

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 14

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
Ovidor, 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 Erarista da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
C. N. TANNER, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaita.
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. W. TARBOUT, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
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, a. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 152.
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.
W. H. 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 10:30 a. m.
Open daily. No. 80, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service
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 HOOPER, Missionary.

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 1.º de Março, No. 99; from 11 a. m. and
4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariann, No. 18,
Botafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train
leaves Rio at 8 a. m.; arrives at Barra da Ilha at 12:30 p. m.
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira,
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 10:10. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, trains leave Itaboraí at 5:15
a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p. m.; Porto Novo
at 1:05. Entre Rios 3 to 10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 4:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:25 and Mariano Procopio (terminus)
at 6:38 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 12:30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,
train leaves Mariano Procopio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m. 3:15
and 5:20 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and
third to Itaboraí arriving at 7:30. Downward, trains leave Entre
Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra at 7:17 and Rio at 8:20 a. m.
leaves Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and
1:15 p. m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night services: 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. & L.—Leaves Niteroi (Sant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53; Cordeiro (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagalho) 1:03. Return train leaves
Cordeiro 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a. m., arriving at
Niteroi 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niteroi at 3:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains. Mixed
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and
6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m.,
and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, train leaves Petropolis at 7:30, a. m.,
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 6:50 a. m. downward (from Petropolis) 2:28
p. m., week days only.

Zitvarico, Moenmo, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ou-
vidos, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passieo No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua do
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETTURA.—No. 12
Rua Lame de Camões.

Hotels.

ALLEN'S HOTEL.
No. 6 RUA HUMAITA (Largo dos Leões)
ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor,
Good accommodation for families.
Telephone 1531. 14-22.

FREITAS' HOTEL.
70 RUA DO PASSIEO
Largo da Lapa.
[formerly at 186 Rua do Cattede]
J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.
Recently enlarged and refitted.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.
E. de F. D. P. II.
This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and
excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and con-
valescents, and for rheumatic, bronchial affections, diarrhea,
intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths \$5 per diem,
with discount if for more than a fortnight.
Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days \$7.50.
Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at
No. 1 Largo do Paço.

HOTEL DE PROVENCE.
29 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Ayres.
Fine suite of Rooms for Families, cleanliness, attendance
and cuisine of first order. One of the finest Hotels in town,
and where visitors will find every home comfort. Orders for
Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Picnics.
CHARGES MODERATE.
NOTE.—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients
that the Hotel has been completely renovated, and is now
definitely new.

HOTEL PAINEIRAS.
CORCOVADO.
Railway from the terminus of Laranjeiras tram-carline. Trains
are run on week days especially to accommodate business men.
Leaving: { Paineiras 7:30 10:30 4:30 8
a. m. p. m.
{ Cosme Velho } 6:30 8:30 2: 5:30
{ Laranjeiras. }
The coolest and most easily accessible summer resort near
Rio—1,400 ft. above sea level. Spacious rooms. Good bath.
Excellent table.
10 round trip tickets 10\$000; monthly ticket 20\$000.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.
NOVA FRIBURGO,
(Province of Rio de Janeiro)
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.
This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the
railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths,
the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility
and gentry of the Capital of the Empire, is magnificently situated
2000 feet above the sea-level, at 3 1/2 hours distance from the
city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages
spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogueira
& Dalziel, Rua d'Ovidor 46. Rio de Janeiro.

MURRAY'S FAMILY HOTEL,
ALTO DA BOA VISTA, TIJUCA.
Close to Cascatinha [Waterfall].
Excellent accommodations. First-class table, wines and
attendance. Fine douche and other baths. Charming climate,
walks, rides, drives, and views, 1250 feet above the sea level.
Tramcars every 20 minutes from Largo de S. Francisco de
Paula. Carriages and saddle horses on short notice.
JOHN F. MURRAY, Proprietor.

Information kindly given by
Messrs. Craxley & Co. 67 Rua do Ovidor,
Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II.
Telephone No. 2949.

TIJUCA
WHYTE'S HOTEL.
This old and well known establishment—originally known as
"BENNETT'S"—situated amidst magnificent mountain
scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now
in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner,
JOHN WHYTE.
Comfortable apartments, good table, moderate charges,
Swimming baths and douches free to visitors.
Telephone No. 3001.

WILSON, SONS & CO.,
(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.
AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
The Gulf Line of Steamers, &c.
and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St.
Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil
Ports; and supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:
The Imperial Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.
Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at
moderate rates.
Coal Depot at Conceição Island, where a large stock
is kept of the very best description of South Wales
Steam Coal.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
John L. Bisset,
Manager.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited),
London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco,
Parahyba do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

JOHN MILLER & Co.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
SANTOS AND SÃO PAULO.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
88, Rua 1.º de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO

W. R. CASSELS & Co.
13 Rua Primeiro de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
36 & 38, Calle Maipu,
BUENOS AYRES.
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Herd,
wre, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully
solicited.

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS
Nova Emprego de Bauds Maritimos a vapor. For the
transport of passengers & baggage
on board Steamers. Also towing of Vessels.
For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça
28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Praia), Telephone 435,
with Sr. Valente on the Cais Novo do Largo do Paço,
or with
Swanwick & Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in
bottle, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.
Sole Agents for
A. IZIDRO GONÇALVES,
Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PIRELLER & Co.,
Bordeaux,
Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
Exporter of Cognac
Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

D. K. POMROY & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Ship and Steamship stores.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal.
No. 1, Rua de Belém.
Pará, Brazil.
P. O. Address: Caixa 74,
Cable Address: "Pomroy, Pará,"

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company;
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1855.
Reorganized 1879.
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
With SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.
SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Labels.
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON, }
H. H. FREELAND, Sec'y & Treas.
NO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established, 1831)
BURNHAM, PARKY, WILLIAMS & Co.,
Proprietors.
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser-
vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates
Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-
changeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars
&c., &c.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers
Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 32, Rua 1.º de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co.
LIMITED.
Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent
fuse. For further information and price, apply to the
Agents for Brazil:
Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Otttoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.
Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of
the custom house regulations.
Rua da Gambia No. 10 & 12.
Telephone Call, No. 39.

