

# THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 15

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

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 3 p. m. on Fridays.  
C. N. TANNER, M. A., Chaplain.  
N. R.—All notices should be sent to  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hamayta.  
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 at 10 a. m., preaching  
7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
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, 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, 2 a. m.  
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues No. 6.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUMINENSE.—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 6:30 p. m.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—  
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books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above  
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No.  
79, Sete de Setembro, 4th floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at  
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 Correio, 75.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua do  
Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio, 12  
to 13 p. m.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.  
Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 93, from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. and  
4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Marizans, No. 18,  
Botafogo.

## Traveler's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train  
leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:25, Entre  
Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí at 7:23 p. m. São Paulo train  
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. and arrives at Barra do Pirajy 8:15, Entre  
Rios 10:22 and Itaboraí at 8:15 p. m. Passengers for  
Rio de Janeiro leave Barra do Pirajy at 12:10 p. m. From  
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo  
da Cunha at 11:45. Downward, trains leave Barra do Pirajy  
at 1:15 p. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:29 p. m. Cachoeira  
at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio  
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m., arrives at Barra  
at 10:25. Entre Rios at 12:23 and Marizans Pocopoco (terminus)  
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at  
3:15 p. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:05. Downward,  
train leaves Marizans Pocopoco 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 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:23 p. m. second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and  
third to Itaboraí arriving at 7:32. Downward, trains leave Entre  
Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 5:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.;  
leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving at 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 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 Barra at 10:30 p. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m.  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niteroi (Sant'Anna)  
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53. Cordeiro (1 hour  
per trainway from Cantagallo) 10:30. Returns 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 2:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at  
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat  
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.  
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and  
6 p. m. on Sundays 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  
Tropicana at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays  
and holidays. Returning trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.  
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upward 6:50 a. m.; downward (from Petropolis) 2:28  
p. m., week days only.

## Librario, Museo, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ovi-  
dores, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-  
dior.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
Rua Luta de Comtes.

## Hotels.

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## DEATH.

On 29th December, 1887, at Mossley Hall, Congleton,  
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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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MESSRS. STREET & CO.,  
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MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,  
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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24th, 1888.

As we go to press the announcement of His Majesty the Emperor's death is momentarily expected, and the city already wears the hushed aspect of mourning. From the favorable telegrams lately received of his steady recovery, it was believed that the crisis had been safely passed and that His Majesty would soon be able to resume his homeward journey. On the morning of the 22nd, however, he was prostrated by a paralytic attack of a very serious character ("paralysis bulbosa") which left but the slightest hope, if any, of preserving his life beyond a very few hours. At midday the holy sacraments of the church were administered, and his condition was considered most critical. His strong constitution, however, held out tenaciously against death, and under the care and skill of his physicians a slight recovery was secured before the close of the day. On the morning of yesterday the Empress and his physicians were reported to be watching at his bedside for the inevitable end, since when no change of importance in his condition has been reported. It is certain that everything that the skill of two such eminent physicians as Drs. Semmola and Charcot can suggest will be employed, but no hope of his recovery is entertained. The anxiety with which the telegrams from his bedside are awaited, the hushed appearance of the streets, and the heartfelt words of sympathy and regret which are everywhere heard, all mark the affection in which he is held and the grief felt for his sufferings and impending death. It is a satisfaction to know that the wish expressed by him a little more than one year ago to see the last slave in Brazil liberated, has been realized, and that the grateful news of that great event was broken to him as soon as his condition would permit on the 22nd. There must have been infinite consolation in the news, even in the bitterness of death. It remains only to be added that the sympathy extended to the Princess Regent and her family has been widespread and heartfelt. The affections of her people so recently aroused and attached to herself by the abolition of slavery, will now be consolation to her in her grief, and a secure staff upon which she can lean in the heavy responsibilities which this sad change is destined to bring upon her.

The festivities which continued through the past week over the final overthrow of the institution of slavery in Brazil were of a character absolutely unparalleled in the history of this nation. They began, in reality, with the introduction of the emancipation

bill in the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th, they accompanied its every step with processions, music and acclamations, they signalized the final act on the 13th with a burst of popular joy, they dressed the city with flowers and banners every day, filling the streets to overflowing and deluging them with a tidal wave of congratulations, and then they resolved themselves into a gigantic demonstration, extending through four days and calling out the largest assemblage ever witnessed in this city. The "press manifestation" organized under the auspices of the *Gazeta de Notícias*, promises to figure among the most notable events in the history of this city. It was too extended a programme perhaps, and could not have been carried out successfully under any other conditions than those attending this triumphant victory of popular sentiment over a great evil nourished and protected in the vested interests of a privileged class. The victory was so sweeping and unexpected, however, that the enthusiasm of the people overflowed all bounds, and it was sheer fatigue on the 20th more than a surfeit of rejoicing that brought it to an end. The streets have been continually crowded, business almost wholly suspended, the public departments closed for three days, the D. Pedro II railway closed to freight traffic for the same time, the postoffice partially closed and the mails undistributed, the demands for money incessant, over a hundred thousand people in the streets on Sunday,—and during all this nothing but enthusiastic joy, good temper and good order. Really, it is something for the people of Rio de Janeiro to be proud of! And it is a triumph in honor of which we are glad to extend our heartiest and most sincere felicitations.

The attention of the minister of finance is respectfully solicited to the various questions which have arisen through the closing of the custom house and trapiches during the three days of the past week designated for a general celebration of the final abolition of slavery. It was a very simple matter for a committee of newspaper men to solicit the closing of public departments and business houses during these days, and perhaps it appeared equally simple and easy for the custom house to shut its doors; but business obligations are not so easily suspended nor can the commerce of the world be stopped by any such resolution. In this respect a decided mistake was made, for these three days were not legal holidays and the suspension of business therefore could not carry over any obligation maturing on any one of them. It would have been wiser, perhaps, had these public departments been kept open for an hour or two each day for the dispatch of necessary business. The cases already reported include the payment of demurrage on chartered vessels whose lay days expired during or immediately after these days, the payment of dock dues consequent on inability to load or to dispatch vessels, and the payment of extra warehouse charges on goods which were to have been taken out on these days. The inspector of the custom house has refused to make allowance for these days and has enforced collection of these charges on goods taken out early on Monday when the time allowed them expired the preceding day and they would have been removed on Saturday had the custom house been open. We understand that an appeal has been taken to the minister from this decision, and we trust that it will receive the most liberal consideration at his hands. The business interests of this city have suffered very heavily by this unusually long suspension, and it certainly seems unjust that penalties should now be imposed upon them by the very authorities who enforced the suspension.

