NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 15

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laraugeir THOMAS J. JARVIS Minister

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. H. G. MACDONELL, Minister.

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School to a.m., preaching

H. C. TUCKER, Pastor

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4 to 430 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18,
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Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piralby rize, Batre Rios 932 and Italian deminusts at 752 p.m. 356 Inada train leaves Kio at 6a.m arrives at Barra at 813 a.m. and Cachocira, leaves Kio at 6a.m arrives at Barra at 813 a.m. and Cachocira, Better Rios train leaves at 1000 a.m. arriving at 1 Potro Novo da Cunha at 1142. Demonstrat, trains leaves Italian at 515 a.m. Cachocira (S. Paulo Inanada) 1229 p.m. Petro Novo at 1105 Entre Rios 310. The S. Paulo Irain arrives in Rio at 643 and the Central rean at 6 p.m.

a m. Cachocira (S. Paulo branch) 12-29 p.m.: Petro, Novo at 1005 Enter Rios 3 to The S. Paulo trial arrives in Rio at 64-54 and the Central train at 8 p.m.

Lantied Express, leaves Rio at 7 a m.; arrives at Barra at 10525 Entre Rios at 223 and Marianno Procopio (terminus) at 65-65 m. S. Paulo branch claves Barra at 1252 and arrives at 165-65 m.s. Paulo branch claves Barra at 1252 and arrives at 165-65 m.s. Paulo branch claves Barra at 1252 and arrives at 25-65 and Porto Novo 550, arriving at 810-45 to p.m.

215 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05, *Drowward, train leaves Mariann Procopio at 500 a m. Cachocira 550 and 97-00 n.m. 315 and 520 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.03 p.m.; second and third to Barra at 1900 at 850 and 910 a.m. 315 and 1510 p.m.

Mixed Yirian, leave Rio at 85 50 and 650 a.m. 315 and 4510 p.m. flast goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.03 p.m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 80 arriving at 8.03 p.m.; second and third to Barra arriving at Barra 517 and Rio at 350 p.m.; Rios 44, 30 a.m. arriving at Barra 510 a.m. arriving in Rio at 750 p.m.; Rios 44, 30 a.m. arriving at 8 barra 41230 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Drowsord, train leaves Forto Novo at 1050 p.m. revery Monday, arriving at Barra at 1230 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Drowsord, train leaves Porto Novo at 1050 p.m. revery Monday, mrs. grat Barra 31 235 and Rio at 1550 a.m. arriving at Nova Findingo 1157 a.m., ar

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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by George II Pheles, Esq. Messis, Street & Co. 30 Combill, LONDON E. C. Messrs. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santos

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 Noticias, 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. 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.

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 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.

THERE is undoubtedly disappointment

felt here that receipts of coffee continue so

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 Brazilio 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

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 cooperation 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 respects the system should be more like that 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 Loat, 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

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; trades men, 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 he 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

single honor, but we do wish to counsel the silver, then the government should restrict the Mint to the coinage 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 de 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 house should be invited to close. The programme and proceed 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 numer ous, and the Rua do Ouvidor was quite full of enthusiastic youth giving vivas for the 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. continued, but the attendance at the races was large, and the pools sold are estimated to hav There was an occasional trifling reached 60,000\$. 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 general, and the crowns 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 corns 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 Accla societies of every description, the press, etc., were represented and just how long the procession was ms 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 processiwas halted quite half an hour in front of the head-quarters 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 turn ng 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 Acclamação 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 or

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

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

By mutual consent the daily press closed their ng 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 \$50,000,000 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 imes as much coffee to the United States as did Mexico. These facts prove incontestably 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 iscal year ending June 30, 1887, as follows: Of Brazil, \$36,401,864 gold; of Venezuela, \$6,770,167 Central America, \$4,269,867 gold: of Mexico, \$1,837,450 gold; of Columbia, \$1,437,177 And, besides, purchased of other countries

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

	From Mexico to			
	— United	States		
	Val. in gold.	Pounds.		
1887	\$ 1,837,450	14,567,005		
1886	1,380,756	15,764,902		
1885	999,538	10,041,421		
1884	1,114,594	9.975,466		
1883	809,757	8,578,532		
1882	1,817,584	17,020,669		
1881	1,730,838	13,911,910		
	From Cent'l	America to		
	— United	States		
	Val. in gold.	Pounds.		
1887	\$ 4,269,967	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 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 coffeegrowing 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 w defeated without debate. In the Chamber t 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 that important busin 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. Candido de Oliveira's

and 10.—In me senace of canaling the hill 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 Candido 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 Cotegipe 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 g to employers of foreign immigrants. Senator Igna-cio Martins presented a proposal to abolish flogging in the navy, referring to the recent occurrence of the death of a sailor on board the Amazonas. The minister of marine in reply stated that so s 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 Candido de Oliveira's bill relative to public meeting referred to the committee on legislation. In the Chamber some time was occupied in discussin the insertion in the journal of a recognition of the compliments from the Argentine Republic. Dep-uty Affonso 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 vaccina tion 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 Paran 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 Alagóas provincial assembly has been adjourned to October 1st.
- —The April receipts of the Pará postoflice were 5,676\$366.
- —The April receipts of the Pará custom house were 848,065\$200, and of the provincial recebedoria 102,847\$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 L4th 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 drouth, 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 stea.
- —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 Jaueiro 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 Piauhy, 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 Curityba, Parana, the export of hexa matte from that province last year amounted to 19,403,174 kilogrammes, against 14,735,603 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 Baccabal various ex-masters were venting their spite by troshing 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 Cotegipe 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 or 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 and must interfere.

—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 1,050,751\$436, agains 752,325509 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 stryphine, 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 cily 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 slawes received news on the 14th of the passing of the abolition law, and proceeded to organize a festa. They went to the plantation of an abolitionist (everyhody 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 o, and we call the attention of the government We have information from 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 *fustllade* 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 more er incompat ible, for they are all near relations of the municipal judge's first successor, should be dismissed.—Gazeta de Noticias, 19th May.

—The April receipts of the Manáos custom house amounted to 128,005\$699 and of the provincial recebedoria 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 Jonal says that balls, "shin-digs" (battuptes), and processions were organized, and the festa 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 Bragantina 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 Mon-

—The petition of General Arredondo, 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 Jaueiro. 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 Heralds 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? - Mon-

—The exports of cereals from Buenos Aires and Rio Paraná ports during 1887 are as follows: From Buenos Aires; 2,025,200 bags of maize, 533,779 bags wheat, 202,606 bags of linseed. From the Rio Paraná; 1,281,131 bags of maize, 1,558,005 bags of wheat, 270,008 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 \$5,135,000, or \$7,613,000 more than the estimates. The expenditures were \$43,263,000 for ordinary expenses and \$6,756,000 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 huntled 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 Agricola da Vera Cruz," for the acquisition of lands and the cultivation of coffee. The capital is 360,000\$ 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 10,000 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.—\$S. Lowis Gracer, 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 *palanque allegorico*? The railway employés 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 festa 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 rrival of Bishop S irling, who comes to visit the English churches in Brazil.