WINES.
PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA
Imported by
Andrew Steele & Co.
No. 72, Rua 1.º de Março.

DEATH.
On 29th December, 1887, at Moxley Hall, Coughton,
Cheshire, aged 71 years, the Reverend JAMES BARRELEY,
M. A., and J. P. for the County of Cheshire.

ESCHOLA DO ALTO.
96, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 96
HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND
KINDERGARTEN.
MARIAN WASHINGTON BRUCE,
MARTA BETHUNE JONES,
Principals.
Phillip Best Brewing Co's.
MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER,
bottled by R. G. Staudinger & Co.
New York.
For sale at the
Hotel do Globo.
Just arrived.
Rua 1.º de Março, No. 7.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTIALLY

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.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20,000 per annum for Brazil,
\$7,000 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,
154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.,
30 Cornhill, London E. C.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15th, 1888.

LAW No. 3353, OF 13th MAY, 1888.

DECLARES SLAVERY IN BRAZIL
EXTINCT.

The Princess Imperial Regent, in the name of His Majesty the Emperor Sr. Dom Pedro II, makes known to all the subjects of the Empire that the General Assembly has decreed and she has sanctioned the following Law:

Article I.—From the date of this Law slavery in Brazil is declared extinct.

Art. II.—The dispositions to the contrary are revoked.

It is therefore ordered to all authorities to whom the knowledge and execution of the said Law belong, that they shall execute and cause to be executed all therein contained.

The Secretary of State for the affairs of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and *ad interim* of Foreign Affairs, Barchael Rodrigo Augusto da Silva, of the Council of His Majesty the Emperor, will have it printed, published and distributed.

Given in the Palace of Rio de Janeiro on the 13th of May, 1888, the 67th of independence and of the Empire.

PRINCESS IMPERIAL REGENT.

Rodrigo Augusto da Silva.

The struggle for the abolition of slavery in Brazil has at last been brought to a happy and successful end by the adoption of a bill decreeing immediate and unconditional emancipation. So rapid and unexpected has been the change in popular sentiment within the last six months that it had been impossible to foresee this result, and its realization at this time is therefore full of surprise even to those who have been waiting and working for it during the last ten years. The almost unanimous support of the bill introduced into the General Assembly on the 8th inst., the spontaneous popular demonstrations accompanying its every step, the prompt action of both chambers and the Princess Regent in carrying it through all its legal stages, and, above all, the peaceful solution of this most bitterly-contested question—all these are in the highest degree honorable and creditable to the people of Brazil. The work thus so happily accomplished on the 13th instant, was pre-eminently popular in character, and was forced to its conclusion by popular movements and influences. We do not overlook nor underrate the work of such men as Dantas, José Bonifácio, Nabuco and others in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, for it has accomplished its mission in arousing popular interest in the question and in educating the popular conscience to render justice to an oppressed class. But at the same time, had it not been for popular leaders and agencies outside of parliament, months and perhaps years would have passed ere the chains of the slave would

have been broken by this one blow of a pen, wielded by a woman's hand. It was the unpremeditated, unorganized, spontaneous revolt of the Ceará *jangadeiros* against carrying captured slaves to the coasting steamers which led to the almost total liberation of that province in 1885 and subsequently to a similar liberation of the province of Amazonas. And it is now very largely due to the initiative of Antonio Bento, an obscure lawyer in the city of S. Paulo,—the John Brown of Brazilian emancipation—that this final act of the 13th is reached. It was to his initiation of the "under-ground movement" in São Paulo and his bold but shrewd management of this enterprise of running off the plantation slaves, that brought the planters of that province face to face with the alternative of providing themselves with free laborers and liberating their slaves voluntarily, or soon being left without a man. Another Paulista, Senator Antonio Prado, had foreseen this dilemma and had begun to employ colonists, and with such satisfactory results that he soon became a warm advocate of the substitution of free for slave labor. Toward the close of the past year the fugitives from S. Paulo plantations had become so great that immigration could not possibly meet the demand for laborers, and planters were compelled to treat with their own slaves for future free, remunerated service, and even to apply to Antonio Bento himself for the employment of fugitives at fair wages. In a few months the slave population of São Paulo was reduced by nearly forty thousand, and the movement had spread into the neighboring provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. In Pernambuco and Bahia also liberations began to be made on a large scale, as also in other provinces where the smaller slave populations rendered their liberations less noticeable. Under such conditions it could not be otherwise than clear to the new ministry formed by Councillor João Alfredo that the national sentiment was strongly in favor of immediate abolition. He found, also, that the Princess Regent was warmly in favor of this act of Christian justice to the enslaved. And the result of all this is that it has taken but *six days* to strike off the bonds of over six hundred thousand slaves and to redress this great country from the stain of human slavery. We shall not enter into any question of individual motive, nor lament the loss of years to freedom and prosperity which the delay of this single act has occasioned; justice has at last been done and slavery in Brazil is no more!

THE serious illness of His Majesty the Emperor, at Milan, during the past week—at one time so serious that an announcement of his death was momentarily expected—has had the effect of arousing feelings of keen anxiety and profound sympathy on every hand. The flattering reports of his restored health had led the public to believe that the infirmities manifested during the past year had been completely overcome, and that His Majesty would soon be permitted, in accordance with his own wishes, to return to his native country. Unhappily all these anticipations are destined to result in disappointment. Before returning to Brazil, which was fixed for the coming month, the Emperor undertook a journey through Italy, after which he was to return by way of Paris to Lisbon, where he was to embark for Brazil toward the end of June. Not realizing, perhaps, that his strength would not stand the strain of so much travel, he appears to have taxed himself too severely and on returning from a visit to Lake Como on the 3rd was prostrated with a fever, followed by an attack of pleurisy and a return of his former maladies, which soon put his life in serious jeopardy. The