THERE is undoubtedly disappointment felt here that receipts of coffee continue so very small. We can learn of no particular explanation of the fact, while such reasons as are assigned we do not consider altogether reliable. We hear that many plantations have been abandoned by the freedmen; that the coffee is dropping from the trees; that crop estimates must be reduced, and so on. If the freedmen are abandoning the plantations, the fact is so jealously concealed that those of our exchanges, who do not endorse the recent abolition law, are quite as ignorant of this news as we are ourselves. On the contrary, our exchanges register not only that the freedmen are remaining upon the plantations, but that runaways are returning to ask for work from the very men whom, as masters, they deserted. The desertion of plantations cannot, therefore, be a powerful factor in the crop estimates. That coffee is dropping from the trees is very possible, for it is probable that most planters cannot possibly harvest the whole of their crops, and more or less will be lost. We have made diligent search after someone who would reduce his crop estimates without success; the greatest concession is that Rio and Santos will not receive for export over 6,000,000 bags, and the inference is that the balance is to remain up country to form that famous "invisible" supply, which within the memory of man has upset the calculations of more than one operator. Apart from dealers and factors, who are to a certain extent suspected of interest, there have been no signs that any material change in crop estimates should be made, and if the delay in receiving supplies may be attributed to manipulation, we think this is caused by the factors, who have long watched the American markets and are now persuaded that these have "sailed too close to the wind," and must pay for their temerity. We should not be surprised to see prices in New York sharply advance; but when there is a difference of some 4 cents per lb. between May and December deliveries, great caution is requisite. What appears to us the worst feature in the market is that we are likely to open the new crop with high prices in Rio. No one in the trade has ever seen a good year under such conditions; orders are restricted, business drags, and fluctuations are constant. If the American markets are responsible for this state of affairs, some one, in more authority than we are, should sit on their various heads.

The liberals of São Paulo held an important meeting at the capital of that province on the 20th instant, which is evidently destined to fill a prominent place in the history of this country. The purpose was to unite the different sections of the party and to adopt a programme for future action around which all shades of opinion could be rallied. The opinion of the meeting seems to have been very unanimous on one very important question, and it is this that promises to be the opening of a new chapter in Brazilian political history—the federalization of the provinces. There have been occasional advocates of this reform in the political system of the country, but this is perhaps the first time that it has been adopted as a distinctive party programme. Among its advocates at São Paulo were Gavião Peixoto, Moreira de Barros, Leoncio de Carvalho and Brazílio Machado—all widely known and influential. The common opinion was that decentralization should be carried into effect and that the government of the provinces should be reorganized on lines similar to that of the American states. It was generally accepted that the monarchy should remain undisturbed, but that in all other respects the system should be more like that

of the United States. Under such a system the provinces would elect their own presidents, administer their own laws, possess their own courts and police, collect and enjoy their own taxes, and form a better balanced union for the maintenance of the imperial government. The final result was the adoption of general resolutions which provide for the appointment of a commission to draft a scheme of federal government similar to that of the United States, another for an agricultural bank project for the purpose of supplying planters with cheap money, another for the creation of professional and technical schools similar to those of the United States, the abolition of the tax on real estate transfers, and the extension of the right of suffrage to the people without other limitation than knowing how to read and write. It is then provided that this programme must be ready by the end of October next when a general meeting will be held of representatives from every locality in the province, without distinction of party, for the purpose of approving it and appointing commissions to solicit the co-operation of other provinces.

THE objects of the São Paulo federalists, if we may so style them, are certainly just and praiseworthy. It is not a question of republicanism, but of effective government. The liberals of São Paulo take special pains to confirm their allegiance to the Crown, and to affirm that the objects sought are to be attained by peaceful means. As the sovereign and his succession are not to be interfered with, and as the great aim is to improve and simplify methods of administration, no opposition perhaps may be anticipated from that quarter. It is only the cabinet departments, with their multitudinous bureaus and officials, which will oppose the reform and whose influence will be very difficult to overcome. The measure, however, which will serve to break up this pernicious centralized bureaucratic system can not fail to be good and beneficial even with many imperfections, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the movement thus inaugurated will be successful. The government of distant localities through badly organized central departments and by means of inefficient, negligent officials, who know comparatively nothing of the places and their special needs which are dependant upon their action, is decidedly crude, costly and defective. An intelligent people would not stand such a system under any consideration, and it is because of the growing enlightenment of São Paulo, which suffers much less than Pará and Rio Grande, that is occasioning this agitation for a change. There can be no good reason urged why the provinces should not be allowed to manage their own local affairs, to collect their own revenues, and then to meet on equal terms at the imperial capital for the discussion of national affairs. A province may very well take charge of all such matters, elect its own executive, and administer its own laws—all subject, however, to the Crown, the constitution and the general laws of the empire. The question of abolishing the 6 per cent tax on land transfers is one, also, of vital importance, and ought to be taken up by the General Assembly of its own accord. Such a reform, accompanied by a measure providing for the safe and easy record of titles, and by the abolition of the existing high probate taxes on the settlement of estates which so frequently prevent their division, can not fail to result beneficially to the country through an increase in the number of landowners and a consequent increase in cultivation. The extension of the suffrage may also be a wise and urgent measure, but this is a matter for careful consideration. As for the project of a Banco Agricola, the

liberals of São Paulo should lay this aside for the present. No bank can get money from foreign markets at low rates except upon very good security, and any very general practice of borrowing will always tend to increase the risk and depreciate the security offered. Industry and enterprise, attended by a scrupulous observance of all obligations, will always secure good credit for any community, and the reputation for these must first be earned. An industrious population, good laws, enterprising industrial corporations, cheap transportation facilities, good markets, an impartial execution of just laws—all these are first required. If then the Banco Agricola is needed, it can easily be procured on the best of terms.

Our friends of the now triumphant abolition cause will not take it unkindly if we remind them that they are making history of a very important character, and that it is best that they should act coolly and with circumspection. No one will misjudge the enthusiasm which dominated the population of this city during the past week, for a great and almost unexpected victory had been won and a great evil had been eradicated from the recognized institutions of the country. There was every reason for extravagant joy, and for felicitations which in cold print would appear almost incoherent and meaningless. History, however, will only record the wave of enthusiastic rejoicing which swept over the city and country during these days, and now waits upon cool, impartial judgment for the material required to engrave this glorious act on the imperishable annals of this empire. It is important, therefore, that nothing further should be done except after cool, mature reflection, so that there may be no cause for regret hereafter for the haste with which costly and important projects were carried into imperfect execution. If in a burst of enthusiasm our Argentine friends wish to chisel a statue of Columbus, or a Goddess of Liberty, out of the Sugar Loaf, then let them make the trial; but let us not rush in and disfigure the face of nature with ugly, hastily-constructed monuments. The whole future is before us, and there is ample time to design and erect monuments which will suitably commemorate the final overthrow of slavery in Brazil. It is a great event, the proudest and noblest in the history of this country, and it deserves one of the noblest memorials that the human mind can conceive. It is childish to rush in and put up a multitude of monuments to the Princess Regent, to the 13th of May, and to various men who have distinguished themselves in the cause. The monument to the 13th of May, commemorating the abolition of slavery, should not be decided upon hastily, nor should it be begun until funds enough are secured to insure the execution of a design worthy of the great object symbolized. And, it is needless to say, the present moment is not exactly the right one for raising the money. We have had a week's festival during which time money has been expended freely as water, business has been almost wholly suspended, and the indirect losses to the business community have been incalculably great. To be at once asked for a number of subscriptions for the execution of these various schemes will certainly meet with a very cool reception. Then, as to the erection of monuments to individuals, would it not be better to wait a few years more until their personal records are complete? Some of the men who have distinguished themselves in this cause are young enough to compromise themselves a score of times before reaching the end of life. We do not wish to counsel the repression of one single generous sentiment, nor the withholding of one

single honor, but we do wish to counsel the substitution of deliberation for enthusiasm, and the suspension of all such inconvenient, puerile acts as the re-naming of streets and squares and the worrying of business men with a multitude of subscriptions for monuments and other memorials.