-Permission has been granted two parties here houses as necessary to pull down for the purpose of forming a cross-gallery to connect the Rua do Ouvidor with 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 Timeo Danaos? Perhaps a dry-goods friend will let us know.

-The Secretary of State at Washington tele graphed on the 16th the President's congratula-tions 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 duly commemorating his services to the cause of the firemen and the abolition of slavery. The stick is pretty, and will be useful as a mem 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 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 hereaster. 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 Si queira, 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 Parz 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 4,454; 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 Fornal 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 lieutenent-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 Cotegipe, and representatives of the press, visited Messrs. Laemmert's printing and lithographic offices and examined the plans and lithographic offices and examined the pro-organized by Mr. Arthur Sauer for the building of houses for mechanios and the poorer classes. 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. 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 Neves 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

-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 fraldas de camisa labelled Sciencia in the Escola Polytechnica procession of Sunday last, and the impartial distribution of the time of a wellknown professor of that school between being standard-bearer for the said Sciencia and of the goddess Jogatina, represented by the Derby Club, is symbolical of the quality of science taught in the Polytechnic School? We have given it up, but perhaps some of our readers can tell.

-On the 13th inst. a telegram, signed "Barac 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 resistence, I send The telegram, however, appears to have been the work of a practical joker, for Barão de Cotegipe has since published a card in the news papers 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 feather 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 in duced to open its doors once more before he dies.

-The Fornal 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 Sinimbú 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 A great part of them were bitter opponents of abolition.

—The courtesy and good will of our Argentine eighbors in celebrating the abolition of slavery in Brazil, were to have been suitably acknowledged by a general celebration here of the Argentine "inde-pendence day" on the 25th inst. There were to have been military and civic processions, a banquet to the Argentine minister offered by the profes-sors 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 Paiz. The day would have been enthusiastically celebrated.

MARRIAGES.

JESSOP-FULLWOOD. - On 19th April, at All Saints, Sedgley, by the Rev'd, T. G. Swindell, vicar, WILLIAM JOHN JESSOP, of Rio de Janeiro, to JEANNIE, fifth daughter of the late Isaac Fullwood, of Sedgley, 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 Hockin 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 do. 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 involuable for reference purposes. Fabulas de La Fontaine; part 68. Portuguese rersion, large type, in course of publication by the well known Lisbon publisher David Corazzi.

Brazilian Missions; Nos. 1 and 3; edited by 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.

Projecto de Sancamento das Habitações dos Operarios, Proletarios 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 artizans and poor people in this city, with the opinions of various prominent men upon the same. The purpose is o substitute the crowded and filthy tenements now used by a large number of small habitations, con-structed on sanitary principles in healthy localities and at a cost permitting their rental at moderate The object is a very praiseworthy one, and rates. 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 priv ilege 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 re-cord for the first quarter of the current year has been kindly furnished us by the City Improve ments Co. of this city. The population of the city is estimated at 350,000.

Temperature Rainfall exposed indoors max. min. max. min. total
 exposed independent
 independent
 detail total per mit
 detail per mit

 Januarys. 98. 69. 78. 75. 105. mm. 760 2.171
 Pébruary. 112. 70. 82. 78. 115. " 786 2.245

 March... 107. 68. 80. 77. 116.00 " 837 2.391

The heaviest rainfall in January was 16mm. 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

Rio de Taneiro, May 23rd, 1888. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S.

do do in U.
coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg..

Value of Lesterling .,

EXCHANGE.

May 14.-Official rates at the banks were 241/4 on London, 392 on Paris and 485-486 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 2\$060-2\$070 on New York at sight. The market was higher in the morning and bank sterling was reported doing at 243% direct. From second hands business was reported at 24516-245%. Commercial sterling was quoted at the 24 516 -24%. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24%-24%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10%50, sellers at 10%150.

tospos, sellers at 104 (5).

May 15.—The market opened at yesterday's rates, but was flat. In the aftermoon the English banks and the Banco Internacional normed 24½ on London; the Banco Conternational commercial and the Commercia derive over the counter at 24½. From second hands business was reported at 24½. Commercial sterling was quoted tat 24 (346. Commercial sterling was quoted tat.)

In \$140.
May 16.—Rates were firmer and the following official at the bonks; 24½ on London, 392 on Paris and 484—486 on Hondourg at 90 dg; 2\$460—2\$570 on New York at sight. There was very little doing with bank sterling quoted at 234—24 716. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 165470, selens at 105440, and were reported sold on the street at this latter price.

May 16.—Paris description of the street at this latter price.

soil on the street at this latter price.

May 21.—The market was firm and higher. With the exception of the London and Brazilian Bank where 24½ on London was official, the banks were drawing at 24½. Bank on Paris 39.0–397, on Hamburg 435—438 and on New York at sight 2450–245 lbm stering was reported to 24½—24½, and at 24½—24 poin from second hands. Commercial sterling was queed at 24 pin—24½ and frants at 355. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 959,90, and closed at the Eachunge with luyers at 959,00, sellers at 1050,00.

May 22.—The market opened at 24½ but in the forenoon May 22.—The market opened at 24½, but in the forenoon

May 22.-The market opened at 243%, but in the forenoon y alarming telegrams were received regarding the upperor, who, it was stated, was dying, and rates rapidly fined until 23½ was reached. At the close official rates

Baijerar, who, it was stated, was tying, and rates rapidly deslined until 33½ was reached. At the close official rates ever 23% on London, 434–450 on Paris and 324–520 on Hamburg at 9049; ±\$130 on New York at sight. At the last amoment the market had recovered somewhat and bills could be had at 23½. Business was reported in bank serling from second bands at 24 gtő in the morning, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 24–25%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 16500, sellers at 16\$\frac{1}{2}\$00, which was a commercial was quoted at the extremes of 24–25%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 16500, sellers at 16\$\frac{1}{2}\$00, which was a commercial was quoted at the analysis of the paris and 493–496 on Hamburg at 90 ds; ±\$909–2\$110 on New York at sight. These was more movement, with bank sterling reported at 23½–24 on bankess and at 14½ on head office. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 24–24½. Commercial sterling 24½—24½ and frames 394. Sovereigns odd at 165\$\frac{1}{2}\$02 at the Excluding, and frames 394. Sovereigns odd at 165\$\frac{1}{2}\$02 at the Excluding, and at 16\$\frac{1}{2}\$00 on the street, closing with buyers at 16\$\frac{1}{2}\$40, sellers at 16\$\frac{1}{2}\$00.

