become vagrants, while such a number will perhaps be more than counterbalanced by the number of *agregados* who will now go to work on the plantations as free laborers. Thus far these people could not find regular employment for wages, nor would they have been willing to work in the fields like slaves. Now these artificial barriers are all down, and the number of free natives who will seek employment will probably more than meet all the losses in laborers through the withdrawal of vagrant freedmen. We do not see that the planters are incurring any great risks, consequently there can be no necessity for any special legislation for the localization of the freedmen.

THE excitement and indignation aroused by the recent disclosures in regard to the condition of the beggars' asylum are already beginning to wane, and in a very short time will be altogether forgotten. If our memory does not deceive us, a similar disclosure was made some three or four years ago, particularly in regard to the treatment of the indigent insane who were crowded into common rooms with others, or confined in unwholesome dens and left there to die in shameless neglect and destitution. There were a few indignant protests and denunciations, but the matter was soon hushed up and forgotten. In view of the fact that the ministers of justice, chiefs of police and other officials are accustomed to visit this public institution from time to time, on which occasions elegant lunches are always provided for them, it is certainly very singular that the destitution and misery in which the wretched inmates are living should have escaped their attention! We have heard no one accuse the director of the institution with deception, or cruelty, and yet one of two things is certain—either the quarters occupied by the beggars and insane were cleaned and garnished for the occasion to deceive the visiting officials, or these officials deliberately shut their eyes to the horrible condition of the place and thus made themselves parties to its scandalous management. We do not remember to have seen any complaints from the director in regard to a lack of means, or a lack of accommodation. Had he felt one particle of sympathy for the wretched beings consigned to his charge, he could have appealed to the government, and to the public through the press; and if neither effort brought the needed relief, he could have honorably resigned a charge so revolting to every sense of justice and humanity. We are ready to believe that this director and, perhaps, the police authorities were helpless in this matter, but they are certainly not guiltless, for they could have appealed to a charitable public for help. Even the money spent on those annual lunches would have gone far toward keeping the place more cleanly. Now, as to the administration of this asylum—what excuse can there be for the indescribably filthy condition in which it was found? Why could not the able-bodied vagrants sheltered there have been compelled to clean the rooms and grounds? Certainly they were not all sick and crippled; some of them assuredly could have used a broom and scrubbing brush! And they could certainly have been compelled

to wash themselves occasionally and use some degree of care in their personal habits. Nothing of this apparently was done. The old and young, the sick, crippled and well, the insane, idiotic and criminal, male and female, were all mixed together in common rooms, reeking with filth, and open to everything repulsive that degraded human beings can conceive. The imagination simply can not picture the horrors of such a place. And yet, all this has existed in this city, the capital of Brazil and residence of an Emperor widely celebrated for his wisdom, liberality and philanthropy! No wonder that the new minister of justice was horrified! And it is no matter for surprise that suitable places should at once have been offered for the children and insane confined within such unwholesome walls! It is not enough to point out that this so-called asylum is a burning disgrace to this city and to the government maintaining it; it is a disgrace also to a populace which can treat such an abuse so lightly and forget it so quickly!

THERE appears to be a very marked inconsistency on the part of our local contemporaries in regard to the ex-minister of finance. For something over two years we have been accustomed to see their columns filled with the praises of a man who had aspired to lift Brazil out of her financial difficulties by temporary expedients. Aided by the confidence extended by the City of London to anything bearing the label "conservative," he was able to float a foreign loan on unexpectedly favorable terms, and supported by a popular sentiment here to the effect that the internal obligations of the Treasury were earning too high a rate of interest, he was able to force a reduction on that rate from six to five per cent. Then, by combinations with bankers here and in London, who were glad to open a large credit for account of the Brazilian Treasury, he was able to keep out of the exchange market and thus prevent the usual lowering of rates when the government is known to be a buyer. In all these transactions there have been immediate benefits realized, and for these the minister has received lavish praise on every side. Attending circumstances were also in his favor. He took charge of the Treasury toward the close of an exceptionally bad year. The crops in the north had partially failed, and the customs receipts everywhere had been unusually small. Better crops, better prices, increased imports and increasing commercial and industrial activity everywhere, led to a largely increased revenue. All these circumstances contributed directly to the administrative reputation of the new minister, and our colleagues were not slow to burn incense before him. We could readily understand why importers, foreign companies and foreign holders of Brazilian internal securities, who had remittances abroad to make, should be delighted with the policy pursued; but looking beyond that to the ultimate results upon the Treasury and the country, we could not appreciate the position which the press and the people took. The minister who, in times of peace, meets immediate engagements without resorting to extraordinary recourses, while at the same time reducing the obligations of the Treasury through economies and better fiscalization of the revenues, is justly entitled to be called a financier, but none of these things are placed to Sr. Belisario's credit. That he was so petted and encouraged while in power, to be so quickly abandoned when superseded, leads us to fear that our colleagues think more of the "pomp and circumstance" of the office, than of the principles upon which it should be administered. When Sr. Belisario was in power it was the fashion to sneer at

national banks and to advocate a great bank of issue. Now that the new minister is known to favor a national banking system, the admirers and friends of the Teixeira project are treading upon each other's toes in their anxiety to offer friendly suggestions and encouragement. No one now dreams of a great bank of issue. And, perhaps, we shall be quite as near the mark in saying that no one really knows what is wanted in the matter of free banks, nor why they are wanted.

