

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1888

NUMBER 16

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—137, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 130, Rua do
Ovidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaita.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Cattede
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching
at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching
7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Alva, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.,
and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. H. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues No. 7.
IGRJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday School at 4:30, p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79,
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BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
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BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua
do Senador Vergueiro. Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from
12 to 2 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1.º de Março, No. 99; from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.,
and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 8,
Bonafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train
leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:20. Entre
Rios 9:20 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:20 p. m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira,
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:19. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 12:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:47. Downward train leaves Barra at 5:15
a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:29 p. m.; Porto Novo
at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Expresses, leave Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25. Entre Rios at 2:23 and Marianno Pocopio (terminus)
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
9:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward
train leaves Marianno Pocopio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:55, arriving in Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:20 and 9:30 a. m. 3:15 and
5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m. second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and
third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward train leaves Entre
Rios at 3:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.
and leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50
and 11:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo 5 a. m. Downward
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:45 p. m. Downward train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niteroi (Sant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53. Condeiro 1:4
per trainway from Cantagallo 1:02. Return train leaves
Cordeiro 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a. m., arriving at
Niteroi 5:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niteroi at 2:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4, and
6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m.
and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave
Trapique Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30, 9 a. m.,
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 6:50 a. m.; downward (from Petropolis) 2:28
p. m., week days only.

Zivrarico, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ovi-
ves, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua do
Constituinte.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
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Leaving: { Cosme Velho } 6:30 8:30 2: 5:30.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1888.

INSTEAD of presenting projects for the creation of colonies for native-born citizens, like that presented by Barão de Cotegipe on the 22nd ult., why are not the necessary steps taken to adopt a rational land law so that any person, whether alien or Brazilian, can obtain a piece of the national domain? If proper surveys are effected and the lands are then sold cheaply, it will be possible for any native-born citizen to purchase land in any part of the country on the best of terms, and without the necessity of any special legislation. Now that so great an addition has been made to the free laboring population of the country, and so many immigrants are seeking homes here, the land laws of the country require immediate attention to the end that small properties may be easily and cheaply obtained. The public lands should be at once surveyed on some general, uniform system, reasonable prices should be fixed for actual settlers, and provisions must be made for the prompt delivery and record of titles. A land tax should then be imposed with a view of breaking up large uncultivated estates, and a general road law should be adopted to facilitate communication in country districts and aid in the marketing of various plantation products. Wherever it is possible, the fullest encouragement should be given the small farmer, for it is from his industry and enterprise that the country is to grow strong and rich, rather than from those of the existing great proprietors.

THE incessant demands for slave indemnification which are to be heard on every side, even in the General Assembly, renders it necessary to devote a few words to a subject which ought to be considered as finally settled. It ought to be apparent to every fair-minded man that Brazil can not possibly pay the 400,000,000\$ at which the recently emancipated slaves are officially valued, and it ought to be equally apparent that taxes imposed on classes who have been opposed to slavery and have never reaped the slightest benefit or advantage from the institution, are highly unjust. In Brazil the burden of such taxation would fall on the poorer classes, on commerce, and on industries and professions subject to direct taxation, leaving the beneficiaries—the planters—to pay the minimum and reap all the benefit. There is no possible way to arrange such indemnification without extreme hardship and gross injustice to a great majority of the population of this country. Logically, however, there are no grounds whatever for the claim, nor ever

have been. Slavery is theft, and the slave a piece of stolen property—if we may use an objectionable word to describe him. Robbed of his liberty, which is an inherent right to every individual, the slave has a perfect right to regain it at any time or place, and by any means. And what is his by natural right, which can be regained at any moment by force or artifice, can not logically belong to another. Hence no value can attach to a slave upon which indemnification can be claimed. Furthermore there is no civilized code of laws in existence which recognizes vested rights in stolen property. The owner of such property has a recognized title to it whenever and wherever found. The slave is a piece of stolen property, and the great majority of the slaves in Brazil were stolen and transported hither at a time when nearly all the civilized nations of the world had declared against the traffic, many of them having expressly declared it piracy, and even the laws of Brazil having forbidden it under severe penalties; hence no right of property can possibly exist in Brazilian slavery. Morally and legally there is not the shadow of a just claim for indemnification. In equity, also, no such claim should be admitted. When it is considered how many thousands of slaves have been voluntarily emancipated throughout the country, and what sacrifices have been made by liberal-minded men who have tried to meet all requirements of law and public sentiment, it is certainly not just and equitable that the most avaricious, brutal and reactionary among slaveholders should hold and work every slave until the last moment and then exact compensation. The liberal and progressive men who have accepted the situation frankly are a thousand times better entitled to indemnification than these reactionists—but does any one dream of paying for the slaves freely and voluntarily emancipated? The demand for indemnification is unwarranted and preposterous, and should not be seriously considered for one single moment.