Up to the time that we are writing we have not received the *relatorio* of the minister of finance, but from what we can deduce from publications by more fortunate colleagues, H. Ex. appears to favor the substitution of the smaller government "promises to pay" by an issue of silver coin. It is impossible under present circumstances—we refer to the fluctuations in the value of silver in relation to gold—to give more than a qualified approval to this idea of issuing silver in exchange for Treasury notes. There are undoubtedly objections to making silver a legal tender to any great extent; it is cumbersome and generally objected to; its value fluctuates, not in accordance with its intrinsic value, but rather with the drafts made upon its Indian empire by the Treasury of Great Britain, and as it is coin the more ignorant classes in Brazil will probably hoard it. On the other hand silver is a metal, and represents the value of extracting it from the bowels of the earth. It has therefore an intrinsic value, whatever this may be, and the substitution by it of irredeemable paper appears to be an advance towards an improvement in the currency of Brazil. An unlimited issue of silver coin, we consider to be impossible. If, as we have heard it asserted, there is a profit of 20 per cent. in coining silver into Brazilian tokens, it is clear that counterfeit coin, albeit equally pure, will be introduced from abroad, and it is universally known that the Brazilian government was obliged to reduce by one-half the value of the legendary "dump" (40 rs.), because it became profitable to import these coins from abroad. If the government decides upon substituting the lower denominations of its currency by silver, then it should at once propose measures to prevent any wrangling, or questions, as to how much of this silver coin may be tendered. The banks will undoubtedly refuse large sums of silver in exchange for their drafts payable in gold, unless the silver may be paid out in the same proportion that it is received; tradesmen, unaccustomed to the circulation of coin, may become suspicious, and, as occasionally happens in London, it may become as difficult to buy a tooth-brush with a 2\$ silver piece here as it is to make the same operation with a £5 note there. This may be avoided to a certain extent by the issue of silver certificates; that is, of certificates issued by the Mint, or Treasury, against an equal sum in coin on hand, which entitle the holder to exchange them for the equivalent of their face value in silver coin. At first sight this idea may appear an excuse for the issue of paper money, but we feel sure a little reflection will show that such is not the case; and moreover the scheme possesses one great advantage; there will be no "calling in" of government obligations to the detriment of the holders of government promises to pay. As we state above, we cannot lend an unqualified endorsement to the idea of silver as a legal tender. Economists, generally, now consider it as merchandise, the value of which is measured in gold, and we therefore continue to advocate the establishment of national banks. Paper currency based on government securities appears to us quite as secure as tokens issued in silver; but the intense desire of Brazilians to have some species of metal currency renders argument on this point useless. If it be decided to coin silver, and we presume this decision has been arrived at, for we ourselves advised the importation of

silver, then the government should restrict the Mint to the coining of 1\$ and 500 reis coins; the 2\$ piece is quite as annoying as the American dollar, although not quite of the same specific gravity. Silver tokens of 1\$ and 500 reis, and Treasury notes of 5\$ upwards may prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments; although we hardly consider it probable.

#### THE ABOLITION FESTA.

On the 12th inst. the press of this city, native and foreign, met to decide upon a proper manner in which the abolition of slavery was to be commemorated. A central committee was appointed, with Dr. Souza Ferreira, editor-in-chief of the *Jornal do Commercio*, as president, to organize a plan, by which it was decided to promote a four days' celebration from the 17th to the 20th, during which all public offices and business houses should be invited to close. The programme and proceedings of these four days may be briefly described as follows:

On the 17th at 9 a.m. a mass was celebrated in the Campo de S. Christovão, at which the Princess Regent and Comte d'Eu, the ministry, some of the diplomatic corps, and detachments of regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery, the marine corps, and a multitude of people attended. Before and after the mass enthusiastic *vivas* were heard; the Argentine minister being notably complimented. In the afternoon the troops and marines, numbering some 1,200 men, marched to the D. Pedro II square (Palace square) and passed before the Princess, who reviewed them from one of the windows of the City Palace. A pouring rain set in during the afternoon, which interfered with the illuminations, but these were however fairly numerous, and the Rua do Ouvidor was quite full of enthusiastic youth giving *vivas* for those who have been more conspicuous in the question of abolition.

On the 18th there were races at the Derby club's grounds, which had been granted to the press committee, and to which not only was the entrance free, but the D. Pedro II railway also furnished free transportation under certain conditions. The rain continued, but the attendance at the races was large, and the pools sold are estimated to have reached 60,000\$. There was an occasional trifling disturbance, but the affair passed off well. At night several of the theatres were open, free to all comers. At first it was sought to restrict the number of spectators by means of tickets, but this seemed likely to create disturbances, and the police authorities permitted every one to enter until the theatres were filled. No accident of any description occurred. Up to a very late hour the streets were crowded.

On the 19th the weather had very much improved and in the forenoon there was a procession of school children, and during the day numerous associations and societies paraded, with banners and music, increasing, had this been possible, the enthusiasm of the people. We felt somewhat sorry for the children, for the streets were wet and dirty, colds and even worse diseases were quite possible as a consequence, which might have been we think avoided by some other form of amusement. In the afternoon regattas were held at Botafogo, and the night being clear, the illuminations were very general, and the crowds in the streets, particularly in the Rua do Ouvidor, were enormous. To quote Mr. Jingle, "one might have had his clothes mangled on his person," and that some corsus were, we know. Public balls in the Palace square and Campo Sant'Anna were a part of the programme, but appear to have been unsuccessful.

On the 20th the grand procession was organized at the Campo de Aclamação. Military, sailors, societies of every description, the press, etc., were represented and just how long the procession was seems impossible to calculate. The organization of the procession, however, was a complete failure, owing to late arrivals, a lack of marshalls, and the constant breaking of the lines. After announcing that positions would be taken up according to the hour of arrival, the directors, if there were any, undid the whole arrangement, and the procession was halted quite half an hour in front of the headquarters of the fire department to enable tardy societies and individuals to take place in the line. The procession at last got under way, and the route led through streets, Nuncio for instance, where it was evidently not expected. After turning and twisting somewhat like a snake with its head cut off, and it appeared that the head of the procession had been, it reached the Campo de Aclamação at about 7 p. m. and separated.

The streets were crowded and the greatest order was observed. The only approach to a disturbance we saw was that of two boys about four years old punching each other for the possession of a poetical effusion that had been thrown from one of the carriages.

The Princess Regent and the Comte d'Eu were at the City Palace and acknowledged the compliments of the persons forming part of the procession.

The day was overcast, but no rain fell and at night the illuminations were very good. But there was a general appearance of fatigue, and the streets were not filled by the people up to so late an hour as on preceding days.