To resume a discussion long since begun in these columns, if we may now take a brief adieu of Sr. Belisario, we may perhaps be permitted to enumerate the following as the bases for any new and comprehensive banking law: domestic exchanges, a medium for internal loans, a currency based on the credit of the nation, the encouragement of national industries and commercial enterprise. The Teixeira project covers a part of these, but not all. It will be something to stop the shipment of currency up and down the coast, thus preventing its dislocation and the consequent fluctuations of exchange caused by a scarcity of money. With established credit and a sufficient issue to meet the ordinary demands of trade, such a thing as a great and continued scarcity of currency in the leading cities of the country will be practically impossible. The costs of inland exchanges will also be very much reduced, which will be a beneficial result for the banks as well as for the public. As a medium for internal loans, these banks will occupy a very important and useful position. If their currency issues be based on an investment in government *apolicies*, then a very large loan will be made possible at the very outset, with the proceeds of which a considerable part of the empire's foreign indebtedness can be retired and interest remittances be stopped. This will have a steadying effect on foreign exchange rates. In the matter of the currency, it will afford means for an issue based on the funded obligations of the nation, and for an outstanding volume elastic in character and approximately equal at all times to the actual requirements of business. And as an instrument for the encouragement of industry and commerce, it will afford an opportunity for the investment of surplus capital, and employ its means to advance the interests of the people who are its patrons. Of course, all these features and results depend on intelligent administration and the liberal character of the laws and regulations governing them. There must be some judicious modifications in the existing stamp taxes so that a greater use of drafts will ensue, and there must be careful provisions made to prevent unwise investments, from which some of the existing banks have suffered severely. A good law, however, will not be enacted on the spur of the moment, and it would not be a bad policy therefore for our colleagues to take up the question for serious discussion before the opening of parliament.

THE cable announcement that steps have been taken at Washington to initiate commercial treaties with the countries of South and Central America is attracting considerable attention here in official circles and among those interested in the sugar industries of Brazil. We do not know what it is proposed to offer in the way of reciprocity, nor do we believe that the government itself has seriously considered that side of the negotiation. The desirability of securing a larger market for Brazilian sugar has for some time engaged the attention of sugar planters and merchants, and they have been looking to the United States as the one country where that market can

be found. Over a year ago an association was organized here in the interests of the sugar industry, and one of its declared objects was to secure the admission of Brazilian sugar into the United States under a more favorable rate of duty.

THE SLAVE POPULATION.

According to the official returns of the registry of slaves under the law of 28th September, 1885, which was closed on 31st March, 1887, but only just now compiled and published, the total slave population of the empire was then as follows, the enrollment of slaves between 60 and 65 years, who are held to obligatory service, having been made separately:

Table with 3 columns: province, slaves, sexa-registrados, genararians. Rows include Amazonas, Para, Maranhão, Piahy, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Municipality of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro [province], São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes, Goyaz, Matto Grosso.

Total. 723,419 18,946. In the table published it is stated that the province of Ceará has since liberated the 108 slaves held in the municipality of Milagres, and that the returns of sexagenarians are incomplete.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The Ceará provincial assembly is convened for the 14th inst. -The February receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 167,789\$418. -The February receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 165,968\$813. -The February export of rubber from Pará amounted to 1,501,937 kilogrammes. -A provincial map of Alagoas is now in preparation and is to be printed in this city. -Some 800 liberations of slaves are reported from the municipality of Diamantina, Minas Geraes. -The city of Santa Catharina has been liberated from the incubus of slavery. -The February receipts of the custom house at Urugayana, Rio Grande do Sul, amounted to 39,917\$687. -It is said that the province of São Paulo has contracted a large loan through the Banco Internacional. -It is reported that an interest guarantee has been conceded to a new central usine in Pernambuco. -A pair of dogs was recently sold in Santos for 410\$. Santos dogs are extravagant. What kind of dogs are de raça? -The January receipts of the Maranhão sub-treasury were 244,034\$451, against 213,728\$248 in the same month of last year. -The Diario de Santos, after a brief suspension, has resumed publication. The Diario is one of the best among our provincial exchanges, and its re-appearance is cordially welcomed. -According to the Provincia do Pará there were 2,405 deaths in that city during the year 1887, of which 963 were minors. The deaths from malarial fevers numbered 279, yellow fever 107, beri-beri 256, and consumption 151. -The juiz de direito of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, has dismissed the accusation brought against the aldermen of that city by the president of the province. It now remains to be seen whether they will be reinstated in office, or not. -A telegram from Porto Alegre on the 2nd inst. says that the province of Rio Grande do Sul has only 8,000 slaves left and that a movement is on foot to secure their immediate emancipation. Several municipalities are now entirely free. -The Diario, of Rio Grande, says that in Pelotas corsets are sold for 1\$500 when the duties alone amount to 2\$000. It is a little puzzling, to be sure; but perhaps it is a bait to catch customers for dress goods! -The president of São Paulo has vetoed the bill setting apart 70,000\$ for the Ypiranga lottery fund for the construction of an avenue out to the Ypiranga memorial. He thinks there will be none too much cash for the completion of the edifice under construction. -The January and February receipts of the Parahyba custom house, compared with last year, were as follows: 1887 January 88,051\$102 26,388\$033 February 91,312 790 20,722 918 -The February receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 124,388\$105, and of the provincial recebatoria 115,280\$083. The provincial authorities also collected 39,622\$019 additional from the 3% surtax levied for the Amazonas company. -A detachment of soldiers had to be disarmed at the Mogy-mirim railway station, on the 23rd ult., because of their being drunk and disorderly. Their arms were placed in charge of the conductor, to be delivered to them on their arrival in Campinas. -The Gazeta, of Camaná, São Paulo, relates that a landslide was caused at Guarakassa on the 18th ult. by digging a trench at the foot of a hill. Several persons were buried alive and some buildings destroyed. Up to the 22nd the bodies had not been found. -The president of the province of S. Paulo has signed the law conceding a 15 years privilege for the steam navigation of the river Paranaapanema between Guarechy and the Jurumirim rapids. With a road from Tatuhy to Guarechy communication will be established with S. Paulo. -Petropolis, the home of the high life, was almost the scene of a row on the 24th ult. A theatrical squib was represented, but a tradesman of the town thought undue prominence had been given him, and the result was the manager and the author had to consume leeks. -The exports from Bahia last year included 54,000 tons of sugar, 178,060 bags of coffee, 363 bales of cotton, 59,185 bags of cocoa, 2,085 rolls 6,417 mangotes and 285,502 bales of tobacco, 130,727 hides, 211 pipes of rum, 3,509 logs of rose-wood and 3,058 barrels of tapioca.