WHILE rejoicing with our imperial neighbor on the greatest piece of legislation in her annals, the fact that the great event must inevitably bring a good deal of trouble and anxiety to her rulers for some time to come must not be lost sight of. The whole labor system of the empire will have to meet a violent shock; the classes who have hitherto flourished on slave labor must prepare for hard times, and it will require a sustained effort of the proverbial ability of Brazilian statesmen to steer the country clear of the internal rocks ahead.—*Buenos Aires Standard.*

There has always been a belief among conservative people that a change from slave to free labor must necessarily cause a severe loss to the dominant class and completely upset agriculture for a time, and it is perhaps this fear which has often delayed emancipation in countries where public sentiment has reached the conclusion that the institution of slavery must go. In the face of pecuniary loss men are generally cowards, and they will oftener suppress their principles and violate their sense of honor and justice, than take the risk of losing property and influence. Perhaps that is the reason why the mercantile classes of this city have shown so little sympathy for emancipation. Even were their fears well based, the morality and justice of emancipation remain unchanged, and their demands are in no sense lessened by the possible loss of dollars and cents. But is it true that emancipation means all that our good neighbor implies? Is it certain that trouble and anxiety must follow this act of justice, that the labor system of the country must sustain a violent shock, and that care must be exercised to steer clear of "the internal rocks ahead"? The province of

São Paulo has already given many testimonials in favor of the better results obtained from free paid labor, and the opinion is almost unanimous that none will suffer in any manner except those whose cruelty and obstinacy stand in the way of keeping their old slaves or obtaining free laborers. Such people really deserve very little sympathy, for their difficulties are the result of their own malevolence and inability, or refusal, to adapt themselves to the new conditions. And as for the province of Rio de Janeiro, which is the most backward and reactionary in Brazil—thanks to such men as Senator Paulino—very favorable reports are already coming in of the good temper and steadiness of the freedmen. The largest planters in the province, who recently liberated nearly 2,000 slaves unconditionally, have not only been able to keep their freedmen, but now have, as we are informed, about 40 more than the number of slaves previously owned. They pay a fair price for the services of their laborers and treat them well, and they are able therefore to get all the men they want. And the results, it is asserted, are so much better that the net proceeds will be higher than under the old regime. Now, in view of these facts, what trouble is to be anticipated, what shock experienced? A few blind, stupid, vindictive men will suffer—and justly so! But is justice to be withheld because of this? The freedmen thus far are quiet and orderly, and there was even less disorder in the cities during the recent festivities than under normal conditions. What trouble therefore are we to anticipate? To be sure many angry planters are going over to the republicans and are breathing threats against the government, but is abolition and the freedmen to be blamed for this? It is evident that whatever of trouble and disorder and loss are to arise from the abolition of slavery, will be due to the disaffected members of the dominant classes, rather than to the freedmen. The future of Brazil is in the hands of those who have the land, the education, the social and political influence of the country; if they fail to make a wise use of these advantages then let the blame rest upon their own shoulders!