There were, naturally enough, sufficient comic incidents during the procession. We were addressed variously as "John," "Roast Beef" and "Good-night," but the order preserved was wonderful, and the police remarkable by their absence.

By mutual consent the daily press closed their printing offices on the 20th, and only one journal, the *Imprensa Fluminense*, was published on the 21st. Common charity obliges us to make no reference to it.

#### THE FUTURE OF MEXICAN COFFEE.

Mexico is by no means sharing as she ought to do in the immense coffee trade of the United States. Last week, basing our statement on the statistics then at hand, we reckoned the annual consumption of coffee in the United States at \$43,000,000 gold. During 1887 the Americans paid for their coffee nearly \$89,000,000 gold, or \$66,000,000 of our currency. Of this vast sum Mexican coffee planters received less than 4 per cent.

The Central American republics sold the Americans more than twice as much coffee as we sent to them. Even Venezuela exported more than three times as much coffee to the United States as did Mexico. These facts prove inconceivably that we are annually losing a trade that, under better economical conditions here, should be largely our own. The United States bought coffee in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, as follows: Of Brazil, \$36,401,864 gold; of Venezuela, \$6,779,167 gold; of Central America, \$4,269,867 gold; of Mexico, \$1,837,459 gold; of Columbia, \$1,433,777 gold. And, besides, purchased of other countries.

The following presents the contrast between the coffee exportations of Mexico and Central America:

	From Mexico to	
	—United States—	—United States—
	Val. in gold.	Pounds.
1887	\$ 1,837,459	14,597,005
1886	1,380,759	15,791,002
1885	999,538	10,041,421
1884	1,114,591	9,975,466
1883	809,757	8,578,532
1882	1,817,581	17,020,609
1881	1,730,838	13,911,910
	From Cent'l America to	
	—United States—	—United States—
	Val. in gold.	Pounds.
1887	\$ 4,269,867	32,734,302
1886	3,091,810	29,867,736
1885	3,833,372	36,811,072
1884	3,288,521	31,827,573
1883	2,475,942	24,715,028
1882	2,512,230	22,449,112
1881	1,989,958	15,858,327

Since we began exporting coffee to our northern neighbors we have never before, except in two years, exceeded last year's exportation; but what a mere drop in the bucket it is compared to the total value of the coffee bought by the Americans we have seen. Already we have pointed out the imperative need of lessening the local taxation on coffee, if we are to make effective competition with the Brazilians and Central Americans, and of other causes which retard exportation we will treat in a future issue, leaving our readers in the coffee-growing districts to digest the figures we give in this article.—*Mexican Financier*.

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 14.—In the Senate the session was of no general interest, and at the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 15.—In the Senate S. Candido de Oliveira complained of the delay in presenting bills referred to committees. A project to call for tenders for the construction of a railway from a port in the province of Sta. Catharina to Porto Alegre was defeated without debate. In the Chamber the minister of foreign affairs read a telegram received from the government of Uruguay congratulating the empire on the abolition of slavery. Deputy Zama proposed that the Chamber adjourn up to, and including, the 19th inst., to which Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque objected, on the ground that important business was awaiting decision, but the proposal passed. The minister of war read his *relatorio*, and his colleague of empire likewise. The minister of agriculture then read his *relatorio* and the rest of the session was occupied with the election of committees.

May 16.—In the Senate Sr. Cavilido de Oliveira's bill permitting the meeting of unarmed citizens was called up, and Senators Nunes Gonçalves and Fernandes da Cunha opposed its passage; the



former desiring to have the opinion of the government and the latter because it tended to peril and subversion of social order; he also thought it contained elements of tumult and anarchy, and also elements for the declaration of the republic. The senator expects other bills of the same tenor, and declared he would man the walls in opposition to any and all opponents. Senator Cândido de Oliveira defended his bill, and the premier appeared to consider that laws now in vigor covered the ground sufficiently well.

May 17.—No session in either house.

May 18.—No session in either house.

May 19.—No session in either house.

May 21.—In the Senate Barão de Cotejipe presented a project for a law for the establishment of colonies of native born citizens, and for granting to employers of these the same favors granted to employers of foreign immigrants. Senator Ignacio Martins presented a proposal to abolish flogging in the navy, referring to the recent occurrence of the death of a sailor on board the *Anasomas*. The minister of marine in reply stated that so soon as he had been informed of the case, steps had been taken to investigate the matter, but the report of the committee was not in favor of a court-martial on the commandant of the corvette. Senator Cândido de Oliveira's bill relative to public meetings was referred to the committee on legislation. In the Chamber some time was occupied in discussing the insertion in the journal of a recognition of the compliments from the Argentine Republic. Deputy Alfonso Celso Jr. presented the project of a law to appropriate 300,000\$ as a subsidy to Brazilian exhibitors at the Paris exposition in 1889. Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto proposed to relieve all debtors to the state, whose engagements arise through the effects of slavery. The vaccination bill, now stated to be 14 years old, was sent back to the committee to be re-juvenated, and the bill for the payment of 350,000 francs to the Paraná railway company was also sent to committee.

May 22.—In the Senate the session was not of general interest. In the Chamber the session was principally occupied by Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto, who attacked the minister of agriculture, who, he claimed, had illegally granted interest guarantees for the construction of central sugar factories in Pernambuco. The minister denied the illegality of the concession, and stated that the matter had been thoroughly examined before the government took action.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Alagôas provincial assembly has been adjourned to October 1st.

—The April receipts of the Pará postoffice were 5,670\$366.

—The April receipts of the Pará custom house were 848,665\$200, and of the provincial *recebatoria* 192,847\$919.

—The freedmen of Campinas, S. Paulo are to present Dr. Antonio Bento with an address drafted on parchment. It concludes with "Salve Liberdade." The law is not quite a fortnight old and the freedmen of S. Paulo are already speaking Latin!

—A man was so badly injured in São Paulo on the 14th inst. by a rocket, which struck him in the eyes, that he died on the 17th. The carelessness with which rockets are used in narrow streets is a source of constant danger and merits the attention of the police.

—The province of Rio Grande do Norte is complaining of drought, and people are already leaving the interior districts. In Ceará great suffering is reported from various localities. It is generally feared that the north is to experience another devastating *seca*.

—Macuco, the head-quarters of Senator Paulino, is to have a school for the children of freedmen. A priest, a lady and a gentleman named Oliveira are at the head of the scheme, and why Senator Paulino does not send his overseers down there, seems to us inexplicable. He might send the late minister of finance?

—Dr. Richard Gumbleton Daunt, a physician of Irish extraction and a city councillor at Campinas, S. Paulo, voted *nay* when it was proposed to announce the liberation of the municipality. Dr. Gumbleton Daunt is badly placed; he would make a splendid Home Ruler. The municipality is free, however, Dr. Gumbleton Daunt to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A considerable number of complaints are appearing in the local papers regarding the action taken by planters in the province of Rio de Janeiro in retaining under various pretexts the children of slaves on their plantations. It almost appears that the propaganda will have to continue in existence until these pig-headed idiots are forcibly brought to reason.