first news received here represented his illness as of a very trifling character, then that he was improving, and it was not until the 9th, when the news came that physicians had been called from Naples and Paris, that the public learned of the serious character of his illness. It is needless to add how intense and general was the anxiety aroused by these telegrams. Since the 12th, however, the cable dispatches from his physicians and from Her Majesty the Empress announce an improvement in his condition, and there are renewed hopes of his recovery. It is to be remembered that the Emperor was endowed by nature with an exceptionally strong physique, and that he has enjoyed good health for nearly the whole of his life. His illness of last year was really the first serious one he has ever experienced. All these should, under normal conditions, aid materially in his recovery from his present illness, but at the same time it must be confessed that his slow recovery of last year, the apparently incurable character of the malady (*diabetes*) from which he is suffering, and the complication of diseases with which he is now prostrated, all lead to a conclusion that his recovery will be slow and uncertain. In all probability his return to Brazil will have to be postponed for some time to come. It is the heartfelt wish of all, however, that his recovery may be speedy and secure and that the day may not be far distant when his ardent wish to return home may be happily realized.

THERE is unquestionably a very large sum of money now remaining in the hands of the government and of various private organizations for the liberation of slaves. The act of unconditional emancipation soon to become law removes the object for which this money is destined, and the question therefore arises what is to be done with it. As this money was raised for the liberation of slaves, there can be no better use made of it now than its employment in objects tending to improve their condition as free men and citizens, and to that end we would suggest its use in the creation of public schools in country districts. To fit them for citizens they must be educated, and to prevent the laboring classes from becoming servile in character and condition, schools should be at once established and generously maintained. This is a matter which the abolitionists should take up at once, before the money becomes absorbed in the general revenue and while the spirit of legislation appears to be so much in their favor. Now that legalized slavery has disappeared, the liberated slave must be transformed into an intelligent laborer, and it becomes the duty of the nation, which has for so long a time sanctioned his oppression, to provide the necessary means and opportunities. Then, too, now that the work of emancipation requires no further assistance, it is to be hoped that the General Assembly will lose no time in repealing that 5 per cent. surtax adopted two years ago for this purpose. There can be no reason for raising revenue for an employment which has ceased to exist, especially when the tax is a burden on the commerce and business transactions of the country.

THE death of Dr. Luiz de Castro, editor-in-chief of the *Jornal do Commercio*, which took place on the evening of the 7th instant, removes from our midst one of the oldest and most conspicuous journalists in Brazil. He was born in Oporto in 1826, graduated at the famous university of Coimbra in 1849, and then emigrated to Brazil in 1852. He was a versatile writer, and no man, perhaps, in Brazilian journalism ever wielded a keener pen. In early life he also

devoted considerable attention to translations, the most important of which was that of Southey's *History of Brazil*. In 1861 he was called to the editorial management of the *Jornal do Commercio*, a task which proved to be his life's work. As the most prominent and influential newspaper in Brazil, infinitely more enduring and sometimes more powerful than ministries, his position at its head was at once conspicuous, responsible and influential. It can now be said at the end of these 27 years of almost unremitting labor, that Luiz de Castro never lost his vantage ground as the editor-in-chief of the *Jornal do Commercio*, nor lost his hold upon the Brazilian public. Whether we agree with his journalistic ideas, or not, there is no disputing the influence which he wielded through the columns of his journal. His work is now at an end, his pen laid by, and the record of his long, busy life complete. Others may have had higher aspirations, a few may have written more brilliantly, but few indeed have there been who measured out their work to the persons and objects in view with greater appreciation and discrimination than he did, nor won from it greater material results. He knew the people for whom he was working and his aim was to reproduce their thoughts and aspirations, rather than to lead them into unknown fields.

ACCORDING to recent telegrams from Buenos Aires it would seem that the Brazilian and Argentine boundary commissions failed to agree in several important particulars, and that while the personal relations of the two parties may have been harmonious, their official relations were at times very much the reverse. In his recent message to Congress, President Juarez states that the Brazilian commission refused to explore the Rio Santo Antonio and was sustained in that refusal by its government. On the 9th inst. a banquet was given to Colonel Garmendia (whom the Argentine government has raised to the rank of general for his services as chief of the Argentine commission) at the Naval Club, at which the Brazilian minister declined to be present, and at which, according to a telegram to the *Pais*, the Argentine minister of foreign affairs declared that the exploration of the rivers had not been made with the necessary accuracy by the Brazilian commission. As we have already stated, the manner in which the exploration was brought to a close and the rumors of a disagreement, followed by a mysterious secrecy on the part of Barão de Capanema and his subordinates, all indicated that a harmonious conclusion had not been reached. Had the work been completed in a harmonious and thorough manner and the two commissions frankly disagreed as to results, the matter would have been easily understood. In such case there would have been no occasion for this singular reticence on the part of the Brazilian commission, and repeated hints of disagreement and incomplete work on the part of the Argentines. It may be expected that the *relatorio* of the minister of foreign affairs will be presented to the Chamber within the next few days, in which a preliminary report of the Brazilian commission ought to appear. If it does not appear, then an interpellation on this question ought to be made at once, for it is neither right nor politic that all our information on this question should come from our neighbors.

THE attention of foreign railway investors is called to the letter from the minister of agriculture to the Brazilian minister in London on the question of guarantee repayments, which we give in full in another

column. The question is an important one, as it affects a large number of railways in this country and a very large amount of capital. From this letter, which may be looked upon as an official decision, the sums thus far paid by the São Paulo Railway Co. on account of guaranteed interest advances, are now to be treated by the government as its share of the profits and not as repayments. The company, therefore, still owes the full amount advanced, amounting to 5,522,351\$267 gold, which must be paid from its own share of the earnings. According to last year's report the total amount of these guarantee advances was 102,370,513\$517, of which 80,364,784\$042 were paid to companies organized in England, except one, and the balance to three national companies who have employed a large amount of English capital in shares and debentures. In view of the fact that only two roads have thus far been able to repay anything and that the majority of them are likely to continue pensioners on the public treasury for many years to come, the probability of their ever discharging their obligations to the state are very slight. Should the government decide to take over these roads, it will of course deduct the full amount of these advances from their appraised value. Thus far it has been the prevalent opinion, frequently expressed, that the repayment of these guarantee advances was to be made from half of the excess of receipts over 8 per cent. In order to secure capital it was necessary to insure for it a fixed rate of interest, which should be protected against all obligations except that of working expenses. Whether the construction to the law now advanced by the government, that it is not only entitled to one-half of the excess of profits over 8 per cent. as a co-partner, but also to repayment of guarantee advances from the other half, will be borne out by an impartial judicial construction, is an open question. That it is a revelation to the companies and their stockholders there can be no doubt.