In our issue of the 15th ult. we reproduced an official letter from the minister of agriculture to the Brazilian minister in London regarding a new interpretation of the law providing for the repayment of interest guarantees. We have now to reproduce another official letter, just published, between the same parties in relation to the selection of a third arbitrator to be charged with the settlement of certain old controversies between the government and this same company, in which Minister Rodrigo da Silva has clearly placed the former in a decidedly false and untenable position. In conformity with the law of 1873 and with an understanding between the government and the company in 1886, it was resolved to submit the questions which had arisen between them, principally that of treating the item of taxes as a part of working expenses, to an arbitration commission. On February 28th, 1887, the minister notified the Brazilian minister in London that the government had selected Dr. Silva Coutinho as arbitrator and proposed Senator Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira as umpire. In view of the circumstance that this gentleman had, as minister of finance in an *aviso* of June 16th, 1883, declared that such taxes are a charge upon the company's real estate and can not be considered as working expenses,* the company very reasonably considered him ineligible for the position, as his rulings would be prejudiced by his previous official decision, and a formal objection was therefore made to the

* Vide Rio News of April 15th, 1887.

nomination on April 10th, 1888. The minister now informs the company through the Brazilian minister in London, that this refusal to accept Senator Lafayette as umpire implies a suspicion of this gentleman's impartiality, and that it must result in a complete divergency between the two parties in the controversy as the company can not expect the acquiescence of the government while exhibiting such a lack of confidence. We have never yet been able to find out what the Brazilian government means by "arbitration," for it not only claims the right of selecting two out of the three arbitrators, instead of leaving the selection of an umpire to the two arbitrators nominated, but also the right of rejecting the decision, which has been done heretofore in cases decided adversely to the state. If the government understands that an arbitration is binding upon only one of the parties in the controversy, and may be rejected by the other when the decision is adverse, then the selection of an umpire whose rulings are foreknown and prejudiced, is perhaps quite in harmony with a court in equity so unequally balanced. If, however, the two parties in the controversy are to appear before the court on equal terms—as is the custom elsewhere, and the only terms on which arbitration can be just and equitable—then the umpire must be a man mutually satisfactory, and neither party should insist on a choice which does not merit the confidence of the other. The opinion advanced by Minister Rodrigo da Silva that the objection to Senator Lafayette is a reflection upon the character of that gentleman, is absurd; the company simply considers his decision prejudged, as he has already rendered an official decision on one of the questions to be submitted to arbitration. If there is any reflection upon the personal character of this gentleman, it is in truth to be found in the assertion of Minister Rodrigo da Silva that Senator Lafayette's previous decision does not stand in the way of his dealing impartially with the questions now submitted to him. The implication is that either his decision as minister was made hastily and without due examination into the merits of the question, or that his judgment is so flexible as to be changed from day to day. A true feeling of delicacy and judicial fairness should lead Senator Lafayette to decline the nomination tendered, and a true spirit of fairness and equity should lead the government to cheerfully accede to the objections raised by the company instead of meeting them with childish complaints about "lack of confidence" and "a reflection on the character" of the proposed umpire. If the settlement of disputed questions is to be effected through arbitration commissions, then something definite ought previously to be decided as to their character, authority and composition, so that the state may not be permitted to enforce advantages prejudicial to the rights and interests of private parties, such as are clearly implied in this controversy over the selection of a disqualified umpire.

The irreconcilable planters of Cantagallo, Santa Maria Magdalena and several neighboring municipalities have resolved upon the organization of a "Planters Union" (*União dos Lavradores*) for the purpose of securing concerted action in their future treatment of freedmen and free laborers. It would appear that their purposes and measures meet the hearty approval of Senator Paulino de Souza, from which it may be inferred that no effort will be spared to make the condition of the free laborer quite as intolerable as that of the slave. The average Rio planter is altogether independent of and insensible to all outside experience, and under the guidance of a political chief smarting under the stinging