—The trial of the Penha do Rio do Peixe assassins is set down for the 29th inst. In all probability they will be acquitted, for no jury can be found to declare twenty planters guilty of any crime.

—The municipality of Humildes, province of Piauí, is to have its own particular battalion of national guard. The president considered this necessary, and Humildes will now have its lieutenant-colonel and other officers, and six companies, all on paper.

—According to a statistical report of the director of the public gardens at Curitiba, Paraná, the export of *herba matte* from that province last year amounted to 19,403,174 kilograms, against 14,735,630 kilos in 1886. The export in 1867 was 12,462,217 kilos.

—The last guns of slavery are exploding. Telegrams dated Maranhão on the 17th state that in Rosario and Bacabal various ex-masters were venting their spite by trashing freedmen, and that the president of the province had ordered prompt measures to be taken to punish the delinquents.

—At Campanha, Minas Geraes, there was a square called after Senator Joaquim Delfino, a member of the Cotejipe cabinet. When the inhabitants of Campanha heard that the senator had voted against the abolition bill, they at once re-baptized the square, which is now the Square of Liberty.

—There are complaints again from S. Paulo as to interference with Protestant religious services in the interior of the province. There are doubtless lay and secular idiots who consider it correct to oppose the free exercise of a right guaranteed by law, and the representatives of the law should not meddle.

—Maragogy, province of Alagoas, was the bulwark of slavery in that province, but its inhabitants commenced freeing their slaves on the 25th ult. The first man freed nine slaves and was much censured for his conduct. Perhaps some of our local colleagues will let us know if Maragogy subscribes for Rio de Janeiro newspapers.

—The April receipts at the Bahia custom house were 1,060,751\$436, against 752,382\$509 last year. The receipts for the emancipation fund were 47,697\$339 and 29,543\$105 respectively. The increase in receipts was due almost entirely to import duties, which showed 568,011\$332 excess over last year, but export duties fell off 213,224\$690.

—A telegram from S. Paulo to the *Journal do Commercio* dated on the 18th denies the story of Indian poisoning in that province by strychnine, which was published in the London *Times*. It was certainly published in a S. Paulo paper, for we saw the item ourselves, and was then reproduced in the papers of this city without comment or denial.

—A congress of republicans was held in São Paulo yesterday. Large accessions to this party are reported from various sections of the country, among whom are many disaffected planters who are down on the government for the law of abolition. A republican party dominated by irreconcilable pro-slavery planters will be a decided novelty in politics.

—At a place called Mangaratiba, near this capital, the slaves received news on the 14th of the passing of the abolition law, and proceeded to organize a *fiesta*. They went to the plantation of an abolitionist (everybody is abolitionist now) and were having a good time, when the police sub-delegate and six soldiers appeared, and declared that as they had received no official notice of the law the dance was to be broken up. The abolitionist and his friends had some trouble in preventing the freedmen from breaking the heads of the police, and induced them finally to retire in good order.

—Facts of the greatest importance are occurring at S. João do Principe, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, and we call the attention of the government thereto. We have information from persons of high degree, residents of the town, that there are there planters who retain their laborers as slaves, concealing from these their present condition. One of these planters declared to the freedmen that after the (coffee) crop he would pay them wages, and for the present they could only work for their own account on Saturdays and Sundays. Another took the opportunity of thrashing his slaves on the day that the law was promulgated, remarking that it was his "good bye" to them. These men occupy in the place the positions of police authorities and it may be noted that one of them, hearing that the freedmen of a plantation intended to celebrate the promulgation of the law, said he would receive them with a *fiatelle* in the town, and therefore ordered the police to load with ball cartridges. These officials constantly cry out against the government and a serious struggle is imminent in the locality. It is urgent that the government take energetic steps to the end that the law may be respected, and that these authorities, who are moreover incompatible, for they are all near relations of the municipal judge's first successor, should be dismissed. —*Gazeta de Notícias*, 19th May.

—The April receipts of the Manóes custom house amounted to 128,005\$699 and of the provincial *recebatoria* to 92,989\$337.

—In Campinas, S. Paulo, when the negroes learned of the passage of the abolition law, they were almost crazy. The S. Paulo correspondent of the *Journal* says that balls, "shin-digs" (*batuques*), and processions were organized, and the *fiesta* terminated in a grand *auto de fe* of all the instruments of torture, so recently used, that could be found in the city of Campinas.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—Rumors are still current that the Leopoldina and Macahé and Campos railways have been sold to English capitalists.

—The April receipts of the Carangola line amounted to 27,904\$260. The expenditures are not published.

—On the 19th it was reported here that the Macahé and Campos railway had raised a loan in London for £800,000. We could not learn the conditions.

—The provincial government of S. Paulo has paid the Bragança company the sum of 78,800\$, on account of its 7 per cent. guarantee, for the half year ending 31st December last.

—A London exchange says Mexico will pay overdue railway subsidies in 6 per cent. bonds. Our province of Minas Geraes has been doing this for many years, not to settle overdue obligations, but current engagements.

—The Norte railway has been authorized to transfer its concession to the Rio de Janeiro and Northern Railway Company, Limited, and the last named company has received permission to transact business in Brazil.

—The first line of railway in the Holy Land, which is to be constructed by a Belgian company under a concession from the Sultan, will run from Jerusalem to Jaffa. Sleepers, telegraph wires, and rolling material have already arrived, and in no distant time we shall have the matter-of-fact railway porter profane the air with his shrill cry in continental fashion, "Bethlehem! Bethlehem! Five minutes for refreshments!" —*Railway News*, May 5th.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A monument is to be erected to Solis in Montevideo.

—The petition of General Artedondo, chief of the last revolutionary attempt in Uruguay, to be restored to his old position in the Argentine army, has received favorable consideration.

—Trouble has broken out between the English and native elements in the Buenos Aires rowing club, and the English and Americans there are to start a club of their own.

—Quarantine has now been abolished at the River Plate on all arrivals, except those from Rio de Janeiro. Landing from such arrivals is permitted only after the completion of ten days from Rio de Janeiro.

—Our telegrams say Ferrari's opera company at the Colon theatre of Buenos Aires is capital and has been received warmly. The *Herald* says the company, with the exception of Tamagno, is not worth a red cent and has been almost hissed. Which are we to believe, both or neither? —*Montevideo Express*.

—The exports of cereals from Buenos Aires and Rio Paraná ports during 1887 are as follows: From Buenos Aires; 2,025,209 bags of maize, 533,779 bags wheat, 202,606 bags of linseed. From the Rio Paraná; 1,281,131 bags of maize, 1,558,995 bags of wheat, 270,098 bags of linseed; making a total of 5,871,727 bags.

—According to President Celman's message to the Argentine Congress the revenue for 1887 amounted to \$58,135,000, or \$7,613,000 more than the estimates. The expenditures were \$43,263,000 for ordinary expenses and \$6,756,000 for special purposes. The internal debt on 31st March last was \$47,100,000, and the foreign debt \$92,427,000. The aggregate value of exports and imports during the year was \$218,000,000. The number of immigrants received was 137,000. The republic possesses 3,028 schools with an attendance of 227,450.