WHAT an astonishing progress Brazil has made since the dark days of Portuguese colonial rule, when science and learning were promoted by officially offering a price for the head of a certain Baron von Humboldt in case he should be found trespassing on Brazilian soil! The simple enumeration of the leading scientific events of a single week is sufficient to show the immense distance that separates the Brazil of to-day from the jealously-guarded colony of that barbarous and benighted epoch. First comes an editorial on "Scientific Missions" in the *Pais* of the 4th instant, in which the government is taken severely to task for not detailing Brazilian specialists to accompany foreign explorers and naturalists travelling in the country in order to note their operations and, by gentle means of course, to induce them to make a division of their scientific plunder with the institutions of the country. The managing editor of this paper is styled a republican, and may therefore be considered a fair representative of the liberal ideas and aspirations of the most advanced party of the day. The idea of sending a scientific fiscal along with every foreigner who wishes to travel in the country, to make him divide the results of his researches and observations with schools and museums who do nothing themselves, is a very striking advance on the game-keeper's methods of colonial times. Then comes an official note from the minister of agriculture to the presidents of Pará and Amazonas (see the *Diário Official* of 6th inst.) informing them that as Indian relics are considered to be like mineral wealth, the property of the state, digging for them without special authorization from

the imperial government is expressly prohibited. If an individual finds an old mug of Indian origin on the island of Marajó, or anywhere else along the Amazon, a petition must be made out in due form, properly stamped and authenticated, asking the minister of agriculture in Rio de Janeiro—three or four thousand miles distant—for permission to pick it up, which petition, after the lapse of six to twelve months, will probably be granted on condition that one half of the mug be sent to the Museu Nacional. So far as we know there is but one government in the world which has made so much progress as this in the matter of archaeological exploration, that of the Sublime Porte! Finally, a dispatch from Pará on the 7th instant announces the return of the president of Amazonas (Pimenta Bueno) from an excursion up the Rio Branco to the frontier of British Guiana, and states that the reported British invasion of the sacred soil of Brazil consists in the establishment of a school for the seduction of the Brazilian Indians. A police force was hurriedly sent with orders to apprehend the teacher and his books, but the former, fearing perhaps the penalty declared against Humboldt, succeeded in making his escape. Nothing could better illustrate the advances made since Humboldt's time than this humane forbearance in not putting a price on this pestilent, trespassing pedagogue's head, whose efforts to teach Brazilian Indians the English language and Protestant christianity richly deserved the severest punishment. It may be true that the site of this mission school is within the territory in dispute, and that the use of police force to break it up may not be entirely in accordance with the views of justice and neighborly good-will which may be held by the governor of British Guiana, but the president of Amazonas was called upon to act, not to speculate. Being one of the recognized scientific authorities of the country, a geographer of repute, and apparently in full harmony with the advanced views of the *Pais* and minister of agriculture, he acted promptly and decisively, capturing the books, breaking up the school and driving the missionary out of the country. Its site will now be occupied, perhaps, by a police and "catechese" station, so that the territorial rights of Brazil and the educational needs of the poor Indian may be properly and simultaneously attended to.

GUARANTEE REPAYMENTS.

We translate from the *Diário Official* of the 5th inst. a dispatch from the minister of agriculture, commerce and public works to the Brazilian minister in London, dated on the 4th inst., and which, as it enunciates a new interpretation of the law relating to interest guarantees, appears of sufficient interest to warrant its translation in extenso:

Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works.

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir:

Sundry documents relative to the liquidation of the accounts of the Santos and Jundiaby railway were annexed to the dispatch Y. Ex. sent me under date of the 20th November ult., which refer to the fiscal year ended on July 30th last. Among these my special attention was attracted to that numbered No. 5 by Y. Ex.

I allude to the letter of November 7th, 1887, from Mr. Martin R. Smith, president of the S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, informing Y. Ex. that the part of the net revenue over 8 per cent. on the guaranteed capital reached £299,841. 8. 7. during the fiscal year ended on 30th June, 1887, and, therefore, to the imperial government belonged the sum of £144,920. 14. 4; which would reach Y. Ex. hands in two checks, one to the amount of £89,878. 8. 5 and the other to the amount of £55,041. 5. 11.

According to the letter of the president of the S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, the first check was destined to complete the repayment of sums, which up to 1873 had been paid to the company by the government in virtue of the interest guarantee. The said letter further contains an

important declaration, which is thus expounded by the signer, Mr. Martin R. Smith:

"Whether the company will exercise the right which this payment gives to it of renouncing, under Art. 25 of the concession, the government guarantee of interest, is a question to be decided by the shareholders, and as to which I am not at present in a position to say anything to Your Excellency."

For the purpose of protecting the interests of the state, both of these assertions of the president of the S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, require an immediate protest from the department with which I am connected, as they might attach to its contract with the government an interpretation wholly favorable and conformable to the company, but entirely contradictory to the letter and spirit of the provisions of the said contract, and opposed to those rights which pertain to the state.

In fact, under clause 33 of the decree of April 26th, 1856, to which the company is subject, those amounts delivered by it to the government, derived from one half of the excess of the revenue over 8 per cent per annum on the guaranteed capital, do not form, as Mr. Smith declares, a repayment of the sums paid by the state in virtue of the favor of the interest guarantee, but are destined, as the said clause clearly establishes, to be a compensation for the responsibility to which it was submitted in conceding this favor.