lash of defeat, has set himself about undoing in all ways possible the work of emancipation. In the resolutions adopted the planters of the above-mentioned municipalities tell us they have been surprised by late occurrences which threaten anarchy and ruin" by the sudden liberation of a class until now disciplined and content, but by this act "suddenly thrown into social and civil life, without preparation, without preventive measures, without guarantees for either slave, or master, or public order, or individual security." Perhaps a century or so are required for such preparation! They then resolve not to oppose the laws, but to protect themselves as far as possible against this threatened ruin. To save the coffee now ripening on the trees, they agree to keep their old slaves as far as possible, not to enter into any rivalry for the obtaining of laborers, nor to increase the wages agreed upon in order to secure them, and to establish uniform rules of discipline for the well-being of their hands. After protesting against the act of unconditional abolition, they solemnly agree: (1) to stand by and protect each other; (2) not to employ laborers which have left other plantations without a regular, written discharge; (3) to maintain their present establishments, but to improve the houses and food as far as possible, and to make no other deductions from laborers than 400 reis a day for absence and 500 reis a day for sickness; (4) to pay fixed and proportional salaries as follows: 100\$ to 120\$ per annum (£10 to £12) for special, responsible service, 80\$ to 100\$ for first-class, 60\$ to 80\$ for second-class, 40\$ to 60\$ for third-class, 30\$ to 40\$, or less, for fourth-class field hands; and, proportional, in the picking season and in addition to the fixed wages, 100 reis (2½ pence) for the first two *alqueires* (50 litres each) of ripe coffee, and 200 reis for each successive *alqueire*, dry coffee being paid for at the rate of 150 reis for the first and 250 reis for each succeeding *alqueire*; (5) to continue the practice of shutting up the sexes separately at night, except those married; and to maintain all necessary fiscalization, to continue old-time religious services, and to trust in God. Under such conditions the planters hope to ward off the ruin threatened by the abolition of slavery. If the freedmen agree to their pious exactions, they will probably succeed and the world will go on as before; if not, then something else must be done, for the freedmen will seek other employers. In our opinion, if the planters were to pay better wages, grant more freedom and not to dock their laborers two days wages for every day's absence, his chance of success, regardless of all pious invocations, would be infinitely better.

EMANCIPATION STATISTICS.

There are a great many exaggerated reports going through the newspapers, particularly at the River Plate, about the number and value of the slaves emancipated by the unconditional abolition act of the 13th ult. The Buenos Aires *Standard* places the number at 1,300,000 and their value at £104,000,000 which are both more than double the correct figures.

According to an official report, just published, of the returns from the registry under the Saraiva-Cotegipe act of 1885, which registry was closed on March 30th, 1887, the total slave population of the empire was 723,419, and their aggregate value, as fixed by the same law, was 485,225,212\$534. This gives a sterling value — at 24 pence, or 10\$000 per pound — of £48,522,521, or an average of 670\$738 (say £67.) per capita.

It is altogether probable that there were actually a greater number of slaves in the

empire, as the estimates previous to the registry placed them at over one million, but as the law expressly declared all non-registered slaves free they can have no place in any subsequent return.

During the succeeding thirteen months the progress of emancipation throughout the whole empire was unexpectedly and surprisingly great. In São Paulo the voluntary liberations during the last six months are estimated at fully 40,000, and it is probable that over 45,000 slaves were liberated during the year. In Rio de Janeiro the liberations during the last two or three months were also great, particularly in the neighborhood of Campos and Cantagallo. Over 2,500 emancipations were reported from Campos in three days and at Cantagallo the Nova Friburgo family liberated two thousand slaves by one single act. We calculate that over 15,000 slaves were liberated in this province during the year. In other provinces, notably in Bahia and Pernambuco, the emancipation movement assumed great proportions during the last three months, the liberations being reported by hundreds every day. At the very lowest calculation a hundred thousand slaves received their liberty during these thirteen months, while the probabilities are that not over 600,000 slaves were actually affected by the law of the 13th ult. Assuming the average value deduced from the 1887 returns—which should be slightly reduced, as the official value of the slave decreased from year to year—the aggregate value of these 600,000 slaves was 402,442,800\$, or £40,244,280 sterling.