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.
	lay 14.
90	Five per cent. apolices
35	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%
50	Bauco Internacional 237 000
30	Jardim Botanico tramway 138 000
57	Brazileira de Navegação 260 000
	lay 15.
82	Five per cent. apolices 964 000
2,000	Sovereigns 10 100
114	Banco do Brazil
20	
115	Bauco do Commercio 220 000
70	Banco Internacional 237 000
75	do 237 500
226	do 2 series 47 000
50	do do 48 000
10	Banco Rural 280 000
20	União dos Varegistas Insce 25 000
70	hyp. notes Banco Predial 67 %
	lay 16.
1.4	Five per cent. apolices
100	Bauco do Brazil
150	Banco Commercial
20	Banco do Commercio, 4 series 42 000
200	Banco Internacional 2 series 47 500
50	do do
50	Banco Rural 280 000
200	Macahé and Campos R.R 75 000
147	deb. do
So	
86	
0.0	,, do 84 %
2 3 10	S. Christovao tramway 255 000
25	União dos Varegistas Insce 25 000
60	hyp. notes Banco Predial 67 %
Λ	Iay 2t.
41	Five per cent. apolices 966 000
18	do 967 000
500\$	do
6	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%
5	Banco do Brazil 228 000
78	Banco do Commercio 220 000
305	Banco Internacional. 240 000
200	
Soc	do b.o. 30 June 245 000
460	do 2 series 48 000
177	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ 180 000
. 11	Grão Pará R.R
2,120	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$
13.8[10	S. Christovão tramway 260 000
55	Lealdade Insce
200	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%) 75 %
	day 22.
71	Five per cent. apolices 966 000
1,000\$	
3,000\$	
200	Banco Internacional
25	Jardim Botanico tramway 136 500
25	do 137 000
80	Leopoldina R.R. subs
15	deb. Oeste de Minas R.R 170 000
50	hyp. notes Banco Predial 67 %
LATE	STLONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Ext	RACTED FROM THE "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MAY 5TH.

Ex	EXTRACTED FROM THE "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MAY 5TH.								
	Government Stocks.								
1863	436 F	er ct.	Loai	n					99-101
1865	5	,,							100-102
1871	5	.,							100-102
1875		"					• • • • • •		101-103
1879	456	,,							9799
1883		,,							9799
1886	5	,,	,,				• • • • • •	• • • • • •	101-103
paid				R_{ℓ}	rihva	ys.			
20	Alago	as, Li	m.	7 pc	r ct :	guara	ntee		171/2181/2
€00	do								107-109
20							. guar		23-24
20	Brazil	lian Gr	reat	Sou	thern				161/2-171/2
100	do								106-108
100	do						ıt		104-106
20	Braz.								20-21
Lio	do		do				6 per 6		112-114
100	do		do				er ct		112-114
100							g per ct		103-105
20	Cond						uar		17-18
100	d								102-104
100	D. T	tereza	Chr	istin	a det	. 51/2	per ce	nt	87-91
90	d	D	7	per e	et. on	ar			6

D. Thereza Christian deb. 5½ per cent... 87—91
do 7 per ct. guar ... 66−7
Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. gear ... 20½—21½
do 6 per ct. deb. stock. ... 122—124
do 6 per ct. deb. stock ... 122—124
do deb. 54 per ct. guar ... 20½—21½
do deb. 6 per ct. guar ... 20½—21½
do deb. 6 per ct. ... 107—169
Mogyana deb. 5 per ct ... 107—169
Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6% 97—99
Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar ... 105—167
do deb. 5½ per ct ... 105—167
do deb. 5½ per ct ... 105—167
S Paulo R Risk deb. 6 per ct ... 107—169
S Paulo 7 per ct. guar ... 40—41
do deb. stock 3½ per ct ... 134—136
S Paulo 8 Risk deb. 6 per ct ... 194—164 | S Paulo 9 per ct. guard | do deb. stock 3/5 per ct. |
| S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct. | do do and series. |
| Southern Brazilian. | do 6 per ct. Irred. |
| West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct. |

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS. ciação Commercial daily cablegram to New York arding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

and freight by steamer	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Reguiar 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Shipments for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	do do 2nd hands	Stock this morning 1st hands, bags	
- 14 7116 c	5\$200	16 5116 c	6\$000	35 0	245% d	firm	8,000	5,000	5,000	:	73,000 †	May 15
145%	5,350	161/2	6,150	35 €	243%	firm	4,000	2,000	4,000	:	72,000 1	мау то
:	:	:	:	:	:	firm	1,000	3,000	4,000	;	74,000 f	May 17
:	:	:	:	:	:	firm	: 1	9,000	11,000 ;	: "	85,000 1	may 21
:	;		:	:	:	firm	3,000	2,000	7,000	:	87,000 1	May 22
:	;	: ,	:	;	:	firm	6,000	2,000	3,000	:	S1,000 i	May -5

	May 21st.
Shipments for United States during the week	k 13,000 bags
do for Europe etc do do	4,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States	10,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (2)	25,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	0,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	35 C & 500
Steamers loading for United States	15 s
Stock in 2nd hands	3
Stock in 2nd maios	

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	155,000	bags
Receipts during week to 18th May	21,000	
Sales for United States during week	35,000	.,
do Europe do	20,000	,,
Shipments to United States do	34,000	,,
do Europe do	2,000	,,
Market firm : Good Average	5\$	100
Steamers loading for United States	34	1

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd May, 1888.

Exports.

EXPORT is partially suspended. Shipments since our last rep

22,337	bags	for	the United	State	s
2,020	,,		Europe		
			Cape of t		Hope
6,258	,,		Elsewher	c	
-	2				

30,615 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom

	6,175	bags	for the United States
	922	13	Europe
		**	Cape of Good Hope
	1,022	**	Elsewhere
	8,119	bags.	
The	vessels c	leared	with coffee are:

l	Init	a States:	bags.
May	11	New York Blg str Teniers	5,500
	14	do Amer str Alliança	19,313
	16	Baltimore Amer bk Priscilla	10,000
	E	urope:	
May	14	Havre Fr str Ville de Santos	501
	22	London Br str Tagus	1,428
E	lser	ohere:	

Elacoherr:

May 14 Port Elizabeth Nor ble Kongsbyrd. 3,500
16 River Plate Br str Elbe. 1,000
Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 5,770 bage per day, against 3,788 for the preceding ten days. The doily average since the 1st inst. has been:

	3,840	bags	
against	6,992	,, in	1887
,,	4,588	,,	1886
***	8,054	,,	1885
,,	4,612	,,	1884
	11,072	,,	1883
,,	8,781	,,	1882

Brokers quocations the	s morning were:	
	per 10 kilos.	per arroba.
Washed	5\$450 6\$950	8\$000-10\$200
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	. do	do
Regular first		9 000- 9 400
Ordinary first	5 790- 6 060	8 500- 8 900
Good second		7 700- 8 300
Ordinary second	4 490- 5 040	6 600- 7 400
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Escolha	2 860 3 410	4 200 5 000
Continue at the same	and the second section of the second	6 C

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.