The state celebrated with the company a veritable contract of co-partnership in profits, after these should exceed the fixed limit of 8 per cent; in exchange it became obliged to remunerate the capital by the company expended in the construction of the road, insuring to it interest at 7 per cent. Really, there is nothing more just than this said obligation of the company to divide, when prosperous conditions appear, its profits with the state in compensation for the important assistance which it was compromised to extend to the company, under precarious conditions, guaranteeing to it an annual interest of 7 per cent. on the considerable capital of £2,650,000, for the long period of 90 years.

And so far is this the real interpretation of said clause 33, that, at its termination, it was determined that the division of interests between the government and the company could only exist so long as the guarantee of interest subsisted.

That the division of profits over 8 per cent, between the company and the government does not tend to indemnify the latter for payments made to the former under interest guarantees, is still further proved by clause 25 of the decree of April 26th, 1856, thus drawn up:

"If the company at any time shall consider it advisable, to renounce the interest guarantee, it may do so, indemnifying the general government and that of S. Paulo whatever expenditure may have been made for account of the said guarantee. In this case, the government interference as to the business of the company ceases, and the share of profits belonging to it, in conformity with Art. 33, provided, however, that the right to regulate transportation tariffs under Art. 34 will continue, as well as that of maintaining the policing and safety of the road."

Now, if the division of profits, to which clause 33 refers, were destined, as the president of the S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, says, to the repayment to which clause 25 refers, this would be excused from its final part which orders the stoppage of this division, because it is already understood that, once completed the repayment, there will be no further repayments on a division of profits. Therefore, the obligations imposed on the company under clauses 25 and 33 of its contract with the government are entirely distinct and independent; and moreover the amounts received by the latter under the sense of clause 33, can not be carried, as Mr. Smith insinuates, to the account of repayments referred to in clause 25.

When the S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, comes to avail of the right it has under that clause, the abandonment of the interest guarantee, it will be obliged to indemnify the government for all and every expenditure which may have been incurred on account of the said guarantee, without deducting such amounts as may have been delivered arising from a division of profits exceeding 8 per cent.

Y. Ex. not having replied to the letter of Mr. Smith of November 7th, furnishing a prompt contestation to the incorrect interpretation therein deduced as to the two distinct obligations to which the S. Paulo Railway Company, Limited, is subject by its contract, Y. Ex. will be good enough to have presented, without delay, to the president of the company, the present protest of the imperial government against the aforesaid interpretation given by him to clauses 25 and 33 of the decree of April 26th, 1856.

May God preserve Y. Ex.

Rodrigo Augusto da Silva.

To H. Ex. the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, in London.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 4.—The Senate elected its officers and a part of the committees; the officers were re-elected. In the Chamber Deputy Luena was chosen president and the other officers and a part of the committees were also elected.

May 5.—In the Senate the election of committees was completed and Mrs. Pereira da Silva, Pereira Franco and Barão de Leopoldina were declared duly elected senators from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Minas Geraes respectively. There was no quorum in the Chamber.

May 7.—The late ministry appeared at the Senate and explained their resignation, which arose, apparently, from a desire on the part of the Princess Regent that the chief of police should be dismissed because of the disturbances created in March through the arrest of a crazy naval officer, to which Barão de Cotegipe objected. The resignation of the ministry was then offered and promptly accepted. Senator João Alfredo, the premier, stated why he had accepted office, and said he was informed that under any circumstances the Cotegipe ministry would resign in May. Barão de Cotegipe replied, saying that he had received hints that something must be done as to the slavery question, to which he had replied, in general terms, that the reverses he had met in the Senate during the last session had been victories in the Chamber, and he saw no reason to offer a modification of the 1885 law. Senators Silveira Martins and Afonso Celso spoke, the former making satirical reference to the change of front by the Chamber on the emancipation question; the latter insisting that a communication from the Princess Regent to the ex-minister of justice should be produced and promising the support of the liberal senators to the government only so far as an immediate and unconditional abolition project was concerned. In the Chamber, Deputy MacDowell, late minister of justice, gave more or less the same explanation as to the resignation of the cabinet as was furnished to the Senate by Barão de Cotegipe. The premier also stated his reasons for taking office and explained that the programme of the ministry is sufficiently outlined in the speech from the throne. Regarding abolition, he stated that the government bill for that purpose would be presented on the following day. Deputies Maciel, Nabuco, Lourenço de Albuquerque and Duarte de Azevedo spoke, but apart from the inevitable reference to the out-going and in-coming cabinets, and the peculiar position of the conservative majority, the speeches lack general interest.

May 8.—In the Senate the draft of reply to the Speech was read; the session was of general interest. In the Chamber, the ministers of finance and war read their *relatórios* for the next year. The minister of agriculture then read the government project for the abolition of slavery, which was as follows, viz:

Art. 1st.—Slavery in Brazil is declared extinct. Art. 2nd.—The dispositions to the contrary are revoked.

Upon this the spectators broke out with loud applause. Deputy Nabuco moved, and the motion was approved, that the project be sent to a special committee. The committee consisted of Deputies Duarte de Azevedo, Nabuco, Gonçalves Ferreira, Afonso Celso Jr. and Alfredo Correia; the session was suspended for a time, when the committee reported, endorsing the project (applause). Deputy Andrade Figueira attacked the impatience shown by the supporters of the law, criticised the action of the president of the Chamber, and said it had become a circus, through the applause from the galleries which disturbed the august majesty of the enclosure of the representatives of the nation. The minister of marine read the bill fixing the naval force for 1889. There was some exchange of compliments between Deputies Andrade Figueira and Nabuco during which reference was made to "hearts of bronze" and "hearts of mud."

May 9.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber Deputy Andrade Figueira again lifted his voice in protest against the abolition law, which he considers an unwarrantable interference of the government, for the noble-hearted planters are willingly freeing their slaves, and there is therefore no necessity for the government to interfere. The bill passed second reading amended by the insertion of the words "from the date of this law;" only 9 deputies, nearly all from the province of Rio de Janeiro, voting nay.