For the convenience of our readers, who may wish to possess all the statistical particulars of the abolition of slavery in Brazil, we append herewith all the data obtainable from official reports, the final estimates and calculations being our own deductions:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Slave population registered under the law of 1871, the registry closing Sept. 30, 1873 | 1,540,790 |
| Idem—census of 1872 | 1,476,507 |
| Estimated population on June 30, 1885, according to official records | 1,133,228 |
| Registered population under the law of 1885, the registry closing March 30, 1887 | 723,419 |
| Particularized as follows: | |
| Sex.—Males | 384,615 |
| Females | 338,804 |
| Age.—Under 30 years | 336,174 |
| 30 to 40 | 195,726 |
| 40 to 50 | 122,097 |
| 50 to 55 | 40,600 |
| 55 to 60 | 28,822 |
| State.—Unmarried | 632,210 |
| Married | 76,884 |
| Widowed | 14,105 |
| Profession.—Plantation hands | 611,195 |
| Mechanics | 51,937 |
| Day laborers and domestic service | 60,287 |
| Domicile.—City | 71,191 |
| Country | 652,228 |
| Total official valuation. —Rs. 485,225,212\$534 (Equivalent at 24 th per 1\$000 to £48,522,521.) | |
| Sexagenarians enrolled for service on March 30, 1887, under law of 1885 | 18,946 |
| Liberations through the Emancipation Fund (law of 1871), 1871 to 1888, 16½ years | 32,436 |
| Cost of same to Emancipation Fund | 18,237,115\$146 |
| Idem to private savings of the slaves | 1,297,808\$527 |
| Total cost of liberating 32,436 slaves | 19,534,923\$673 |
| Average cost per capita | 602\$257 |
| Average value per capita of slaves registered March 30, 1887 [Equivalent, at 24 th , to £67 stig.] | 670\$738 |
| Estimated number of voluntary liberations, over 100,000, official liberations, deaths, freed on reading 60 years, etc., from March 30, 1887, to May 13, 1888—13 mos. 13 days, 307 | 123,419 |
| Estimated number of slaves liberated by Act of May 13, 1888 | 600,000 |
| Total value of same, calculated on per capita average of 1887 | 402,442,800\$000 |
| Stirling equivalent of same, at 24 th | £40,244,280 |

* The returns of this registry were never completely verified. In some localities the records were destroyed, and the total, therefore, varies with the progress made in sending in delayed reports.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 29.—At the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber Deputy Zama asked for information regarding the health of the Emperor. The minister of agriculture replied that all the news received had been published in the *Journal do Commercio* which paper has the largest circulation. The rest of the session was of no general interest.

May 24.—In the Senate the discussion of the Speech from the Throne was adjourned for eight days. In the Chamber Deputy Coelho Rodrigues presented two projects, one reforming various articles of the Constitution and the other for the payment to ex-slave owners and their creditors of the value of the slaves declared free by the law of May 13th. The law fixing the strength of the army in 1889 was discussed by Deputies Ratisbona, Cantão and Alves de Araujo, but the debate was political and of little general interest.

May 25.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas presented a memorial from the organizers of the Banco Agrícola do Brazil in reference to the necessity for legislation in extension of the emancipation law, as to labor. Sr. Candido de Oliveira inquired if the government could legally suspend the collection of the 5 per cent. surtax passed by the late ministry. The premier replied that the government would take no steps that were beyond the law. The session was of no general interest; Sr. Afonso Celso, the premier and Sr. Candido de Oliveira speaking on the bill relative to *habeas corpus*, which it is claimed is necessary in view of the arbitrary action in some of the provinces. In the Chamber the minister of agriculture denied that the Brazilian representative in Rome had protested against an encyclical from the Curia referring to slavery. Deputy Coelho Rodrigues' bill for indemnity to slave owners was thrown out. Deputies Passos Miranda, McDowell and Andrade Figueira, and the minister of war spoke on the army bill.

May 26.—In the Senate Sr. Tannay asked that the bill forbidding imprisonment under the location of services be called up. The bills declaring freedom of religious services and for protecting copyright were passed in first reading, the latter at the request of its author, Senator Diogo Velho, being sent back to committee. In the Chamber there was no session.

May 28.—In the Senate there was no session, and at the Chamber the members adjourned in respect for the death of Deputy Franco, of the 11th district of Bahia.

May 29.—In the Senate provincial affairs in Minas Geraes occupied some time. The rest of the session was occupied by Senator Afonso Celso and the minister of justice in discussing the bill reforming the *habeas corpus* law. In the Chamber the discussion of the army bill allowed Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque to define his position; he fears the republic, but considers the question with the liberal party is less the form of government, than the passage of various reform laws. The minister of war, and Deputies Castrioto and Cantão also spoke.