-The February receipts of the Pará custom house were 909,326\$516, against 725,750\$535 in the same month of last year and 680,336\$321 in 1886. -Under the presidency of Barão do Rio Bonito the planters of the municipality of Valença, Rio de Janeiro, met on the 22nd ult. and declared their adherence to the recent immigration law passed by the provincial assembly. Parish committees were appointed to work in accordance with the law. -The next senatorial election in Minas Geraes, which fills the last existing vacancy, is to be held on the 26th ult. The liberals have put forward the old ticket, composed of Carlos Affonso, Cesario Alvim and Andrade Botelho. It does not seem to have occurred to a single mind in that province that a beaten horse is not the best one to contest a new race. -As was to be expected Dr. Davino, the humanitarian slave-owner and doctor of Santa Maria Magdalena, was duly acquitted by a jury of his peers of the charge of having had four slaves thrashed to death. His overseer confessed to having thrashed the negroes, but the jury knew better and decided that neither the doctor, nor the overseer, had "hit a nigger". Who can deny the beauties of trial by jury? -The annual report of the director of the Ypanema [state] iron works shows that the working expenses of that establishment last year amounted to 210,417\$478 while the actual receipts from sales were only 66,316\$000. The estimated total value of the year's production, however, was 211,073\$000. The staff employed numbers 210 persons, in addition to which 30 apprentices are receiving instruction in the various shops. The output for the year was 790 metrical tons of pig iron. The director complains of the high railway tariffs, which prevent Ypanema iron from competing in Rio and Santos with the imported article. -On the evening of the 20th ult. a man named Antonio de Paiva was shot in the public road, near Mogy-mirim, by the overseer of a planter named Antonio Leite do Canto. The latter says that a lot of unknown men invaded his plantation and that he was attacked by Paiva, in an attempt to escape from the premises. Paiva's companion, a man named Timbo, says that they were travelling in search of laborers, and that Paiva was shot during a halt to meet a saddle girl. This story is confirmed by other parties. As the victim and his companion were agents of Antonio Bento - the abolitionist leader of the province - the shooting may have been premeditated. The witnesses have all been carefully locked up, while the assassin is at large.

RAILROAD NOTES

-Traffic on the Paraná railway, interrupted by the recent rains, has been resumed, the damages not having been as great as at first reported. -The railway heretofore known as the "Ramil Banaualense" has been taken over by private parties, and will hereafter be known as the Bananal railway. -The São Paulo Railway Company has been authorized to build additional freight sheds in Santos, and to acquire a number of freight cars, to meet its increased traffic. -The president of São Paulo has vetoed the bill, passed by the recent provincial assembly, granting a 40 years concession for a railway from Itupeva, on the Ituauna line, to Santos. -The construction of the narrow-gauge Descalvenses railway, of Belém do Descalvado, São Paulo, has been undertaken by Engineers Redondo and Fomni, who have agreed to have it ready for traffic in September next. -The annual report of the Paulista company shows that the total receipts for the half year ending 31st December last were 1,393,070\$770, of which 249,637\$930 were from passengers. The number of passengers carried was 121,478, while the freight traffic reached 64,544 tons. -An accident occurred on the Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II line on the 2nd inst., resulting in the instant killing of three laborers and wounding six. It was caused by a loaded cart getting loose on a down grade, in the operation of switching it to the main track by hand, and then colliding with a hand truck carrying laborers. -The recently organized Sapatechy railway is said to have contracted with Krupp's agent for the fixed and telegraph material. We are surprised to see this, but perhaps English railway suppliers have their own reasons for passing the contract. It can hardly be attributed to lack of energy, or enterprise. -The São Paulo provincial government has granted a 50 years concession to Albert Kuhlmann for a single-rail, elevated railway in Rua de S. João, São Paulo, between Rua de S. Bento and a point near the Largo do Paysandú. The projected line crosses a considerable ravine, or valley, whose inclines can not be used for street railways.

-The São Paulo tramway line carried 1,558,844 paying passengers and 73,175 "deadheads" during the year 1887. The total receipts were 352,436\$165. The total extension of this company's lines now reaches 25 1/2 kilometres. -We may extract from the balance sheet of the Bahia and Minas railway, up to 31st December last, the following items: Cost of the Bahia section, 142.4 kilometres 5,423,700\$000 45. Minas do, 20 kilometres 410,227\$838 Surveys in Minas 258,800\$000 Property (real estate?) 7,452,160\$000 And on the other side: Capital, paid up 1,813,000\$000 Debentures 6,000,000\$000 Subvention from prov. Bahia 1,281,600\$000 F. P. Mayrink (president of the company) 3,719,143\$040 Obligations to pay 1,609,699\$410 Traffic 74,120\$879 Profit and loss 144,644\$500 The auditors consider the position of the road favorable, for the balance of 1886 was only 28,557\$130, which increased in 1887 to 78,305\$944. When the line reaches the opulent zone of northern Minas the result is expected to be still more favorable.

COFFEE NOTES

-A supplement of the Indische Mercurius gives among other statistics the following figures regarding the coffee markets of the world for the last 10 years. The figures are in bags of 60 kilos:

Table with 10 columns: Year, EXPORTS, DETAILMENTS, STOCKS, TOTALS, PRICES IN HOLLAND, C. O. Santos. Rows list years from 1878 to 1887 with corresponding values for various categories.

—The *Ceylon Observer* of Feb. 14th states that the export of coffee in 1887 was 181,910 cwt. against 179,210 in 1886, an increase of 2,700 cwt. Values however were smartly advanced, for the export of 1886 was estimated at 7,963,995 rupees while that of 1887 was estimated at 11,582,852 rupees.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* in an article published on the 27th ult., estimates that one-third of the coming coffee crop is to be lost through the emancipation of slaves. It is a serious question and is not one to be based on planter's reports. We presume the *Jornal* has taken measures to verify its statement, but would counsel several grains of salt.