		bags.	
New York	Br str Bessel	 9,000	
do	Ger str Procida	 2,000	
do	Br str Laplace	 4,000	
New Orlea	ns Br str Strabo	 8,000	
Hamburg	Ger str Argentina	 1,000	
Trincte Au	Lete Mathebonite		

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE TANEIRO

Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	do 2nd do	Stock, 1st hands	Clearances	Total Shipments b	,, Elsewhere	,, Cape	" Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts	
		1		*	:	3	bags		•	:	•	bags	
35 0	24 9116	7,700	8,450	15,000	57,000	2,132	9,928	1,937	1	39	7,952	5,201	May 14
35 C	24 5[16	7.700	8,450	19,000	51,000	:	4,853	421	;	550	3,882	3,989	May 15
35 c	24 5[16	7,700	8,450	19,000	53,000	4,129	1,804	910	:		894	4.021	May 16
:	:	:			56,000	:	:	:	;			3,137	May 17
:	:	:	:	;	58,000	;	;	;		1		2,269	May 18
:	;	;	;	:	61,000	,	;	;	;	1	:	2,499	May 19
:	:	:	;	:	64,000	;	:	;	:	1	:	2.864	May 15 May 16 May 17 May 18 May 19 May 20 May 21 May 22
35 0	24,5%	8,000	8,750	23,000	62,000	1,353	4,906	90	:	2,003	3,813	7,087	May 21
35 0	2	8,000	8,750	18,000	60,000	505	9,124	2,900	:	4200	5,796	2,865	May 22
:	:	:	;	:	;	100,255	116,710	18,369	5,800	7,429	85,112	84.500	Totals since 1st May
:	:	;	:	;	: 1		1,768,962	169,821	42,600	382,439	1,174,102	1,624,488	Totals since 1st July

with the notes furnished us. The clearances show the num 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 firm; the demand appears to run on first Baltoneous brands, which are in small-supply and firmly held. Receipts of pine consist of a large invoice of White, a part of which was on order, and the balance sold; there is falle change in the market. Receipts of Kerosene have been considerable and the market is flat at a decline. Larl tends upwards and the other articles we quote are about unchanged.

Flour—Recripts spine our last present two bears.

Flour. - Receipts since our last report have been:

Savona, 1	rom the United States:	
	Gallego 2,700 bils.	de la companyation (
	Mt. Vernon 1,300	100
	Crystal 1,200	
	Manchester 1,000	
	Noblesse 800	
	Silver Spring 600	1.0
	Codorus 476 ,,	
		8,076 brls.
Matlekov	itz, from Trieste:	
	sundry marks	2,525 ,,
Pernamb	uco, from River Plate:	48.0
	2,861 bags	1,876
Curiew,	do:	
	2,720 bags	1,365 ,,
21	mid-terminate of the state of t	13,842 brls.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are ab-brls, and brokers estimate stock in first hands to be:

13,000 brls. American 2,000 ,, Trieste 4,500 ,, River Plate

Brokers quote the market very firm at the following quote

Trieste,	15\$000-15\$500
Richmond 1st	14 750-15 250
do 2nd	13 750-14 000
Baltimore 1st	15 250-15 750
do 2nd	14 500-15 000
Western & Int.	14 500-15 500
Chili	nominal
River Plate	12 00013 000
New Zealand	nominal
City Mills	12 50)-16 000

Pitch Pine .- Receipts nil. The market is about steady

Pitch Pine.—Recepts nit. The market is about steady and livekers quote at 335.60—34500 per doz.

White Pine.—Recepts are 435.074 feet per Faron from New York, a part of which was on order, and a part sold at 107 is, per foot, at retail.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

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

Kerosene.—Receipts are 15,000 cases per Faton and 8,000 cases per Savona, from New Vork. The market is flat, and the quotations furnished us are 6\$000--6\$200 per

Lard.—The Savona brought 100 kegs from the U States. The market closes with an upward tendency ar quote at 350—360 fs. per lb. for invoices.

tons per	Cashier	from Newport
, ,,		do
,,	Etta Stewart	from Liverpool
	Laura	from Leith
		do
3 ,,		from Cardift
, ,,	Hans Thiis	do
	9 ., 4 ., 2 ., 3 .,	, Etta Stewart Laura Nornen Northumbria

Cernent. – Receipts are 1,416 bils. per Guldbringa from Antwerp, 112 from Marseilles and 2,560 per Hebe from London; the first came to the Gas company and the latter to dealers. Quotations are quitte 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 un changed: 6\$500—11\$000 per brl. as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.— We may continue to quote at about oo rs, per kilo. There have been no receipts.

n.-No receipts of foreign and quotations entirely

Defining the properties of the properties of

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 1,000 bags per Olbers, 798 per Orbrogue and 500 per Permambaco 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 durope, and no change in the market is reported.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF PORRIGIV PESSAELS.

MAY V₁.

Newbort—Bit bit, Cashier; 1379 tons: Telfer; 48 ds. coal to D. Pedro I railway.

New York—Amer ship Faron; 1075 tons: Hopkins; 66 ds; sundries to Monetion. Hime & Co.

Mossoo6—Nor lug Heema; 109 tons: Horgen; 34 ds; alt to order.

Payssame:—Duch by Withelmine; 318 tons: Sannes; 34 ds; in distress, bound for Garston.

MAY 17.

Liverroot.—Br bk Etta Stewart; 767 tons; Maynes; 43 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

LETTH—MO The Latura; \$35,5 tons; Hansen; 6o ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.

ACTIVERI—NO The Guildbringa; 6g5 tons; Hansen; 56 ds; sundries to Lumay & Co.

NICKAY PALMIA—He hd; H. W. Palmer; 482 tons; Boyd; 18 ds; wheat to Durvier & Co.

ROSAUO—He ht; Prignin L. Stuffind; 482 tons; Lawrence; 12 ds; hay to Gustavus Gulgeon & Co.

MACAO—Dan lug Bams; 141 tons; Sivertsen; 19 ds; salt to order, Penredo—Nor bg Brage; 141 tons; Thomsen; 10 ds; sundries to order.

MAY 18. MAY 18.

CARDIFF—Br ship Northumbria; 1304 tons: Foster; 40 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

OPONTO—Port bk Trumpho; 477 tons; Arnellas; 55 ds, sundies to C. Abranches & Co.

Prilotas—Nor by Und; 200 tons; Overgaard; 18 ds; jerked-beef to Walter, Hime & Co.

Newrort—Br bk Clarence; 1032 tons; Webb; 38 ds; coal to D. Pedro H railway. MAY 10

NEWYORT—Br ble Clarence; 1031 tons; Weble 38 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

Campier—Nor ble Hann Thilit; 130 tons; Bentsen; 48 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.

Lutrit—Nor ble Normen; 438 tons; Svendsen; 48 ds; coal to Monteiro & Botelho.

Massetillass—Ital ble San Michele; 407 tons; Michele; 66 ds; sundries to Kant Valias & Co.

Settunal—Nor ble Harafti; 279 tons; Nielsen; 43 ds; salt to Costa Santos & Co.