May 30.—In the Senate Sr. Tannay referred to the manifesto of planters of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, in which republican and iconoclastic doctrines are advocated; he deprecated these and declared that the means of preventing disturbance was to stimulate immigration. Minas provincial affairs were again an opportunity for Senator Afonso Celso to make an attack on the government. Senator Candido de Oliveira offered a substitute for the law reforming provincial administration, and Silveira Martins on the *habeas corpus* law. In the Chamber the minister of agriculture declared that his colleague of justice had in course of preparation the project of a law relating to the appointment of tutors of freedmen and free-born children. Deputy MacDowell made a forcible reply to some of his assailants, but the speech is of more interest to the inhabitants of Pará, than to the general public.

June 1.—In the Senate Visconde de Sinimbu resigning the presidency, which was accepted after some complimentary remarks. Senator Silveira da Motta asked for information regarding the *Diário Oficial*, which does not appear to deserve its title, and suggested that no official publication of parliamentary debates be made, leaving each journal liberty to serve its subscribers as seemed convenient to its interest. The premier said it was proposed to endeavor to augment the circulation and usefulness of the *Diário*. Barão de Cotegipe made a defense of the president of Minas, and asked that liberals and conservatives in that province should arrive at a *modus vivendi*. Senator Dantas proposed to return to the committee the project of law increasing the administrative prerogative of presidents of provinces. Senator Correia considered that only Senator Candido de Oliveira's substitute should be referred. The minister of justice and Senator Silveira Martins spoke on Sr. Afonso Celso's *habeas corpus* law. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

June 2.—In the Senate Visconde de Serro Frio, late vice-president, was elected president. The bill conferring increased tolerance to protestant religions was passed in second discussion, after remarks by sundry senators. The session was of no general interest. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The April receipts of the Mauós custom house amounted to 128,005\$699.

—The *Provincia do Pará* of the 18th ult., celebrated the act of abolition in blue ink.

—The first steps have been taken toward the construction of a new cathedral in São Paulo.

—The São Paulo municipal council has changed the name of Rua do Theatro to that of "Rua Dr. Antonio Bento."

—The May receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 933,775\$479, and of the *meza de rendas* to 137,511\$561.

—The April receipts of the Victoria custom house amounted to 19,870\$764, and of the provincial *meza de rendas* to 7,268\$465.

—An Italian was arrested in São Paulo on the 2nd for manufacturing spurious nickel coins. The tools of his trade and a quantity of the counterfeit coin were found on the premises.

—In Maranhão the news of the adoption of the abolition bill in 3rd reading in the Chamber occasioned a great demonstration, during which the houses of several pro-slavery citizens were stoned.

—A subscription has been opened in São Paulo for five representations by the company directed by the famous French comedian Coquelin. The Paulistas are sure to get more than enough subscriptions to secure the enterprise against loss.

—The management of the Pará branch of the Banco Internacional has been transferred from Mr. G. W. Nicolls to Mr. Gustavo Sesselberg, formerly of Messrs. W. Bramber & Co., owing to the departure of the former for the South.

—The entire liberation of the Trindade parish of Pará was celebrated on the 10th ult., the commissions having secured the liberty of about 200 slaves during the preceding 32 days. It was expected to have every slave in the whole city liberated in a short time.

—The *Diário do Gram-Pará* of the 15th ult. published an exceptionally good portrait of Councillor João Alfredo in commemoration of the passage of the law of abolition. We are under many obligations for the fine paper copy of the same which our colleague kindly sent us.

—The municipal council of Santos gave a banquet to the consular corps of that city on the 1st inst., as a mark of appreciation for the enthusiasm shown over the abolition of slavery in Brazil. It is said that only one consul in Santos ventured to comment unfavorably on the event.

—An exchange says that 160 metres of the Ceará harbor breakwater have been completed, of which 30 metres have a height of 9 metres, and 130 metres a low water height of 4 metres. The total length of the breakwater is to be 670 metres, containing 60,000 cubic metres of concrete, and the work is now advancing at the rate of 150 to 200 cubic metres a day.