—If the president of the "Commercio and Lavouira" company is correctly reported, his remarks at the meeting held on the 17th ult., are worthy of note. The directors, in common with most people engaged in the trade, were persuaded that prices were bound upwards, but foreign speculators "knocked the bottom" out of their persuasion. It was decided however to hold on to their stock, with the result that a loss of 282,000\$ on the 4th February had increased to 423,000\$ on the 29th of the same month. The company was organized in 1875, since when on a capital of 750,000\$, profits had been divided to the amount of 1,625,000\$, which shows that coffee packing is lucrative. The manager agreed with the president as to the advisability of organizing a new company which he considers "would be advantageous to the shareholders, necessary to commerce and beneficent to agriculture." With commendable modesty he does not include the manager among the benefited.

LOCAL NOTES

—The total number of immigrants arriving in this empire during the calendar year 1887 was 54,980.

—The Emperor is reported to have promised the moral support of Brazil for the Paris exposition of next year.

—A foundling was deposited at the door of one of the daily papers on the night of the 28th ult. He should be made a "printer's devil."

—The minister of finance has authorized the national printing office to publish a compilation of the laws on slaveholding.

—A philanthropist recently sent a present of lime juice to the Misericordia hospital, but quite overlooked the necessary sugar, old Tom and soda-water.

—The Princess Regent has issued a general pardon to all naval deserters, 1st and 2nd classes simple desertion, who present themselves to the authorities within a period of two months.

—A local colleague welcomes a friend whose name is João de Campos Navarro de Andrade Du Pin Calmon da Silva Cabral Araújo Vianna. The rest of the name will no doubt be published in a future number.

—The Argentine government has approved a contract with the River Plate, Brazil and United States Direct Telegraph Co. for telegraph and telephone service between Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Brazil.

—The minister of justice visited the Exchange on the 27th ult. and a daily colleague reports that he remained three-quarters of an hour contemplating a picture, in which H. Ex. is represented as distributing alms to lepers.

—The public gas bill of this city last year was 599,322\$948, and of the public departments 106,576\$016. The gas company received for private lighting a total sum of 1,348,781\$519, the average price being 229.8 reis per cubic metre.

—It is reported that the military works of the province of Goyaz have been entrusted to the supervision of Engineer Soares. This will be good news to the "South and Central American Immigration League." We shall hope to hear that a good lantern is to be added to his equipment.

—The number of immigrants received at the Ilha das Flores *hospedaria* during 1887 was 18,834, or 6,333 more than in 1886. The average time spent there by the immigrants was 2.925 days each, and the average expense with each was 2\$980.

—That Portuguese duel on the 3rd ult. was delicious. It only took fifteen seconds to decide the matter, during which time one duellist got a split nose and a wounded lip and the other had a broken head. The duellists kissed and made friends after the fight.

—The city of Petropolis was declared free from slavery on the 1st inst.—and it was not an "April fool" event either. It is said that about 25,000\$ was expended to secure this result, a great part of which was raised through the efforts and influence of the Princess Regent herself. A telegram was sent to the Emperor on the 2nd announcing the happy event.

—Barão de Itajuba, Brazilian minister at Washington, has been removed to the legation in Rome.

—A recent title here is Lord Strong Rome (*Barão de Casa Forte*). What can we be coming to?

—On the 26th a matting manufactory was inaugurated. The establishment has a capacity of 50 looms, but only 11 are worked for the present.

—By a curious coincidence the anniversary of swearing at the Constitution of the Empire, and the entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem fell on the same day this year.

—An unfortunate young man died in this city on the 24th, or 25th ult. He was bitten by a snake at Cascadura and died of yellow fever at the Misericordia hospital. Curious combination.

—Telegrams recently received here advise that the steamer *Alagoas*, built for the Brasileira navigation company, made a very satisfactory trial trip on the 24th ult. The new steamer is expected here early in April.

—The minister of empire proposes to execute the works necessary for the improvement of the Lagoa de Rodrigo de Freitas in accordance with the plans of the sanitary commission, and will call for tenders for their execution.

—A French deputy has discovered gunpowder. He proposes that members of the government should not have seats in the Chambers. The advisability of this was decided in the United States some 100 years ago.

—The two Pernambuco merchants who were indicted for presenting called-in notes, taken from the wreck of the str. *Bahia*, were acquitted by the jury on the 25th ult. They will probably be again tried, as the judge appealed.

—The minister of agriculture wants the insurance companies to contribute for the fund destined to the relief of firemen injured in discharging their duties. A meeting was held on the 23rd ult. and there seems little doubt that the companies will "chip in."

—Although we rarely have any fires here, the periodical excitement is upon us in regard to the safety of our theatres. To meet the most exacting wish, we would suggest that our theatres be left open on all sides, and that the stage be placed in the middle. Smokers should be enclosed in a sheet-iron box during the process of fumigation.

—Visconde de Santa Cruz does not admire the female form as portrayed by classic sculptors, and has presented 20 pairs of corsets to the Female Orphans' Asylum of the Lovers of Instruction society. Now let another philanthropist present 20 "bustles" and yet another an equal quantity of "form improvers" and the orphans will be fully equipped.

—In preparing a rabbit skin on the 20th ult. the director of the Pasteur Institute in this city accidentally wounded the index finger of his right hand. He at once took the remedies prescribed against hydrophobia. If he escapes the disease, the treatment followed will be considered an established success.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the "sculptist" Bernardelli to put a decorative figure on that woe-begone pedestal in the Largo do Valletaro, Catete. It was first suggested to stick Buarque de Macedo up there, but some carpenter suggested that a similarity might be found with the famous Brussels fountain.