May 10.—The Senate adjourned in respect for the death of Barão de Leopoldina, recently elected a senator. In the Chamber the minister of empire gave it to be understood that the health of the Emperor was satisfactory. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke on the abolition bill, and his remarks seem directed to his constituents in Alagoas, as they are of no interest to the public. Deputy Pedro Luiz made a kind of funeral discourse as to the late ministry, in which he defended the Barão de Cotegipe and Senator Paulino, and criticised the majority of the Chamber as to their

It is satisfactory to know that the "town and gown" difficulties in S. Paulo have been satisfactorily arranged. It required the intervention of Councillor Leoncio de Carvalho to quiet the "hrios" of the sucking legislators.

A gentleman, resident apparently at Cape Frio, was so anxious that his sympathies with abolition should be recognized in time, he that went to the expense of an advertisement in the *Jornal* on the 10th. Better late, than never.

On the 10th inst., the department of agriculture informed the Chamber of Deputies that Mr. Revo had left accounts in Ceará, relating to the Quixadá dam business, but that steps had been taken to produce these documents. It seems about time.

Councillor Luiz Antonio Pereira Franco having received a life seat in the Senate has asked to be put on half-pay as a judge of the Court of Appeals. The inference is clear; senators are not retired at 70, as Sr. de Souza Queiroz can testify.

The events of the past week in connection with the passage of the abolition act have been unusually exciting in character. There was almost no opposition and very little oratory; and every vote was attended by the abolition societies and large numbers of spectators. The Senate decided upon a Sunday session to pass the bill, which was attended by hundreds of excited, enthusiastic people. The Princess Regent also arranged to come down from Petropolis on the same day to sign the bill. The streets of the city were gay with hunting and the newspaper offices of Rua do Ouvidor were elegantly decorated with flags and flowers. Processions carrying banners and preceded by bands of music paraded the streets, cheering our colleagues of the press and giving *vivas* for liberty, the imperial family and the abolition leaders. At 3 o'clock p. m. the Princess Regent arrived at the City Palace, where an immense crowd had congregated to await the final act in the abolition of Brazilian slavery. The engrossed copy of the law was signed at 3 1/2 p. m., the Princess using a pen richly set with diamonds which was provided for the occasion by a popular subscription. Renewed *vivas* were given on the announcement that the act had become law and the crowd slowly dispersed. The streets, however, remained full of people until a late hour of the night, torchlight processions were organized, and many offices and private residences were illuminated. The whole affair passed off with perfect order and good temper.

On the 9th a broker publicly sold on Change that, on the 15th inst., he would sell 1,543 fully paid shares and 4,362 deferred shares of the Leopoldina railway for account of a bankrupt estate. A general meeting of the Companhia Leopoldina (regular reports were held here on the 17th at which the regular reports of directors and auditors were presented and approved. The shareholders authorized an increase of capital by the emission of shares to a nominal value of 1,000,000. On the 4th inst. a telegram from London was received on the Exchange announcing that the remaining portion of the Leopoldina railway loan had been placed at 5%. As the Treasury has already £600,000 at its disposal, the Leopoldina loan will probably be drawn for, and 25% for exchange was at once spoken of. We have repeatedly called the attention of the Board of Brokers to the unjustifiably delay in publishing the fortnightly exchange operations, but with the same result as would be secured in pouring water on a duck's back. Now that some of the local press are taking up the question perhaps the *Yankee Commercial* will interfere in the matter. The new 1,000,000 \$ loan of the city of Santos has been secured by Messrs. Houghton, Ellis & Co., well-known merchants of that city, at 84 per cent. issue and 6 per cent. interest. The loan is for 30 years and is to be repaid in sterling at current exchange rates. This is said to be the first application of municipalities in Brazil for foreign assistance, but it is not likely to be the last. The directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, have resolved to propose a dividend of 6 shillings per share at the general meeting of the 25th inst., making an annual dividend of 6 per cent. The sum of £45,000 to be carried to the new profit and loss account, and £45,000 withdrawn from the reserve fund to meet the losses resulting from the Azambuja failure in this city.

The shareholders of the União Telephonica who acknowledge the absorption of the old company, held a general meeting on the 7th. For obvious reasons the minutes are not published.

The *Diario Official* of the 5th contains the statutes of the recently organized match company. The capital is 200,000\$ and Messrs. George Sanville and C. Bjerke are the first directors.

On the 9th a broker publicly sold on Change that, on the 15th inst., he would sell 1,543 fully paid shares and 4,362 deferred shares of the Leopoldina railway for account of a bankrupt estate.

A general meeting of the Companhia Leopoldina (regular reports were held here on the 17th at which the regular reports of directors and auditors were presented and approved. The shareholders authorized an increase of capital by the emission of shares to a nominal value of 1,000,000.

On the 4th inst. a telegram from London was received on the Exchange announcing that the remaining portion of the Leopoldina railway loan had been placed at 5%. As the Treasury has already £600,000 at its disposal, the Leopoldina loan will probably be drawn for, and 25% for exchange was at once spoken of.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital, £1,250,000. Capital paid up, 625,000. Reserve Fund, 325,000. BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1888. Assets: Capital, un-called, 5,535,535\$60. Bills discounted, 4,459,716 1/2. Bills receivable, 2,292,723 1/2. Head office and branches, 5,021,370 200. Loans, current accounts, etc., 2,997,016 900. Securities for loans, accounts current, etc., 5,164,592 170. Cash, 1,801,126 299. Total, 24,229,456\$78 1/2. Liabilities: Capital, subscribed, 11,111,111\$110. Deposits in account current, 531,123 960. Do do fixed maturity and by bills, 1,673,718 880. Do do 30 and 60 days notice, 325,334 740. Do do fixed maturity, 1,155,912 230. Securities for loans, accounts current, etc., 2,413,562 060. Sundry accounts, 1,744,000 560. Bills payable, 222,744 240. Total, 24,229,456\$78 1/2. E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th May, 1888. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, E. A. Penn, Manager, A. R. Oakes, Accountant.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Receipts to date, and various coffee prices. Includes items like Stock this morning 1st hand, Receipts yesterday, Receipts to date, and various coffee prices like Santos, Santos, Santos, Santos.