—The *Diário Mercantil*, of São Paulo, of the 31st ult., contains a declaration of Julio Ribeiro's republican principles, in which we learn that the illustrious grammarian has been a republican since a pleasant April day in 1855 when he saw his father, a Virginian named George Washington Vaughan, refuse to take off his hat to the Emperor. If the São Paulo professor has no better nor deeper reason than this for the adoption of republican principles, we are not at all sorry that he has dropped his English patronym.

—It would appear that Dr. Richard Gambleton Dant, of Campinas, whom our São Paulo colleagues take pleasure in calling an "ex-Irishman," does not propose to let the enthusiastic abolitionists have it all their own way. At a recent meeting of the Campinas city council it was proposed to change the name of Rua de S. José to that of "13 de Maio," but Dr. Richard objected so vigorously that the proposal was postponed. If the cabinet does not keep a sharp look-out the unconquered doctor will be down here and have the whole business reversed and the negroes back in collars and cuffs. More recent advices, however, inform us that the Campinas aldermen overcame Dr. Richard's objections at a later meeting.

—The *juris de orphãos* of Batanani, São Paulo, has fixed a scale of wages for the minor children of ex-slave women who have no legal guardians. In addition to food, shelter, clothing and medical treatment they are to receive annual wages, according to age, as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 10 to 12 years of age | 12\$000 |
| 13 to 15 " " | 20 "000 |
| 16 to 18 " " | 30 "000 |
| 19 to 21 " " | 50 "000 |

Twenty-five dollars a year for an able-bodied boy of 19 to 21 years of age is a charge which will hardly ruin the planters of Brazil!

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 2nd inst. the Norte railway was formally turned over to the representative of the Rio de Janeiro and Northern Railway Company, Limited.

—The new steamer *Dr. Coutinho*, built for the Principe do Grão Pará railway, was launched on the 25th ult. The steamer will be employed in passenger traffic between this city and Mauá, on the Petropolis route.

—A local colleague states that the Principe do Grão Pará [Petropolis] railway proposes to have surveys made for the purpose of bringing the line to the Ilha do Governador. Viaducts and so forth will bridge the bay separating Mauá, the present terminus, and the island.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of the 25th ult. says, "The contract for the sale of the 'Norte' railway to the British company 'Rio de Janeiro and Northern' was signed yesterday; the latter was organized some time ago by Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., and we were the first to notice the fact. The price was £660,000." It seems a deal of money.

S. PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY.

The following is the text of the dispatch from the minister of agriculture to the Brazilian minister in London, dated on the 16th and published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 23rd ulto:

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir:—In confirming the telegram of this date I declare to Y. Ex. that whatever may be the resolution taken at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Santos to Jundiahy railway, as to the relinquishing by the company of the said railway of the interest guarantee, the government will maintain the doctrine stated in the dispatch of the 4th inst. as to the understanding of Art. 25 and 33 of the decree dated April 26th, 1856, as well as the protest presented jointly with the dispatch.

I therefore recommend to Y. Ex. that in accordance with what was decided in the said telegram, you should notify this decision not only to the directory of the company, but also to the shareholders at the meeting, where it is proposed to discuss this subject.

God protect V. Ex. — *Rodrigo Augusto da Silva*.

RAILWAY ARBITRATION.

The following is the dispatch of the minister of agriculture to the Brazilian minister in London regarding the selection of an arbitration commission:

Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works — Directory of Public Works — 1st section. No. 10.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st May, 1888.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir:

In dispatch No. 18 of 10th April last Y. Ex. remitted me a copy of a letter from the directory of the Santos to Jundiahy railway company addressed to Y. Ex., renewing the objections already presented against the choice (*sorbothento*) of the third arbitrator, to form the arbitral court which should decide as to the questions pending between the company and the government.

In reply, and for due purposes, I declare yet again to Y. Ex. that the allegations of the company are not pertinent.

Under the agreement of 6th November, 1873, the government consulted the Councillor of State Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, before proposing him to the company in the quality of third arbitrator. And the fact that H. Ex. acceded to the invitation of the government signified immediately to the latter that the said Councillor considered himself perfectly unprejudiced as to the appreciation of the pending questions and their decision after ripe study, according to the precedents of justice, whatsoever might have been the opinions expressed by him anteriorly.