—It would almost appear that the Club Benjamin—we mean Beethoven—has taken over the part of the Lord Mayor's banquet in London. The admiring members of the Benjamin club gave the minister of justice a chance of announcing his views on the 24th. We are likely to be enrolled under a most acceptable flag.

—We have rare opportunities to peruse our religious colleague, *O Apostolo*, therefore the remarks on snow published on the 23rd ult. are refreshing. The *Apostolo* says: "As to domestic use, snow is employed warm, just like ice, to cool drinks, without, however, adding anything to the qualities of these." We fear *O Apostolo* has mixed up "hot with" and "cold without."

—We were very much surprised, a few days since, to see a professional beggar breakfasting on shrimp pies in the Becco dos Barbeiros. That probably accounts for the air of scorn and disgust with which they sometimes receive plain bread and meat. Perhaps the time will yet come when those who earn their bread and meat will have to eat it on the curbstone, while our masters, the beggars, will dine luxuriously at the Globo and Londres.

—The minister of justice has commissioned Dr. Ruy Barbosa to prepare a project for the rehabilitation of innocent persons who have been condemned by the courts, and for doing justice to their memory when dead. Very good! But would it not be quite as well to do something toward securing the condemnation and punishment of recognized criminals, like a former cashier of one of our banks, who have found means to escape even the most trivial sentence?

—The minister of justice has called upon the judges of the "absentees" courts for a statement of the values received from arrested persons, with names and dates, during the last three years. The practice of cleaning out the pockets of prisoners and keeping the proceeds, promises to be checked. It will not be surprising to hear that nothing is ever returned.

—The minister of marine has issued orders that the seamen who are filling out sentences on board naval vessels shall be allowed a ration of wine. This is as it should be. It has long been cause for deep anxiety that these poor fellows should be deprived of their grog as well as their liberty. Now let the minister order "plum duff" for them every day, and the dread of punishment will be no longer an unfeeling restraint on their buoyant spirits.

—It is to be regretted that the design of the new 300 reis postage stamp was not adopted for that of 100 reis, simply to familiarize the youth of the country with new artistic conceptions. The stamp has a border similar to those of other denominations in use, but the centre contains a startling copy of the "southern cross" done up in five huge stars, closely crowded together, on a faded violet background.

—A fatal accident occurred in Rua da Alfandega on the afternoon of the 2nd inst., resulting in the death of Dr. Sesostris Sylvio de Moraes Sarmiento, *juiz de direito* of the *comarca* of Oeiras. He had been making some purchases in a shop, and on stepping out fell over some articles in the doorway into the street and under the wheels of a heavy coffee cart. His head was crushed, causing instantaneous death.

—The minister of finance has instructed the custom house authorities, under date of the 24th ult., that they are to "always observe the rules of Art. 14 of the preliminary provisions" of the tariff, to the end that the practice shall be continued of allowing 10% abatement on fabrics manufactured from cotton and wool mixed, which are provided for in that article. It would be curious to know what authority the customs officials had for suspending the abatement.

—*El Globo*, our esteemed Argentine contemporary, on the 21st ult. publishes a telegram from Rio of that date which gives us the news that the *Jornal* and *Pauz* had been alarmed by the recent organization of the Argentine army. As Brazil can not prepare a land force, the empire was reported to be preparing its squadron for sea. We do not venture to say whether our two local colleagues were frightened, or not, but we will be something unmentionable if we were.

—On the 23rd ult. a man went fishing with dynamite bombs, one of which exploded in his hand, and so seriously injured him that within a short time he was a corpse. It may seem inhuman, but we really can feel no regrets for this occurrence, which is the second within a short time that has been noticed here. The use of dynamite is illegal and brutal, and we should not be sorry to see every person employing it in fish killing "hoist by his own petard."

—Portuguese papers state that the priorate of the church of Santo Antonio dos Capuchinhos in Rome is vacant. The salary is not large, but the dignities annexed to the position are considerable. The prior has the title of *Dom*, in itself a consideration; then he can wear his mitre even in the presence of the Pope. He may use white mules and have noblemen as his squires; he may use a coat of arms and be "incensed" by a cardinal deacon. Unfortunately the Portuguese government proposes to reform these privileges.

—The *Jornal* has taken up the cudgels for the students of the Imperial Conservatory of Music who have been refused free passes by the selfish tramway directors of this city. The directors consider music as a luxury, and its devotees should therefore not be entitled to charity. However that may be, we are in favor of charity! Not only would we require free passes for public officials, letter carriers, policemen, the servants and friends of government officials, the aldermen and their families, immigrants, school children and the editors of the leading daily papers, but we would exact them for the military and naval cadets whose time is largely taken up in street duties, the students of the Polytechnic and Medical schools, the members of the Engineering and Beethoven clubs, the fraternity of beggars and all the members of brotherhoods and sisterhoods engaged in charitable work, all the reporters of the daily papers and the editors of foreign papers, sewing girls and clerks on small salaries, sea-bathers, visiting statesmen, editors not otherwise enumerated, nurses, indigent *flourists*, employes of the telephone company, collectors of bad debts, laundresses when in company with a bundle of soiled clothing, journalists of all grades and classes, members of the cabinet with their families, and all persons not herein enumerated who can show proofs that they are engaged in earning their own living, or helping to spend another's.

—The appointment is announced of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co. as agents of the Marine Insurance Co., in this city.

—The 1887 receipts of the municipal council of this city amounted to 1,404,078\$506, and the expenditures to 1,401,926\$015.

—There were 4,375 immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of February. The departures for foreign ports in the same month were 479.

—Among the arrivals by the Royal Mail steamer *Neza* on the 29th ult. was Mr. E. W. May, who comes out to take charge of the steamer business for the new agents, Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co.

—The Sociedade Central de Imigração of this city reports the March immigrant arrivals at 8,870 for Santos and 3,648 for Rio de Janeiro—a total of 12,518.