—Brazil has abolished slavery. Now let the Argentine Republic do the same. Nominally it has, but really it has not. There are scattered through the country Indian captives who are to all intents and purposes slaves. They are to be found among "high life" families in the city of Buenos Aires, the capital of the Republic, and all over the country. They are slaves because in bonds. They work and get no wage. They are not free to come and go, but are hunted and held as other slaves are held, treated well or abused according to the dispositions of their masters. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The Java coffee crop, this year, bids fair to be a short one. The Bali crop, on the other hand, has every prospect of being abundant. —*Ceylon Times*, March 5th.

—The Java *Bode* of February 25th states that the Government coffee crop there this year has been estimated at 483,400 piculs. —*Ceylon Times*, March 19th.

—An association has been formed in São Paulo, under the designation of "Companhia União Agrícola da Vera Cruz," for the acquisition of lands and the cultivation of coffee. The capital is 300,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each.

—While the price of spot coffee at New York has fluctuated little during the week, the opposite is true of options, which have been up and down constantly, but a little more down than up. The Brazil situation is changed some by a recount at Rio, which disclosed the fact that the exchange report of stocks was much too small, and so, while only 19,000 bags were secured last week and clearances were much larger, the stock on hand Saturday was 145,000 bags — 45,000 more than cabled a week before. The Rio exchange is, perhaps, not above suspicion on other grounds, for firm offers to sell were last week—and have frequently been before—lower than those the exchange quoted. So possibly the cable of last Saturday, which shows an advance of 300 reis over the Saturday before, is not quite as accurate as could be desired. But this is only a surmise—we don't suggest it as a fact, but merely as a possibility; and whoever wishes to place implicit faith in the figures given is at liberty to do so without any protest on our part. —*St. Louis Greaser*, Apr. 12th.

## LOCAL NOTES

—It is reported that another gang of counterfeiters of Brazilian currency has been discovered in Oporto, Portugal.

—The R. M. S. *Elbe*, which arrived here on the 15th, made the trip from Bahia in 50 hours. This is probably the best time on record.

—The Brazilian consul in Liverpool, the son of Visconde do Rio Branco, has been made a Baron with the same title as that of his father.

—What is a *patanque allegorico*? The railway employes carried three on the night of the 19th. As we did not see them, we ask for information.

—Our venerable and respected Instituto Historico woke up suddenly on the 17th and sent off a telegram to the Emperor, informing him that slavery in Brazil is extinct.

—Now that slavery is definitely abolished, is it not about time to abolish, or dissolve, the various clubs and associations organized to promote the solution of the question?

—On the 16th inst. the minister of agriculture, and *ad interim* of foreign affairs, addressed a circular to the foreign ministers here advising them of the passage of the abolition law.

—The Princess Regent has directed that a commemorative inscription shall be engraved on the table on which the abolition law was signed. The table is of the time of D. Pedro I.

—The Brazilian corvette *Trajano* appears to have been about five days in the voyage from Montevideo to Buenos Aires. An ordinary river steamer does the trip in eight or ten hours.

—On the 17th a workman at the flour mill here slipped from his post and fell into the bin where the newly ground flour was pouring. He was suffocated, and when taken out was quite dead.

—In Guarany the news that slavery was abolished was very well received. We do not know where Guarany is, exactly, but the inhabitants have evidently been abolitionists from the first to the last.

—It seems to be gradually dawning on the enthusiastic mind that Dr. Antonio Bento had much more to do with securing abolition than many personalities who have reserved their energies for the Rua do Ouvidor.

—When the minister of agriculture arrived at his department on the 16th, the staff threw flowers at him, and poetry also. The latter contained a request to close the department during the abolition *fiesta* and was promptly acceded to.

—Why cannot the local press induce Dr. Davino, of Sta. Maria Magdalena fame, to come down here. He has been acquitted by the jury; and no doubt had time been granted him, he would have freed all the slaves he has not had thrashed to death.

—We regret to have hurt the feelings of our esteemed colleague of the *Revista de Engenharia* by our reference to government subscriptions. It appears that the government subscriptions referred to in our last were for the *Revista do Club de Engenharia*, and not the older review.



The São Paulo papers of the 21st announce the arrival of Bishop Stirling, who comes to visit the English churches in Brazil.

The permission has been granted two parties here to legally condemn such houses as it may be necessary to pull down for the purpose of forming a cross-gallery to connect the Rua do Ouvidor with Sete de Setembro, and the Rua dos Ourives with Gonçalves Dias.

All fears of complications with the Argentine Republic are removed; honey is not sweet enough to express the delightful position that we and our Platine neighbors have assumed. Was it not Virgil that had something about Timco Danaos? Perhaps a dry-goods friend will let us know.

The Secretary of State at Washington telegraphed on the 16th the President's congratulations upon the abolition of slavery in Brazil, and the Marquis of Salisbury sent a congratulatory message on the 19th. Both were addressed to the minister of foreign affairs here.

The new gasometer in the Villa Isabel district was inaugurated on the 16th and commenced work on the 17th. Its capacity is 10,000 cubic metres, and the gas company can now furnish 52,000 cubic metres per day. The proportion, in density, with the gas furnished by the English company is not furnished.

The fire department has presented the minister of agriculture with a fine ivory walking stick and a silver card daily commemorating his services to the cause of the firemen and the abolition of slavery. The stick is pretty, and will be useful as a memorial of a date that Sr. Rodrigo da Silva is not likely to forget.

Visconde de Gavea, who has been adjutant general of the army for about a quarter of a century, and whose age renders military service of any description impossible, appears to have been induced to resign his position. He will be known as Marquis de Gavea hereafter. Gen. Severiano da Fonseca has been appointed his successor.

As abolition is over and each and every citizen of Brazil is declaring his adhesion to the law, would it not be proper that Sr. Antonio de Siqueira, whose motion in parliament overthrew Sr. Dantas' cabinet, should declare his ideas? Changes of opinion are so frequent, that, perhaps, were Sr. Siqueira to be re-elected he would now vote with the abolitionists.

The Paz states that the number of edifices in this city subject or not to the predial tax, is 33,713, as follows: of two and more floors 8,339; one and a half stories 4,451; ground floor only 20,920. In 1887 there were 354 buildings erected. The number of unoccupied houses averages 3,000, leaving 30,713 occupied, which at an average of nine persons gives an urban population of 266,417.

The Jornal says that Senator Souza Queiroz has not appeared in the Senate for 40 years, and that his salary, which he has not drawn, now amounts to 923,189\$853, including interest at 7 per cent. The salary is calculated at 3,600\$ per annum from 1848 to 1873, and 9,000\$ per annum since the last named date. Perhaps a very good reform would be to limit salaries to actual attendance.

We were honored with a call on the 21st inst. by Mr. Simeon Jones, of St. Johns, N. B., who has been visiting the River Plate republics under a commission from the Canadian government to investigate the conditions for future trade relations with those countries. Mr. Jones thinks that the Houston line of steamers soon to be inaugurated between Buenos Aires and New York will meet the requirements of Canada.