Macao—Dan bg Larenc; 151 tons; Tensen; 20 ds; salt to order.

MAY 20 MONTEVIDEO-Br bg Curlevo; 331 tons; Lewis; 19 ds; sur dries to W. R. McNiven.

Mossoro'-Ger bg Gustau; 181 tons; Ohlsen; 22 ds; salt to order. MAY at

LONDON-Br lug Hebe; 242 tons; Rowe; 50 ds; cement : Monteiro, Hime & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAV 15.
PERSON—Belde Workman; 37) tons McLeroon; ballast.
PARAMAGIA'—Nor lag Elicary; 29) tons; Halvorsen; surdiss, 31/4 V 16.

10-44. Manifolia; 728 tons; Roberts; ballast

MAT 1 10.

Sr. Shon's —Br bk Maniloha; 728 tons; Roberts; ballas Macao—Br bk Ringdove; 405 tons; Graham; do.

Nor bk Enxinus; 217 tons; Olsen; do.

. No ok *enxinus*; 2₁7 tons; Olsen; do. MAV 17. Валтимов: «Amer bk *Priscilla*; 611 tons; McClean; coffee port-Elizabrtii—Nor bk *Kongsbyrd*; 267 tons; Petersen do.

do.

MA V 18.

St. Jone's - Br bk. Victoria; 785 tons; Davies; ballast.

MA V 19.

CARDIFF - Br ship Charles; 1500 tons; Perry; ballast.

QUERIC - Nor bk. Agrai; 818 tons; Abell; do.

PENSACOLA - Nor bk. Magnalia; 952 tons; Larsen; do.

—Dtch bg Wilhelmine, bound from Paysandú for Garston with tallow, put in here on the 14th, leaking.

—A telegram to O Paiz dated Buenos Aires on the 221 states that Br str County of Pembroke was totally List at the Falkland Islands. Crew and passengers were saved

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

CHANNELE, O.—Nor lig Fega, sugar
SAN FRANCISCO—Be ship Coltre, the Saxou; same caugo
Orostro—Fort lik Lightin sundries
MACAO—Nor lig Frankrud; ballisat
PERNAMBUCO—Port lug Bento de Freehar sundries

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The business given in is; Nor bg Gloria, matte, from Paranagua to River Plate, 4/2—1/8 real and Nor bg Unt, d at 3/2—1 real. Nor bks Euxinus and Ephrussi, salt from Macao to Rio, the former at 360 rs. and the latter at 330 rs. Freights-steamer:

Frights—stoamer:
New York
New Orleans
Loudon
Liverpool
Autwerp
Hamburg
Have
Have
Forders
Forders 35c per br 45c do 30s per te 30s do 25s do 25s do 20 fes do 25 fes do

C	
Genoa	>5 fcs do
sail:	
United States, North	12161716 per tan
United States, North	nominal 155205 do
Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o.	278 6d—308 do
Lisbon t. o.	2/3 011—303 UU

VESSELS AFLOAT & LC	DADING FO	R RIO.
Alice	Baltimore	14 March
Alpha	Leith	9 April
America	Oporto	
Adonis	Marseilles	
Avanti	London	
Arica	Rosario	
Anna	Swansea	21 Apr.
Amy	Baltimore	
Antagonist	Swansea	
Arcangelo Padre	Marseilles	14 Apr.
Arvilla	Sunderland	
Bridgewater	Cardiff New York	
Brilliant	New York Baltimore	13 Apr. 6 Apr.
Campanero	Brunswick	o Apr.
Choice	Cardiff	
Cito	Newcastle	20 Apr.
Dronning Louise	London	
Eda	Swansea	28 Apr.
E. T. G	Liverpool	
Emma	Leith	6 Apr.
Earl Burgess	Cardiff	
Erminia	Cardift	23 Apr.
Frankfurt	Newcastle	
Freya	Cardiff	21 Apr.
Gaspare	Trieste	
Glad Tidings	Baltimore	
Harry	Swansea	21 Apr.
Isabel	Oporto	•••
Inga	Cardiff	•
Julia Rollins	Baltimore	
Linwood	Liverpool	
Lizzie Burrill	Cardiff New York	21 Apr.
Mary G. Reed Maria Angelina	Oporto	13 Apr.
Mathilda C. Smith	Liverpool	
Maresca	Marseilles	
Nereus	Newcastle	23 Apr.
New Light	Baltimore	7 Apr.
Nossa Signora della Salute	Hamburg	
Prince Frederick	Cardiff	17 Apr.
Prince Regent	Newport	17 Apr.
Prince Umberto	Cardiff	14 Apr.
Petrarch	Antwerp	
Riversdale	Glasgow	₁2 Apr.
Rossignol	Liverpool	25 Apr.
Sea Breeze	Sunderland	14 Apr.
Signe	Sunderland	
Serene	Baltimore	12 Apr.
Seringa	Liverpool	
Star of England	at St. Micha	
Sirian Star	Cardiff	••
Saigon	Pensacola Lisbon	20 Mar.
Tros	Brunswick	20 Mar. 3 Apr.
Vegar	Richmond	3 Apr.
Venskabet	Newport	23 Apr.
Warsaw	Cardiff	g Apri.
Yamoyden	Baltimore	6 Apr.
Zulmira	Brunswick	20 Mar.
		Ay mail.