—A new brewery was opened in Rua Visconde de Sapucahy on the 4th inst., by Messrs. Williger & Co. Their product will be known as "Brahma" beer, of which the brewery has a capacity of turning out 18,000 bottles a day.

—The government has granted nine months more for the laying of the D. Pedro II Co's cable to the Brazilian coast. We should very much like to see this company do something besides petitioning for extensions of time.

—The regulations for a meteorological bureau have at last been prepared, and Lieut. Adolpho Pereira Pinheiro has been appointed director. We shall now be correctly informed which way the wind blew and whether it was cloudy yesterday, or not.

—The director-general of the Museu Nacional has just taken the trouble to inform the public that he is going to open his doors for public Sunday exhibitions in a very short time. Our friends, however, need not get excited over the proximity of this event.

—The purpose of the "Baronial Bank"—as the Banco Agricola is called, because its directors are all *latifundists*—to introduce a large number of immigrants, is arousing considerable enthusiasm in its behalf. It is needless to add, perhaps, that the directors are nearly all planters.

—At a session of the municipal council on the 27th ult., the president stated that, if not otherwise instructed, he would call the attention of the government to the bad service of the present gas company, the gas being much inferior to that supplied by the English company and the pressure being insufficient for the number of burners in use.

—The tariff bill now before the United States Congress proposes a reduction in the duties on sugar of 21 to 22 per cent. The limit for low grade sugars is raised from No. 13 to No. 16 Dutch standard, and the proposed duty is 15-100 cents a pound, with an increase of 3-100 of a cent per pound for each degree above 75° polariscopic test.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of to-day discusses the abuses practised in the driving of vehicles of various kinds through the streets, and asks the minister of justice to take the matter in hand. It is certainly full time that something were done. In addition to a prohibition against fast driving through the streets, we would suggest that driving on the sidewalks be also prohibited.

—When a planter wants some foreign laborers on his plantation all he has to do is to petition the minister of agriculture for permission to introduce a specified number of families of colonists. The minister grants permission in conformity with the law of 1885, and the planter then either sends for the colonists, or procures them through certain intermediaries. When the colonists arrive, the government receives them, cares for them for a period not exceeding eight days, and then sends them up to their destination—all without cost either to the colonist or to the planter. And then when they are properly settled on the plantation, the government generously pays the amount of their passage money to Brazil. Paternal, certainly!

—"How not to do it" was beautifully illustrated the other day in a transaction between the municipal council and the telephone company. The latter received permission to put up a number of tubular posts, one of which was marked for the Travessa do Ovidor, one of the narrowest and most used streets in the city. When the pavement was opened for the foundations, complaint was at once made of the obstruction and the *Jornal*, who receives its paper at this point, appealed to the council to stop the work. No attention was paid to this, and the work went on. Finally the *Jornal* spoke of it a third time and threatened to appeal to the minister of agriculture, when the vice-president of the council came around and embargoed the work. The company by that time had finished the foundations of the post and had expended a considerable sum of money on it. The question is now under negotiation. The post should never have been located there, in the first place.

A telegram from Cannes on the 4th inst. reports that His Majesty the Emperor had just left that place for Genoa.

A fencing club has recently been organized in this city, which will in time turn out some good specimens of the modern duelist.

The local insurance companies have agreed to contribute 20,000\$ to the beneficent fund for disabled firemen. The amount is to be contributed in the proportion of the risks of each company during 1887.

Another ministry having been overthrown in France, our good friends of the divinely-ordained system have a fresh opportunity to say something sarcastic about republican institutions. But they will go to celebrate the Bastille anniversary of next year all the same.

It is getting worse and "worse." The naval authorities have considered it necessary to send patrols of marines on shore to look after sailors on liberty. Why not declare martial law at once, and have done with it? The discipline in the navy is something truly admiral!

A S. Paulo planter in reply to an application for his ideas on emancipation recently stated that any unconditional freedom would serve; and that emancipation would force the hordes of camarados, capangas, etc., who have hitherto been supported by planters as their feudal retainers, into working for their living.

The police investigation into the supposed murder of André Nogueira, the missing sailor, has resulted in a decision that Andre was not murdered, as he has been found. As no one else is missing, it appears that the military officer who saw a sailor murdered, was laboring under a great nervous and moral excitement.

The Argentine Republic exported last year 361,457 tons (metric) of Indian corn, 237,866 tons of wheat and 5,386 tons of flour. The aggregate of the year's export of agricultural products was \$20,980,617. It is not improbable that these products will soon surpass in value those of the grazing industries.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, April 4th, 1888. Columns include item (e.g., Par value of the Brazilian mil reis), unit, and rate.

Table with bank rates of exchange on London to-day, 23 1/2 d. and present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) at 86 1/2 cts.

EXCHANGE.

March 23.—The banks opened at 2 1/2%, and this rate was maintained until the afternoon, when 2 3/4% on London, 4 1/2-4 7/8 on Paris and 5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 d/s and 2 1/4 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/4-2 3/4% with little business done. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/4-2 3/4%.

March 24.—There was no change in the official rates at the banks, but bills could be had at 2 3/4% and business was also reported at 2 1/2% in the morning. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/4-2 3/4% and francs at 4 1/2-4 7/8. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/2%, sellers at 10 3/4%.

March 26.—The banks opened at 2 3/4%, which was reduced to 2 1/4% in the afternoon at all, but the Banco Commercial where 2 3/4% was maintained for counter business, and the London and Brazilian which withdrew from the market. At the close none of the banks named rates. Brokers reported business at 2 3/4%, 2 1/2% and 2 3/4% for bank sterling and quoted commercial at 2 3/4-2 3/4%. Sovereigns sold at 10 3/4-10 3/4%, and closed with buyers at 10 3/4%, sellers at 10 3/4%.

March 27.—Rates at the banks were reduced to 2 1/4% on London 4 1/2-4 7/8 on Paris and 5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 2 1/2 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/4-2 3/4%, with little business done. From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 2 1/4-2 3/4%.