The minister of justice has commissioned Lieut. Francisco Victor da Fonseca e Silva to draft a project for the reorganization of the national guard. It is said that this official will try to make this institution—now a body of political colonels and lieutenant-colonels—an effective organization, to serve as a reserve for the army. It is barely possible that a few thousand lieutenant-colonels will be reduced to the ranks.

On the 16th a number of invited guests, among whom were the minister of empire, his secretary, Barão de Cotejipe, and representatives of the press, visited Messrs. Laemmer's printing and lithographic offices and examined the plans organized by Mr. Arthur Sauer for the building of houses for mechanic and the poorer classes. We regret that we were unavoidably prevented from accepting the polite invitation sent us.

The text of the message to the minister of foreign affairs from the Secretary of State in Washington was as follows: "The President directs me to convey to your government his congratulations upon the abolition of slavery in Brazil and to express his personal hope and expectation that freedom thus extended will result in the increased happiness and prosperity of your country." To all of which THE RIO NEWS and every American in Brazil heartily subscribes.

Dr. Castro Lopes says Elizabeth is Latin for Isabel, and he ought to know.

The celebration of the Argentine "independence day" (25th) has been postponed.

We are gratified that the inhabitants of Rio have discovered that there is a paper published here in English; but to be misnamed Rio News galls just a little.

Owing to the news of the Emperor's critical condition on the 22nd, all the theatres were closed by order of the chief of police. A large crowd remained in the Ouvidor until a late hour awaiting news.

The Argentine minister is reported to have said that "the Princess Regent is the first woman of the 19th century." This is a bold assertion, for we ourselves know scores of women who were born since 1800.

The French dramatic company under the direction of the celebrated actor Coquelin arrived on the 22nd per Equateur. It comprises 22 individuals, among whom Coquelin and Jane Hading will fill leading parts. The first performance is announced for the 28th.

An inquisitive subscriber asks us if the female figure in 'Faldas de camisa' labelled 'Ciencia' in the Escola Polytechnica procession of Sunday last, and the impartial distribution of the time of a well-known professor of that school between being standard-bearer for the said 'Ciencia' and the goddess 'Fogatina', represented by the Derby Club, is symbolical of the quality of science taught in the Polytechnical School? We have given it up, but perhaps some of our readers can tell.

On the 13th inst. a telegram, signed "Barão de Cotejipe," was sent to Senator Antonio Prado in the following terms: "To your excellency, who gave new impulse to the abolition cause and who, by your example and the authority of your name, overcame all resistance, I send sincere felicitations." The telegram, however, appears to have been the work of a practical joker, for Barão de Cotejipe has since published a card in the newspapers denying that he ever sent any such message.

It is announced that the director of the Museu Nacional is going to present to the minister of agriculture a "panoply" of Indian arms, a rich "trophy" formed of Indian leather work and fabrics, and a collection of stuffed animals—all in honor of the abolition of slavery. A scientific friend of ours complains of this depletion of the museum cabinets, because he has been hoping to have a look at them if the institution can be induced to open its doors once more before he dies.

The Jornal of the 18th contains a long string of recently created noblemen. The Archbishop of Bahia is a Marquis, the Bishops of Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco are Counts; Senator Similóu is a Viscount, and the vice-president of the Senate also. The president of the Chamber of Deputies is made a Baron. These new creations appear to have been made without reference to the abolition law; at least if one can judge from the names of the new creation. A great part of them were bitter opponents of abolition.

The courtesy and good will of our Argentine neighbors in celebrating the abolition of slavery in Brazil, were to have been suitably acknowledged by a general celebration here of the Argentine "independence day" on the 25th inst. There were to have been military and civic processions, a banquet to the Argentine minister offered by the professors and students of the Polytechnic, and a festival at the D. Pedro II theatre in the evening under the direction of our enterprising colleagues of the Paz. The day would have been enthusiastically celebrated.

MARRIAGES.

JESSOP-FULLWOOD.—On 19th April, at All Saints, Sedley, by the Rev'd T. G. Swindell, vicar, WILLIAM JOHN JESSOP, of Rio de Janeiro, to JEANNE, fifth daughter of the late Isaac Fullwood, of Sedley, Staffordshire.

STIRLING—McClymont.—On May 2nd, at St. John's Anglican Church, Buenos Aires, by the Rev. Pelham Ogle, M. A., assisted by the Rev. J. Allen, B. A., Waite Hoeklin Stirling, D.D., Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands, to Lucinda Miller, widow of the late William McClymont.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatorio e Synopse dos Trabalhos da Camara dos Deputados; Sessão do Anno de 1887. Compiled in the secretary's office of the Chamber of Deputies under the direction of Councillor Jorge Dodsworth. A complete record of the work laid before the Chamber, the bills voted, reports received, and other information invaluable for reference purposes. Fabulas de La Fontaine; part 68. Portuguese version, large type, in course of publication by the well known Lisbon publisher David Corazzi.

Braslian Missions; Nos. 1 and 3; edited by H. M. Lane and D. C. McLaren, of S. Paulo, and published in Brooklyn, New York. An eight page monthly publication designed to disseminate information among English readers in regard to evangelical mission work in Brazil. Projeto de Saneamento das Habitações dos Operarios, Pedreiros e Empregados subalternos na Cidade do Rio de Janeiro; by Arthur Sauer. A scheme, with plans and specifications, for the building of model houses for artisans and poor people in this city, with the opinions of various prominent men upon the same. The purpose is to substitute the crowded and filthy tenements now used by a large number of small habitations, constructed on sanitary principle in healthy localities and at a cost permitting their rental at moderate rates. The object is a very praiseworthy one, and ought to be carried out regardless of the concession of a privilege. The object is to form a company, and this under existing conditions renders a privilege highly necessary. It is ardently hoped that this or some equally good project may be carried into execution.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following meteorological and mortality record for the first quarter of the current year has been kindly furnished us by the City Improvements Co. of this city. The population of the city is estimated at 350,000.

Table with columns: Temperature (max, min, total), Rainfall (total), Mortality (total per mil). Rows for January, February, and March.

The heaviest rainfall in January was 160mm, on the 4th 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.; in February 32mm, on the 12th, 6:30 to 9:30 p.m.; in March 52mm, on the 12th.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with columns: Rio de Janeiro, May 23rd, 1888. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 88 1/2.

EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: Official rates at the banks were 2 1/4% on London, 3% on Paris and 4 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days.

May 22.—The market opened at 2 1/4%, but in the forenoon very alarming telegrams were received regarding the Emperor, who, it was stated, was dying, and rates rapidly declined until 2 1/2% was reached. At the close official rates were 2 1/4% on London, 4 1/2% on Paris and 5 1/2% on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 1/2% on New York at sight. There was very little doing with bank sterling quoted at 2 1/4% and commercial at 2 1/2% to 2 3/4%. Sovereigns sold at 108 1/2, and closed with buyers at 108 1/2, sellers at 108 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing various stocks and shares with columns for stock name and price. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, Banco Commercial, etc.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing Brazilian stocks and shares with columns for stock name and price. Includes items like 1863 1/2 per cent. Loan, 1865 5 per cent. Loan, etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for dates (May 14-23) and various coffee market metrics like Stock, Receipts, and Shipments.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Summary table for May 21st showing Shipments for United States, Europe, and other regions.