WEEKLY SUMMARY. Shipments for United States during the week, Sailing clearances for the United States, Steam clearances, etc.

Table showing weekly summary of shipping and trade. Columns include Shipments for United States, Sailing clearances, Steam clearances, etc.

SALLES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. 3 May Five per cent. apolices, 19 do do do, 20 do do do, etc.

Table of stock and share sales. Columns include 3 May, 4 May, 5 May, 6 May, 7 May, 8 May, 9 May, 10 May, 11 May, 12 May, 13 May, 14 May, 15 May.

Table of bank statements for May 8. Columns include Banco do Brazil, Banco do Comercio, Banco Industrial, Banco Rural, etc.

Table of bank statements for May 9. Columns include Banco do Brazil, Banco do Comercio, Banco Industrial, Banco Rural, etc.

Table of bank statements for May 10. Columns include Banco do Brazil, Banco do Comercio, Banco Industrial, Banco Rural, etc.

Table of bank statements for May 11. Columns include Banco do Brazil, Banco do Comercio, Banco Industrial, Banco Rural, etc.

Table of bank statements for May 12. Columns include Banco do Brazil, Banco do Comercio, Banco Industrial, Banco Rural, etc.

Table of bank statements for May 13. Columns include Banco do Brazil, Banco do Comercio, Banco Industrial, Banco Rural, etc.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS. We include in circulation the issue of hypothetical notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table summarizing bank statements. Columns include Capital paid up, Reserve fund, and various bank names like Anazitar, Brazil, Commercial, S. Paulo, Comercio, Credito Real do Brazil, Credito Real de S. Paulo, Cred. del. exch., English, Industrial, Nacional, Lavrasa S. Paulo, Londas & Brazilian, Mercant. Santos, Prefeital, Rural, Territorial de Minas, União de Credito.

COMMERCIAL. Rio de Janeiro, May 14th, 1888. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. do com at 84 3/4 per £1 stg. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) in U. S. com at \$1.80 per £1 stg. Value of \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper). Value of £1 sterling.

EXCHANGE. May 4 - Official rates at the banks were 2 1/4% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Bankers reported business at 2 1/4% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/4% - 2 1/2%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 7/8.

May 5 - Rates at the banks were advanced in the afternoon to 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Bankers reported business at 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/2% - 2 3/4%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 7/8.

May 6 - Official rates were unchanged, but business was reported at 2 1/4% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Bankers reported business at 2 1/4% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/4% - 2 1/2%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 7/8.

May 7 - The market opened at 2 1/4%, but rates were soon reduced to 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Bankers reported business at 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/2% - 2 3/4%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 7/8.

May 8 - The market opened at 2 1/4%, but rates were soon reduced to 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Bankers reported business at 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/2% - 2 3/4%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 7/8.

May 9 - The market opened at 2 1/4%, but rates were soon reduced to 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Bankers reported business at 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/2% - 2 3/4%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 7/8.

May 10 - The market opened at 2 1/4%, but rates were soon reduced to 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Bankers reported business at 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/2% - 2 3/4%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 7/8.

May 11 - The market opened at 2 1/4%, but rates were soon reduced to 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Bankers reported business at 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/2% - 2 3/4%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 7/8.

May 12 - The market opened at 2 1/4%, but rates were soon reduced to 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Bankers reported business at 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/2% - 2 3/4%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 7/8.

May 13 - The market opened at 2 1/4%, but rates were soon reduced to 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Bankers reported business at 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/2% - 2 3/4%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 7/8.

May 14 - The market opened at 2 1/4%, but rates were soon reduced to 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Bankers reported business at 2 1/2% on London, 3 1/2% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/2% - 2 3/4%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 7/8.

The Treasury owed the Bank of Brazil 100,761,882\$20 in account current which is included in "all other" liabilities of the bank. The Treasury also owed the Banco Internacional 73,583,320 included in "all other" assets.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF APRIL 21ST.

Table with columns for Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous. Includes entries like 1863 4 1/2 per cent Loan, Bahia S. Francisco 7 per cent, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchange. Includes sub-sections for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchange on London.

Rice.—Receipts are 4,331 bags from Europe and dealers still quote at \$850—\$860 per brl. as to quality and weight. Flour.—Receipts are nil, and quotations nominally unchanged at 6250—11500 per bag in lots.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 4. CARDIFF—Swed ship Senator Weber; 1296 tons; Wincker; 5 1/2 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns for Vessel Name, Destination, and Date. Includes entries like Alter, Bahia, Adria, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th May, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has again been business doing since our last report, probably 50,000 bags charging hands, and as receipts have been very small the market has ruled firm all along.

Imports.

With the exception of Coal and Cement it may be said that we have had no receipts. Flour has advanced and closes very firm, under advices from the United States.

White Pine.

Quotations are nominally unchanged and the market is steady at 105 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.

Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.

Market quiet nominal.

Kerosene.

Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 6800 per case, steady.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table with columns for Washed, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, etc., and their respective prices.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 48,000 to 54,000 bags in first and about 23,000 bags in second hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with columns for Vessel Name, Destination, and Date. Includes entries like New York Amer str Alliana, New Orleans Br str Nevada, etc.

Imports.

With the exception of Coal and Cement it may be said that we have had no receipts. Flour has advanced and closes very firm, under advices from the United States.

White Pine.

Quotations are nominally unchanged and the market is steady at 105 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.

Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.

Market quiet nominal.

Kerosene.

Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 6800 per case, steady.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table with columns for Washed, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, etc., and their respective prices.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 48,000 to 54,000 bags in first and about 23,000 bags in second hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with columns for Vessel Name, Destination, and Date. Includes entries like New York Amer str Alliana, New Orleans Br str Nevada, etc.

Imports.

With the exception of Coal and Cement it may be said that we have had no receipts. Flour has advanced and closes very firm, under advices from the United States.

White Pine.

Quotations are nominally unchanged and the market is steady at 105 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.

Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.

Market quiet nominal.

Kerosene.

Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 6800 per case, steady.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table with columns for Washed, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, etc., and their respective prices.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 48,000 to 54,000 bags in first and about 23,000 bags in second hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with columns for Vessel Name, Destination, and Date. Includes entries like New York Amer str Alliana, New Orleans Br str Nevada, etc.

Imports.

With the exception of Coal and Cement it may be said that we have had no receipts. Flour has advanced and closes very firm, under advices from the United States.

White Pine.

Quotations are nominally unchanged and the market is steady at 105 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.

Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.

Market quiet nominal.

Kerosene.

Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 6800 per case, steady.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table with columns for Washed, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, etc., and their respective prices.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 48,000 to 54,000 bags in first and about 23,000 bags in second hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with columns for Vessel Name, Destination, and Date. Includes entries like New York Amer str Alliana, New Orleans Br str Nevada, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists ship departures for May, including Rio Grande, V. de Marinho, Chatham, etc.

Calling at intermediate ports.

SANTOS.

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

COFFEE.—The market opened last month with an active demand, chiefly for shipment to Europe, but these buyers retiring, the market became quieter, although the larger holders showed no signs of giving way in prices.

For the present crop, it now appears, receipts will barely reach 1,200,000 bags.

Receipts have averaged 2,735 bags, against 6,113 in 1887 and 3,196 bags in 1886. From 1st July to date they reach 988,223 bags, against 2,959,877 bags in 1887 and 1,574,330 bags in 1886.

On brokers return sales of 95,000 bags, Stocks are to-day 165,000 bags in first hands and 29,000 in second hands, against 173,000 bags in first and 16,000 in second hands last month.—Loading 39,000 bags.

The clearances in April were:

Table showing clearances in April for United States, New York, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Lisbon, Rio and coast.

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

Large table showing total clearances of coffee from Santos for ten months, categorized by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) and month (1887-88, 1888-89).

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for four months:

Table showing total clearances of coffee from Santos for four months, categorized by destination and month (1888, 1887).

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

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

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

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

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 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.

PHOENIX 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..... £ 450,000 ,, Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE. Fire Risks Marine Risks Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 37, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797 Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1805 Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River. For Freight and General information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include May 17 Elbe to Montevideo and Buenos Aires, May 22 Tagus to Southampton and Antwerp, May 31 Nile to Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to E. W. May, Supt. Marítimo. Rua do General Camara No. 2, (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.) Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: ADVANCE..... 9 June FINANCE..... 30 ,, ALLIANÇA..... 28 July

The fine packet ALLIANÇA, Captain BEERS

on return from Santos will sail 15th May at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, [entering the two last named ports] PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

Table with columns: Destination, Cabin, Steerage. Rows include To Liverpool (\$220), New York (\$145), & back (\$275).

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs And for cargo to W. C. Peck. No. 6, Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS. INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN MAY.

To New York: Bessel (Loading also in Santos)..... May 22nd To Southampton (for London) and Antwerp: Olters [Belgian Mail steamer]..... May 15th Buffon [do do]..... ,, 29th For Other Ports: Delambre [For Liverpool]..... May 15th Strabo [For New Orleans]..... ,, 15th

To Rio Grande Ports: Cayour..... Weekly. Chatham..... Weekly. or Canning..... Weekly. Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, 89 Rua 1º de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82 Rua 1º de Março.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCH IN THE RIVER PLATE: Buenos Aires. Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve fund..... £ 185,000

Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK. Capital..... £ 1,250,000 Capital paid up..... £ 625,000 Reserve fund..... £ 325,000

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

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

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

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON London and County Banking Company Limited..... London. Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris. Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main. Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp. Banca Generale, and agencies..... Rome, Genoa, Naples, Milan, and other Italian cities. Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Madrid, Barcelona, Cadix, Malaga, Tarragona, Valencia, and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands. Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese cities. English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Buenos Ayres, Montevideo. Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail. A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand. Views of Rio and neighbourhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books. Agents for Langstreth's Rubber Stamps. Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap. No. 57, Rua do Ouvidor.

PHOTOGRAPHIA ALLEMÁ

ALBERTO HENSCHÉL & Co. No. 49, Rua dos Ourives Photographs of every description taken with the greatest perfection. View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity. Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice Lanberg during a three years journey made for that special purpose. 14-22.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type. S. T. LONGSTRETH, Office and workshops: No. 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor. Caixa no Correio No. 906. Rio de Janeiro.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS.

GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS For sale by André d'Oliveira & Gad, Druggists. No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

R. J. CALANDER CIVIL ENGINEER.

Engineering and Architectural Studies and designs, surveys plans, specifications, estimates, and reports made with accuracy and despatch. Works superintended. Patents and privileges negotiated. 67, Rua do Ouvidor. Rio de Janeiro.

PUBLIC SALE.

On 25th May inst., the following property, belonging to the firm of Sears & Co in liquidation, will be sold in public auction, provided same has not, previous to above date, been disposed of by private sale, to wit: Trapiche Gram Pará Length—under cover..... 245 feet Width..... 75 " Part not covered in, on river front, Length..... 116 feet Width..... 32 1/2 " This Trapiche is constructed of the best woods of the province, with roofing of galvanized corrugated iron. All of above is in good order and condition. Tug-boat "Hattie Fullerton." Length..... 100 feet Beam..... 18 " Cargo space..... 94 tons Total tonnage..... 115 " Iron hull. Speed..... 11 knots Compound engine—Cylinder 17 1/2 x 28. Indicated horse power 400. Consumption of Coal, 3 1/2 tons per 24 hours, with 80 lbs. pressure. Lloyds certificate (1900) A 1, for 10 years, from September 1884. Machinery and utensils of Box Factory "Eneka," with guarantee of lease. All of above will be sold positively (excepting in the event of private sale having previously been made) in order to effect final liquidation of the firm of Sears & Co. in liquidation. For particulars apply to R. F. Sears & Co. PARÁ, BRAZIL. 13-15.

NOW READY Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs. Price 2\$500: do. with photographs 5\$900. For sale at this office.

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, 1859, 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 1888 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 fairly, 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\$8 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS: One year's subscription..... 20\$000 English and American subscriptions..... £2 or 1\$0 All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A. VYP. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.