March 28.—The English Bank and Banco Internacional in the afternoon reduced rates to 2 1/4% on London, 4 1/2-4 7/8 on Paris and 5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 2 1/2 on New York at sight. In the morning business was reported in bank sterling at 2 1/4%, 2 3/4% and 2 1/2% for bank sterling and quoted commercial at 2 3/4-2 3/4%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/2%, sellers at 10 3/4%.

March 31.—Official rates at the banks were 2 1/4% on London, 4 1/2-4 7/8 on Paris and 5 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 d/s; 2 1/2 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 2 1/4%, and at the extremes of 2 1/4-2 3/4% from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 2 1/4-2 3/4%. Sovereigns sold at 10 1/2-10 3/4%, closing with buyers at 10 1/2%, sellers at 10 3/4%.

April 2.—The English banks and the Banco Internacional opened at 2 1/4% on London, and the others at 2 1/4%; the market was strong and in the afternoon the rate was advanced to 2 3/4%. There was considerable movement, with bank sterling reported at 2 1/4-2 3/4% on bankers, 2 1/4-2 3/4% on head offices and at 2 1/4-2 3/4% from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/4-2 3/4%.

April 3.—The market opened at 2 1/4%, which rate was maintained until about 2 p.m. when bills at this rate could only be obtained over the counter. The sport is generally understood to have been purely speculative and was quickly over. Business was reported in bank sterling at the extremes of 2 1/4-2 3/4%, and commercial was quoted at 2 1/4-2 3/4%, but where commercial bills come from seems something of a mystery. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/2%, sellers at 10 3/4%.

April 4.—The English banks and the Banco Internacional were drawers at 2 1/4% and the Banco Commercial and do Comercio at 2 1/4% on London, with equivalents on other markets. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/4-2 3/4%.

On the 24th ult. 127,076 bags of coffee valued at 2,177,564\$300 were dispatched at our custom house.

Rumor has it that some considerable losses were realized on speculative exchange operations settled on the 29th ult. 'Takers however do not appear to have applied "the screw" and differences will sooner or later be met.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Internacional on the 26th ult., great enthusiasm was shown. It was proposed to grant Visconde de Figueiredo a sum of money in recognition of his labor and expenses incurred on behalf of the bank, but this was declined by the Visconde, who finally agreed to accept an unpretentious and inexpensive mark of the consideration of the shareholders.

The Journal of the 28th ult. has good reasons for asserting that the Treasury will not require, for many months to come, to purchase exchange, and even if from an unexpected cause such a necessity arises, facilities are at hand which will prevent an inopportune appearance in the market to disturb the regular movement of trade. The general opinion seems to be that this semi-official statement is a mistake, if the object sought was to sustain rates. With our stock of coffee exhausted and the crops at the north pretty well over, lower rates become inevitable.

The projected Banco Agricola do Brazil will apply to the provincial assemblies of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes for an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 10,000,000\$, equally divided between the two provinces. The sum guaranteed is to be raised in London by means of debentures bearing 4 1/2 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund issued at 95 per cent. and is to be advanced to agriculturists at 7 per cent. per annum. It seems a complicated arrangement; for what is to be hypothecated appears to be the interest guarantee, at least until something tangible is secured by the bank.

Table with March receipts at the Rio custom house: Importation 3,183,563\$395, Port dues 14,625 572, Exportation 535,146 786, etc.

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

Table with exchange rates for 1st-15th January: Exchange passed, 1st 2,77,699 at 2 1/4-2 1/4 1/2, etc.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with stock and share sales for March 23-31: March 23, 1 Five per cent. apolices 957 000, 31 do do 957 000, etc.

Table with stock and share sales for March 27: 13 Five per cent. apolices 958 000, 4,800\$ Six per cent. do. Prov. Rio 95 8 %

Table with stock and share sales for March 31: 6 Five per cent. apolices 958 000, 12 do do 959 000, 4,800\$ Six per cent. do. Prov. Rio 95 8 %

Table with stock and share sales for April 3: 19 Five per cent. apolices 959 000, 148 do do 960 000, 800\$ do do 95 8 %

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with London quotations of Brazilian stocks and shares: 186 1/2 per cent. ct. Loan 100-102, 186 5 " " " " 100-102, etc.

Table with London quotations of Brazilian stocks and shares: 20 Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct. guarantee 15 1/2-16 1/2, 100 do del. 6 " " 105-107, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with miscellaneous items: 15 Amazon Steam Navigation 1-1 1/2, 20 Bahia Central Sugar 1-2, 100 Cateira Water, deb. 6 per ct. 101-104, etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee Market.

Table with daily coffee reports: Stock this morning 1st hands, bank 174,000, Receipts yesterday 14,000, etc.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with weekly summary: Shipments for United States during the week 43,000 bags, do for Europe etc. do do 33,000, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Table with market report: Shipments for United States during the week 48,000 bags, do for Europe etc. do do 33,000, etc.

EXPORTS.

Table with exports: Coffee.—There has been business reported since our last, but to what extent it is new remains a secret with those interested. Receipts have become reduced to an extent, those by rail may be called insignificant, and brokers have smartly advanced their quotations, as will be seen by those we give below. The greatest divergence exists as to the estimate of stocks, which varies from 7,000 to 13,000 bags; the broker furnishing the last figures states that upon verifying stocks on the 2nd inst., he had considered it necessary to add 50,000 bags to his stock given on the 31st ult. As it is estimated that some 7,000 bags are awaiting shipment, one really becomes quite confused by these divergent opinions. At the time of writing we hear that, without showing much anxiety, dealers would accept offers at something under quotations. It appears to us that the 1887-88 crop may be considered pretty much over, for unless absolutely forced we can see no reason for the exporters buying coffee this season, with the new crop about on the way.

Table of ship arrivals and departures with columns for ship name, origin, and date.

The foreign clearances in March were divided as follows:

Summary table showing clearances for United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and River Plate and West Coast.