Table showing Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands, and other market data.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd May, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have virtually had only about two or three business days since our last issue...

Table listing exports for various countries like Gallego, Al Vermo, Ceylon, etc.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been:

Table showing clearances for United States, Europe, and Cape of Good Hope.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessel names, destinations, and dates for coffee exports.

Elsewhere: May 14 Port Elizabeth Nor bk Kongsbyrd, 3,500; 16 River Plate Br str Elbe, 1,000.

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 3,770 bags per day, against 3,283 for the preceding ten days.

Table showing Brokers' quotations for various coffee grades like Washed Superior, Ordinary first, etc.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 60,000 to 62,000 bags in first and about 18,000 bags in second hands awaiting shipment.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels, destinations, and dates for loading and to load.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from May 14 to May 23.

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

Imports.

There has been only a moderate business doing. Receipts of Flour are moderate, the market has advanced and closes from the demand appears to run on first Baltimore brands, which are in small supply and fairly held.

Table listing imports from various countries like Gallego, Al Vermo, Ceylon, etc.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 12,000 bags and brokers estimate stock in first hands to be:

Table showing stock levels for various coffee grades.

Brokers quote the market very firm at the following quotations:

Table showing market quotations for various coffee grades.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. The market is about steady and brokers quote at 33.50-33.50 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts are 435,074 feet per Faxon from New York, a part of which was on order, and a part sold at 17c. per foot, at retail.

Swedish Pine.—There appears to be nothing new, but as the season advances more or less business may be expected.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 15,000 cases per Faxon and 8,000 cases per Sarona, from New York. The market is flat, and the quotations furnished us are \$8.00-8.20 per case.

Lard.—The Sarona brought 100 kegs from the United States. The market closes with an upward tendency and we quote at 35-36 1/2 lbs. per lb. for invoices.

Cosul.—Receipts have been: 1,975 tons per Cashier from Newport; 1,439 do Clarence do; 1,294 do Etha Stewart from Liverpool; 592 do Laura do; 652 do Venona do; 1,793 do Northumbria from Cardiff; 552 do Hans This do.

Coment.—Receipts are 1,416 bbls. per Guldringa from Antwerp, 112 from Marseilles and 2,350 per Hete from London; the first came to the Gas company and the latter to dealers. Quotations are quite unchanged.

Rice.—A few hundred bags have been received via Europe, and the market is quoted as at date of our last report.

Rosin.—Receipts nil, and quotations nominally unchanged: \$5.00-1\$5.00 per lb. as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—We may continue to quote at about 40c. per kilo. There have been no receipts.

Hay.—Receipts are 67 bales by steamer and 4,448 bales per Virginia L. Stafford from Rosario. There are no changes reported to us in quotations.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 1,000 bags per Othens, 798 per Oréneque and 500 per Pernambuco from the River Plate. Brokers report the market in the same position as at date of our last issue.

Codfish.—Receipts are a few hundred cases from Europe, and no change in the market is reported.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

CLEAR AND READY FOR SEA.

CHANNEL S. O.—Nor bk Vega, 5000 do; SAN FRANCISCO—Br ship Cedex, de Sarona; same cargo; OROFOTO—Port bk Licoria sundries; MACAO—Nor bk Unarbad ballast; PENAMBICO—Port bk Bento de Freitas sundries.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The business given in is: Nor bk Gloria, matte, from Paranaguá to River Plate, 1/2-7/8 real and Nor bk Ud, do, at 3/4 real. Rio, the former at 360 rs. and the latter at 330 rs.

Freights—Steamer: New York... 35c per bag; London... 45c per ton; Liverpool... 30s do; Hamburg... 25s do; etc.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

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

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 23rd, 1888.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, origins, and dates.



ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of steamers from various ports like Liverpool, Santos, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of steamers to various ports like New York, Santos, etc.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN MARKETS

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

Coffee.—During the past month the market has been very steady and demand good, prices showing a rise at one time of quite 1/2 per cent. on Brazil, and rather less on colony coffees.

Receipts in the Brazils have been small, averaging only 3,250 bags in Rio and 2,600 bags in Santos during the past month, which is partly owing to continued bad weather and partly through labour being required for harvesting the new crop, which, as already reported, promises to be exceptionally early.

Quotations in Brazil are still above London values.

The March figures as regards deliveries show very favourably, for notwithstanding that the continental imports were quite up to the previous monthly average, the stocks decreased by nearly 7,000 tons, the consumption being 3,000 tons over February and 4,000 tons over that of January.

The French imports were 2,100 tons, consumption 2,800, export 1,100 and stocks 31,105, a decrease of 500 tons. The total stocks in Europe show a falling of 5,000 tons, principally in Holland, but little variation in America, where deliveries were considerably larger, 4,000 tons above February, and 2,500 tons above January.

In the Eastern districts of Java, good crops are expected, the estimates being considerably in excess of last year. New coffees had already come to market in the middle of March: 3,200 piculs sold in Java for the States at £ 58.17 and for further lots, £ 58 was refused.

At Puerto Cabello the February export was 15,595 bags; Maracani 14,032, against 13,883, receipts being hindered by the loss of the river. Caracas for the month ending 19th March, 1,113,084 kilos, against 977,125 kilos, and La Guayra fortnight ending 7th March, 20,677 bags.

Imports, for three months of years.

Table showing imports for three months of years for various countries like Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, France, etc.

Stocks, 31st March:

Table showing stocks for 31st March for various countries like Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, France, etc.

Deliveries for consumption for three months:

Table showing deliveries for consumption for three months for various countries like France, U.K., United States, etc.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table with columns: MISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists government and provincial bonds with their respective terms and values.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

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

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 £450,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co. RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Okell, Mourão & Wilson, 87, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity. Telephone No. 192.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £6,000,000 Agents 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, 31, 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 1868. Agents Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY. Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888. Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Nile, Elbe, and Tamar.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday. Agents Phipps Brothers & Co.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILES. SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK: FINANCE 30 June, ALLIANÇA 28 July, ADVANCE 18 Aug.

ADVANCE, NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS. Passage Rates: To Liverpool \$220 gold, New York \$145 \$75 & back \$275. Agents Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS. INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN MAY. To New York, To Southampton, To Rio Grande Ports. Agents Wm. R. McNiven.

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. Buenos Aires.

Capital £1,000,000, Divid. paid up £500,000, Reserve Fund £485,000. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL. 22, Rua da Alfandega, 22. Capital 20,000,000 \$000. THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE ALSO ON London and County Banking Company Limited, Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas, Deutsche Bank, Banque d'Anvers, Banca Generale, Banco Hipotecario de Espana, Banco de Portugal, English Bank of the River Plate, Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS. GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS. For sale by André d'Oliveira & Gad, Duggists. No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

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

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.

Machinery and utensils. Of Box Factory "Eureka" 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.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the principles of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy laden stomachs from being attacked by indigestion, biliousness, &c. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every attack of indigestion, biliousness, &c. It may save many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

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. Price 2\$500; do. with photographs 5\$000.

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