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

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTEREI	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER
American	1.4			
American sp Therese	956	Mar. 30	New York.	Phipps Bros. &
lug C.S. Bushnell	045	May 6	Rosario	rnas Herm. &
sp Fawn	1015	14	New York	Monteiro, H. &
British	1270	Apr 10	Newport	D. Padro II P 1
bk Pr. Rudolph sp Algoma	1182	21	Cardiff	D. Pedro II R.1 Duvivier & C
bk Mary I. Baker	843	21	Pensacola	Monteiro, H. &
bkOsm'dO'Brien	855	21	Brunswick.	W. Guimarães &
bk Pr. Rudolph sp Algoma bk Mary I. Baker bkOsm'dO'Brien spC'd'c,the Sax'n sp Thos. Hilyard sp N B. Lewis bk Sarah sp Kambirasp Pr. Alexandra sp Cachier.	1619	25	Liverpool	In distress
sp Thos. Hilyard	1500	May 3	Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
Sp N D. Lewis	1325	5	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Mess. Maritimes
sn Kambira	1057	6	Cardiff	Norton M'm &
sp 1 hos. Fniyard sp N B. Lewis bk Sarah sp Kambira sp Pr. Alexandra sp Cashier bk Etta Stewart bk H. W. Palmer bk V.L. Stafford. sp Northumbria bk Clarence bg Curlew	1281	. 6	Cardiff	Norton, M'w & Wilson Sons &
sp Cashier	1379	14	Newport Liverpool N. Palmira Rosario Cardiff Newport	D. Pedro II R.1 Watson, R. & C Duvivier & C
bk Etta Stewart	767	17	Liverpool	Watson, R. & C
bk Etta Stewart bk H. W. Palmer bk V.L. Stafford. sp Northumbria bk Clarence bg Curlew	491	17	N. Palmira	Duvivier & C
on Northumbria	482	17	Kosario	G. Gudgeon & Norton, M'w & D. Pedro II R.I W. R. McNiven
by Clarence	1304	10	Newwort	D Padro II D I
bg Curlew	331	20	Montevideo	W. R. McNiven
lug Hebe	242	21	London	Monteiro, H. &
sch Clara	118	Apr. 20	Macáo	To order
bg Fam. Haab	151	May 8	Macáo	L. Carvalho & C
lug Bams	141	17	Macáo	To order
Danish sch Clara bg Fam. Haab lug Bams bg Larsen	151	19	Macáo	To order L. Carvalho & C To order To order
Dutch bg Wilhelmine	318	May 14	Paysandú .	In distress
German				
German bg Clara bg Themis bg Gustay	140 300	Apr 19	Penedo Liverpool Mossoró	To order
bg Themis	300	May 8	Liverpool	P.S. Nicolson &
	181	1 - m. 10g-	of the substitution of the	To order P.S. Nicolson & To order
bk G. Revello bk S. Michele	431 407	Mar. 27	B. Aires Marseilles	In distress
	407	May 19	Marseilles	Karl Valais & C
	196	Mar. 24	Macáo	To order
bk Nora	783	Apr. 1	Pensacola .	Karl Valais & C
bg Vaarbud	225	20	Macáo	To order Karl Valais & C To order
bk Nora bg Vaarbud sp Mathilde bk Carricks. bk Martin Luther	1795	May 3	Pensacola Macáo Cardiff	
bk Martin Luther	792	and 3	Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Grangem'h	Wilson Sons & Braz. Coal Co.
sp Ragnar	1108	4	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &
bk Ephrussi	378	5	Grangem'h	B. Rodrigues & Walter, H. & C
bk Betsy Gude	45C	5		
bur Giallarhe	743 236	6		Gas Co.
by Gloria	230	7	Macáo	L. Carvalho &
bk Martin Luther sp Ragnar bk Ephrussi bk Plora lug Gjallarhorn bg Gloria bg Solgran bk Lauget bg Garibaldi	252 366	7	Rosario	Gas Co. L. Carvalho & Souza A. & C L. Carvalho &
bk Lauget	539	8	Macáo Newport Liverpool	Minas & Rio R.
bk Lauget bg Garibaldi bk Magdalena		13	Liverpool	Minas & Rio R. J. & J Peake Gas Co.
bk Magdalena	823	13	Liverpool	Gas Co.
lug Helena bk Laura	199 355 695	14	Mossoró	To order
bk Guldbringa	60=	17	Antwern	I.C. Pacheco &
	141	1 17	Penedo.	To order
bg Urd	141	18	Pelotas	Walter, Hime &
bk Hans Thiis	319 438	19	Cardiff	J.C.Pacheco &
bk Nornen bk Hardi	438	19	Leith.	J. & J. Peake Gas Co. To order J.C. Pacheco & J. Lumay To order Walter, Hime & J.C.Pacheco & Monteiro & Bot Costa Santos &
	279	,		Costa Dantos te
bg Marinhas II.	238	lan. 24	Aracajú	A. M. Marinhas A. M. Marinhas Queiroz M. & C Costa Santos & Ferreira, P. &
bk Ligging	233	Mar. 7	Aracajú	A. M. Marinha
lug R de Freitas	307	12	S Francisco	Queiroz M. & C
bk Audacia	621	May 13	Oporto	Ferreira P &
bg Marinhas II. bk Tentativa bk Ligeira lng B. de Freitas bk Audacia bk Triumpho Swedish			Oporto	C. Abranches &
sp Senator Weber lug Henry bk Activ		May 4	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Karl Valais & C To order
	201	1 6	Macán	Karl Volnic & C
ble Action	314		M	Man Valatis & C



	GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS							7			
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	RMISSION	8 I C	IRCULATIO		GOV	EKNMENT AND PROVID	INTEREST			T SAIR	
DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO	339,675,100	Sooo 329	.478,900\$0	00)				VA	LAS	T SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
May 14 Bessel Br Liverpool* 23d Norton, M'w & C	50,000,000 2,158,400	000 50	,997,200 0	oo Ap	olices	Jan July		200-1,0	San	6\$000	965\$000— 968\$000
14 Matlekovitz Aust Trieste* 44d 14 V. de Rosario Fr Havre* 25d 14 V. de Santos Fr Santos 2th do "T. Rombauer F. Mazon do do	199,600 30,000,000 51,885,000	000 18	119,600 0 1,838,500 0 1,144,500 0	oo Gold	Loan of	868	4 °/0 6 °/0	1,000 0	00 1,14	5 000	1,140 000-1,200 000
15 Elbe Br South'pton* 18d Royal Mail 16 Sandringham Br London* 33d Walter, H & C	10,212,100	000 7	,989,600 0	oo Prov	ince of Ri		432 %	200-5		2 000 1/2 %	··· —1,088 000 100 %—101 %
18 Canning Br P. Alegre' od Norton, M W &C	_	1	,219,700\$0	oo Brazi	l	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. June, Dec.	5 % 6 %	100\$0	00	98 %	
10 Tainui Br Wellington 20d Wilson Sons & C		3	,934,700 0	oo Credi	do gol	June, Dec. June, Nov. June, Dec. June, Nov. June, Dec. Jun	6 % 5 % 6 %	£ 11,	00 58	75 % 135000 36 %	92\$000-
21 Hamburg Gr 21 D. di Galliera II 21 Tagus Br River Plate* 6d Royal Mail	=	6	,255,200 0 ,362,400 0	oo Predi	al	May, Nov.	6 %	100 0 100 0	00 (36 % 57 %	88 % 67 %
21 Procida Gr Santos 1d E. Johnston & C						DEBENTURES AND S	HARES				
V. de Maceió Fr Havre* 25d F. Mazon	CAPITAL		SSUED	VALUE	D UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST	LAST DI	VIDEND	
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.		SHARES	188	\$	PAID		KESKVE FUED	SALE	AM'T	PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	500,000\$	2,500 165,000	All All	200\$	All All	Auxiliar	22,949\$138	180\$000 228 000	9\$000	Jan. 1888	od de
May 14 Teniers Blg New York Coffee	10,000,000	50,000	All All All	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	7,112,937 952 1,926,075 516 5,815 390	235 000 75 000	9 000 10 000 3 000	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	228\$000 —233\$000 237 000—240 000
May 14 Teniers Blg New York S Francisco* Sundries Havre* do	12,000,000	60,000	45,000	200	All	Commercia	1,085,000 000	220 000 42 000		Jan. 1888	220 000 - 221 500 42 000
15 Olbers Br Antwerp* do 15 Alliança Amer New York* do	20,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	100,000 100,000 10,000	All All	200 50 200	50 200	do 4 series	103,266 267 128,972 112	65 000 55 000	3 000 2 750	Ian. 1888 Ian. 1888	75 000
16 Delambre Br	6,000,000	30,000	All	£ 20 200	& 10 All	English Bank, Limited Industrial e Mercantil	60,000 000 £ 185,000 960,000 000	195 000 140 000 175 000	8 000 6 s 7 000	Jan. 1888 Nov. 1887 Jan. 1888	-175 000
16 V. de Rosario Fr do de	20,000,000	50,000 50,000	All	200	All 40	Internacional do 2 series	160,000 000	239 500 48 000	2 000	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	239 000—240 000 47 500— 48 500
18 Bessel Br Santos do do do	1,250,000	5,000 5,000 20,000	All All 10,000	£ 20 200 200	& 10 All All	Mercantil de Santos	£ 325,000 500,000 000	212 000	8 s 8 ooo	Apr. 1888 Jan. 1888	
18 V. de Rosario Fr do do Tainui Br London do Lordon Pernambuco Gr Hamburg* do	1,000,000 10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Predial Rural e Hypothecario Territorial e Mercantil de Minas	140,000 060 2,505,945 620 661 530	60 000 280 000 80 000	6 000 10 000 1 200	Jan. 1883 Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	z80 uaa
21 D.di Galliera Ital River Plate do	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	União de Credito	661 539 91,868 850	55 000	3 500	Apr. 1888	
22 Sandringham Br Santos do	12,000,000 6,000,000 1,300,000	50,000	AII	200 200 200	20 200	Bahia e Minasdo debentures		120 000	7 0 0 8 0 0	Nov. 1887	
* Calling at intermediate ports.	1,500,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	Bragantina' do Campos e Carangola	14,642 300	182 000 130 000 170 000	8 % 21/2 % 61/2 %	Nov. 1887 Nov. 1886 May 1868	
Foreign Markets	1,500,000	8,000 7,500	All All	200 200	All All	do debentures Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation Juiz de Fóra to Piaú	9,777 149	_	4 000	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	
	1,500,000 50,000,000	250,000	All All	200 200 200	All 20	do debentures. Leopoldina with subs. do 2nd series.	412,437 472	145 000 132 000	6½ % 4 000	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	
From Messrs. James Cook & Co.'s Monthly Despatch, dated London, April 24th, 1888.	15,330,200	= ,	Aii	200	-	do subsidiaries		7 000	616 %	Jan. 1888 Apr. 1888	175 000-178 000
COFFRE During the past month the market has been	8,000,000	40,000	31,081	£ 50 200	-A11	Macalié e Campos	122,000 000	500 000 75 000	6 1/ ₀ 4 000	Apr. 1888 Jan. 1887	
very steady and demand general, prices shewing a rise at one time of quite 10s per cwt, on <i>Brazil</i> , and rather less on colory	3,882,750 1,000,000 4,970,000	24,850		250 200 200	= 1	do do debentures Norte debentures		83½ °/0 200 000 100 000	6 1/2 °/a 8 °/o	Jan. 1888 July 1887	90 %—
coffees. Ceylon shewing the least improvement, but during	4,339,400	32,500	12,500	200 200 200	All	Oeste de Minasdo debentures	16,742 426	100 000 170 000 105 000	6 000 7 "/n 7 000	Feb. 1888 May 1888 Jan. 1888	105 600
the past week about $3s$ of the advance has been lost, excepting for Rio , which maintains its full value.	1,910,000		=	100	-	do subsidiarydo debentures		10 000 00 0 ₁₀	6½ 0/0	Ian. 1888	
Receipts in the Brazils have been small, averaging only 3,250 bags in <i>Rio</i> and 2,600 bags in <i>Santos</i> during the past	1,887,200 3,800,000	19,000	7,387	200	All	S. Izabel do Rio Preto	474 493	188 000	7 000	Apr. 1888 May 1884	
month, which is partly owing to continued bad weather and partly through labour being required for harvesting the new	1,600,000 £ 137,100 1,071,000		1 - 1	£ 50 200		do debenturesdo do Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es		190 000 490 000 202 000	7 °/0 6 °/0 8 ½ °/0	Feb. 1888 Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	
crop, which, as already reported, promises to be exceptionally	10,665,000	53,325		200	A11	S. Pauloe Rio de Janeiro. do with subsid.		187 000 195 000	7 000	Jan. 1888	
early. Quotations in Brazil are still above London values.	3,000,000	15,000	All	200		do subsidiary		25 000 220 000	= 1		***********
The March figures as regards deliveries shew very favour- ably, for notwithstanding that the continental imports were	5,992,900	60,000	= 1	200 — 100	_AII	do subsidiaries		95 000 20 000 68 %	6 º/a	Mar. 1888	67 %-68 %
quite up to the previous monthly average, the stocks decreased by nearly 7,000 tons, the consumption being 3,000 tons over	£ 181,000 1,600,000	8,000	5,333	£ 50 200	All	do do	38,815 749	, 480 000 80 000	6 % % % ;	Apr. 1888 Feb. 1884	
February and 4,000 tons over that of January. The French	5,400,000\$ 448,230	27,000	All	200	All	Carris Urbanos	90,230 220	235 000		Apr. 1888	-