Receipts for the past twelve days have averaged 3,620 bags per day, against 6,910 for the preceding nine days.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table of market quotations for various goods like washed, superior, and regular grades.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 79,000 bags by one broker, 90,000 bags by another, and 120,000 by yet a third.

Vessels loading and to load, by destination.

Table listing vessels to be loaded, including ship names and destinations.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro.

Imports. There has been a very fair movement reported since our last issue. Receipts of flour have been moderate and although holders appear to have somewhat modified their ideas, at the close the market was reported firm.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table of flour receipts from various sources like Castilla, Rio Vermo, and others.

Brokers report the market firm and active at the following quotations:

Table of market quotations for flour and other goods.

Receipts in March were:

Table showing monthly receipts for American, Trieste, and River Plate.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 548,385 feet per Nora from Pensacola, which are on order.

White Pine.—Receipts have been 256,654 feet per Theresia from New York, reported sold at 105 rs. and 190,114 per Catania on order.

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.

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

Large table showing total clearances of coffee from Rio for various destinations and months.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months:

Table showing total clearances of coffee from Rio for three months.

Table showing total clearances of coffee from Rio for three months, categorized by destination.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts last month against 259,000 feet in March, 1887. There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts last month nor in the same month last year. We are informed that nothing is doing.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 15,600 cases per Theresia and 20,000 cases per Catania from New York. Brokers report the market weak at \$5.50 per case, and with lower quotations probable.

Coal.—Receipts, all to dealers or companies, have been: 664 tons per Calo from Cardiff, 645 tons from Gladiateur, 1,770 tons from Hermon, 768 tons from Brigitte, 607 tons from Solo, 1,747 tons from Carle Blanche from Liverpool, 8-6 tons from Carle Blanche from Newcastle, 606 tons from Everta.

Receipts last month were 16,688 tons all British, against 28,618 tons in March, 1887.

Cement.—Receipts 625 bbls. from Antwerp per Vega and we may still quote, British \$6.00—6.40, German \$5.80—6.50, and French \$5.00—7.00. There seems little, if any demand, and quotations are virtually nominal.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 100 bbls. per Theresia and 325 per Catania from New York. Brokers now quote at \$6.50—\$7.00 per bbl. as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—The Theresia brings 310 cases and the Catania 100 to dealers, and retail quotations are about 40—470 rs. per kilo. Receipts for March were 411 cases, against 950 cases in the same month 1887.

Beans.—Receipts nil. Quotations are purely nominal at 28.00—28.50 per bag. The only receipts last month were 200 bags, against 20 bags in March last year.

Hay.—Receipts have been 2,312 bales per Rjukan and 2,512 per Rosetta from the River Plate. Brokers quote to-day at 28—30 rs. per kilo. March receipts were 12,550 bales of all sizes, against nil in March, 1887.

Indian Corn.—No receipts and River Plate maize is nominal. The supplies from Penedo have been considerable, and this quality is quoted at \$8.00—\$8.00. Receipts of foreign last month were 450 bags, against nil last year in the same month.

Codfish.—Receipts are 660 cases per Buenos Aires and 1,000 per Theresia from Europe. We may quote retailers' prices at 28—200 for tuls and 200—220 for cases.

Receipts in March were: 7,589 packages Canadian, 3,372 cases Norwegian, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and departure dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and departure dates.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following are the charters given in since our last report: Nor by Kjarvan, sugar to Channal f.o., 200. Ger by Alenunia, coffee to Port Elizabeth, £50, and or, Port Natal, £350. Swed lug Nantula, coffee to Port Natal, £380 and thence to Macao to load salt for Rio at 550 rs. Amer lug William Phillips has been chartered in Santos to load coffee here for Cape Town at 326 fd. Aust str Zikby, Pernambuco to Liverpool, or Hull, cotton-seed 20s, sugar, 15s. Dan lug Arken, Penedo and Rio, general cargo, 2,800s. Span lug Eurique, Nor lug Lilleand and Dan lug Heabel, to load maté à Paranaqui for the River Plate at 3/4 real and 1 real for the first, two and the last at the same port for the same destination at 350 rs.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan of 1868, Province of Rio de Janeiro, and Hypothecary Notes.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists various banks, railways, tramways, and other companies.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns: Ship Name, Origin, Arrival Date.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship departures with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 14th, 1888.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

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

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

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

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

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

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro:
Okell, Mourão & Wilson,
 37, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma.
 Telephone No. 193.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.
 Fire Risks Marine Risks
 Authorized 1870 Authorized 1864.
 Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
 No. 2 Praça das Marinhos.

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

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD.
 Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 127

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
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 OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Date	Steamer	Destination
April 5	Trent....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 9	Tamar....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 24	Neva....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.
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 The fine packet

FINANCE,
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BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

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To New York:
 Every Saturday
Hendrick (Leaving in Santos also)... Apr. 7th
Herschel (do do)... " 14th
Kyber..... " 21st
Ptolomy (Leaving in Santos also)... " 28th
To Southampton
 (for London) and Antwerp:
Galileo [Belgian Mail steamer]... Apr. 15th
Encid Liverpool..... " 25th
For Other Ports:
Dalton New Orleans..... Apr. 7th
Encid Liverpool..... " 25th
To Rio Grande Ports:
Cavour..... Weekly.
Chatham..... " "
or Canzing..... " "

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Wm. R. McNiven.
 For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
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 Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
 Reserve Fund..... £ 185,000
 Draws on
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 and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.
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 BRANCHES:
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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
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 Antwerp
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 Genoa
 Milan
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 Banca Generale, and agencies..... Madrid
 Barcelona
 Cadix
 Malaga
 Farraguna
 Valencia
 and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands.
 Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Lisbon
 Oporto
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 English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... New York
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THE RIO NEWS
 Published three times a month for the American and European mails.
 THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.
 With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1883) 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 former 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 15\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.
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