imports were 9,100 tons, consumption 5,8.0, export 4,100 and stocks 31,105, a decrease of 800 tons. The total stocks in	823,700 10,000,000	50,000	All	500 100 200	All	do debentures do Lardim Botanico	150,000 000	170 000 104 ⁰ /n 137 000	5 000 6 °/ ₀ 7 °/ ₀ 3 500	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888 Apr. 1888	135 000-137 000
Europe shew a falling of 5,000 tons, principally in Holland, but little variation in America, where deliveries were con-	500,000	1,500 2,500	All	200 200	140 All	Jardim Botanico. Larangeiras tramway and tunuel. Nitherolty. do debentures.		250 000	5 500 8 0/0	Apr. 1888	
siderably larger, 4,000 tons above February, and 2,500 tons above January. In the United Kingdom they remain about	455,400 1,200,000 317,000	6,000	A11	200 200 200	All	do debentures	78,642 o88	200 000 129 000 91 ⁰ / ₀	5 000 7 "/o	Jan. 1888 July 1887 Apr. 1888	-
the same, but stocks shew an increase of 2,500 tons. In the Eastern districts of Java, good crops are expected.	4,000,000	20,000	- All	200	All	S. Christovao S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures	449,663 428	260 000 195 000	15 000 8 %	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	-265 000
the estimates being considerably in excess of last year. New	2,500,000	12,500	All	200	All	Villa Izabel	24,902 750	191 000	4 000	Apr. 1888	
coffees had already come to market in the middle of March; 3,000 piculs sold in Java for the States at A. 58.17 and for	5,000,0004	25,000	All	£ 12½ 200 100	All	Amazou Steam Navigation	£ 60,775 1,550,299 778	260 000 260 000	6 s 3 d 10 000 8 %	Mar. 1888 Jan. 1888 May 1888	261 000—265 000 —98 %
further lots, A. 58 was refused. The government estimate is 483,400 piculs, against 434,990 piculs last year.	1,377,300	20,000	A11	200	AH	Ferry debentures. Nacional de Navegação do 2nd series.		211 000	10 000	Jan. 1888	208 000-212 000
At Puerto Cabello the February export was 15,505 bags: Maracaibo 14,033. against 13,583, receipts being hindered by	200,000	4,000	2,500	200	All	do 3rd series	64,183 960	40 000	4 000	July 1887	
the lowness of the river. Caraccas for the month ending 19th	240,000 4,000,000\$	20,000	10,000	200	20	do debentures	51,911 900	198 000	8½ % 2 000	July 1887	
March, 1,113,084 kilos. against 927,125 kilos., and La Guayra fortnight ending 7th March, 20,677 bags.	2,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250 10	Argos Flumineuse	300,000 000	495 000 10 000	20 000 I 000	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	10 000— 11 000
Imports, for three months of years.	4,000,000	10,000 20,000 8,000	All 10,000 4,000	200 200 1,000	20 20 125	Bonança Confiança	3,915 720 200,000 000 275,000 000	19 000 45 000 192 000	10 000 2 000 10 000	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888 July 1887	
1886 1887 1888 Hollandtons 12,986 21,188 4,619	2,500,000	2,500	All	1,000	100	Fidelidade	190,758 008 16,616 502	140 000 40 000	9 000 4 000	July 1887 Jan. 1888	
Antwerp ,, 7,911 7,198 6,516 Hamburg ,, 23,500 22,100 20,000	8,000,000 1,000,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	001	Leaddade	334,000 000	140 000	10 000 1 000	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	
Bremen, 2,106 2,901 2,403	4,000,000 5,000,000	20,000 25,000 10,000	10,000 12,500 All	200 200 200	50 10	Nova Permanente Previdente	15,445 329 210,000 000	15 000 46 500 18 000	2 000 5 000 10 ^O / _O	July 1887 Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	43 000— 50 000 16 000— 19 000
Copenhagen ,, 410 710 835	500,000	5,000	All All	100 100	10	Prosperidade. União Commercial dos Varegistas. Vigilancia	3,230 588	25 000 10 000	20 °[o 10 %	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	
France, 22,964 30,554 24,119	244,600\$	1 2 =	1 -	200	=	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES Aracaty debentures		85 %	7.9/	Mar. 1888	_
Total Continent tons 80,587 92,031 63,528 Great Britain, 12,417 14,209 15,063		Ι Ξ	1 = 1	100 200	=	Bracuhy debentures. Loren a debentures. Piracicaba debentures.	: 1 = 1	- 05 Yo	7 % 8 %	Apr. 1888	=25 000
Total Europe tons 93,004 106,240 78,591	247,506 784,000	=	=	100 200	=	Porto Real debentures	.	200 000	814 °lo	Apr. 1888	
Six ports of U. S ,, 59,094 54,877 49,091	1,500,000 800,000	4,000	All	200	All	Quissamā debentures Rio Branco. do debentures GAS COMPANIES	1,415 284	190 000	6 º/o 4 000	Jan. 1888	
Totaltons 152,098 161,117 127,682 Stocks, 31st March:	200,000 F11,000,000	32,000	All	F 500	A11	1 Societé du Gas		270 000			
Holland tons 44,564 32,521 27,789	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Arrojo dos Ratos (coal)		-			
Antwerp, 13,400 11,400 8,400 Hamburg, 17,500 17,500 16,400	1,160,600 500,000	= =		100		S. José d'El Rey (gold)	: =	60 °/o 85 °/o	8 º/.,	Jan. 1888	
Bremen, 1,132 445 1,280 Trieste, 9,100 6,955 4,535	2,400,000\$	12,000	All	200	All	do debentures	35,912 155	- I	_	Jan. 1888	*
Copenhagen ,, 2,058 1,620 1,753 France ,, 80,580 47,589 31,105	3,000,000	15,000	All	200 200	All All	Brazil Industrial	. 18,682 300	195 000 210 000	9 000 8 0 ₀ 12 000	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	
Total Continent tons 168,334 118,030 91,262	784,000	3,000	All	200 200 200	All	Cariocado debentures		190 000	7½ %	Apr. 1888 Feb. 1888	
Great Britain , 18,766 15,595 19,758	400,000	=	=	1 1 =	= = =	do debentures	941 972	120 000	10 000	July 1887	
Total Europe tons 187,100 133,625 111,020	153,600	5,000	All	200	All	do debentures	67,499 957	206 000 220 000 92 0/0	14 000 7 "/o	Apr. 1888 July 1887 Apr. 1888	
Six Ports of U. S , 26.673 30,425 20,317	450,000	2,250	All	200 200 200	All	do debentures	. 24,287 037	210 000 220 000	7 500	Apr. 1888 Aug. 1887	
Total tons 213,773 164,050 131,337 Deliveries for consumption for three months:	250,000	10,000	All All	100 200	All	do debentures Petropolitana	9,157 530	100 % 200 000	7 °/n 5 000	Apr 1888 Jan. 1888	
France, consumption tons 16,651 17,425 16,144	2,000,000		All	200	All	do debentures	-	196 000	8 %	Apr. 1888 Jan. 1884	
export , 13,918 16,289 8,270 Other continental ports , 67,080 60,946 51,943	-0	6,000	=	500 200 £ 50	=	Candelaria [church] debentures Cantareira e Esgotos debentures	: =	200 500 482 000	7 1/2 ° la	Apr. 1888 Apr. 1888	
Total Continent tons 97,649 94,660 76,357	796,800	3,984 4,000	All	200 200	All	Carruagens Fluminense	. 48,814 730	190 000	70 000	Jan. 1888 July 1887	
U. K., consumption, 4,013 3,438 3,728 half exports, 3,208 4,097 3,832	316,800	50,000	18,000 All	200	- All	Docas de D. Pedro II		95 000 192 000	9 0/0	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	
Total Europe tons 104,870 102,195 83,917	500,000	5 000 2,500 4,400	All	200 200 50	All	Gloria market Industrial Fluminense (kiosques)	172,748 830	31 000	8 000	Feb. 1888 Jan. 1888	==
United States, 65,868 45,625 46,907	7,500,000	75,000	All	100 200	All All	Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial	139,901 000 16,334 408	50 000 170 000	3 000 2 500	Feb. 1888 Apr. 1888 May 1886	
Total three months. tons 170,738 147,820 130,824 In two months, 108,632 86,654 80,523	602,700	10,000		100	_ All	União Telephonica. do debentures. Victoria (rice mill).	and the same of th	70 %	5 000 8 %	Jan. 1888	
March, 62,106 61,166 50,301		1	1 -	-	1	The state of the s		1	1	1	

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