The refusal on the part of the company to accept Councillor Lafayette means, notwithstanding all the expressed protests of consideration for him, a suspicion relative to the impartiality of the third arbitrator presented by the government.

Under such conditions, it is clear that any other indication of the said company cannot deserve the assent of the government, without the latter appearing to share in such suspicion.

Disagreement, therefore, is manifest and inevitable between the two parties, since the company, in substitution of the arbitrator chosen by the government, proposes Councillor João Lins Vieira Canção de Sinimbu, a name this department would not hesitate to accept, if, by chance, such acceptance under present circumstances did not imply a preference offensive to Councillor Lafayette.

Thus only the casting of lots remained, and to show the equal confidence it reposes in both the proposed Councillors as arbitrators, the government presented them, as the two belonging to it, under the rules stipulated for the decision by lot.

In acting thus, it was not intended to prevent the company from maintaining the name of Councillor Sinimbu as one of its two arbitrators, which

it is allowed to appoint for the casting of lots, but through this it may result that from such persistence on the part of the company, the decision will be made by three votes instead of four. This however will not alter the positions of the two sides, because of the agreement of both in respect to one of the three proposed arbitrators.

On the other hand the company may even have three names of its own choice.

All these reasons are so clearly obvious that this department recommends to Y. Ex. to immediately communicate with the company to escape the continuation of correspondence inconvenient to dispatch of public service.

God keep Y. Ex.

Rodrigo Augusto da Silva.

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

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—What a splendid nation Uruguay and the province of Rio Grande would make. — *Montevideo Express*.

The finest country in South America, colleague; and one of the most prosperous in time, if the thieves and cutthroats can only be kept out of office.

—The U. S. steamer *Nipsic* left Montevideo May 3, 1888, arrived at Sandy Point, Magellan Straits, May 11, 1888, after a pleasant passage. Reports at Sandy Point that the U. S. frigate *Teuton* had a very rough voyage from Montevideo to the Straits. She is reported as having lost a boat or two and other damage, to the amount of \$3,000.

—Immediately upon receiving news of a possible disaster to the Brazilian corvette *Trojano*, during a voyage from Montevideo to Buenos Aires, steps were at once taken by the British and United States naval commanders at Montevideo to send out vessels to search for her. The *Trojano*, however, was reported at Buenos Aires just in time to render this unnecessary. The Brazilian minister at Montevideo sent the thanks of his government to the American and British representatives for the courtesy shown by the naval officers of their respective squadrons.

—A most extraordinary suicide was committed on Thursday morning at dawn in Calle Rivaldavia at the corner of Saavedra. The policeman on duty had remarked for some time a man of the "staido" class waiting, with a look of great anxiety on his face. Suddenly a bullock cart heavily laden with bricks approached, and the man's face assumed a joyful expression; he ran towards it, and, before the policeman could make out what he was about, threw himself on the ground in front of one of the massive wheels and, in an instant, his head was separated from his body! — *Buenos Aires Standard*.

—A horrible affair has just occurred in the district of San Nicolas [Salto] on the Brazilian frontier. In the 'estancia' Itati lived Capt. Andrade with his wife and three children. One night five men presented themselves asking hospitality, which was immediately granted them. In the middle of the night they fell upon Capt. Andrade and barbarously butchered him and his family, with the exception of one little girl who escaped to a neighboring ranch. The other two children were impaled against the wall, in which state they were afterwards found. The assassins then escaped over the border to Misiones, where they were captured and handed over to the police. On their arrival at San Nicolas a crowd of some two hundred persons awaited their arrival and, overpowering the guards, lynched them, cutting them to pieces and afterwards burning the remains in a bonfire. — *Montevideo Express*, May 22.

—Yesterday was declared a holiday in honor of the act of abolition of slavery in Brazil. Brazilian and Argentine flags were hung out from several houses. The people went in procession to salute the Brazilian legation. Baron Alencar made a speech accepting the fraternal sympathy of the Argentine people. The procession left the Plaza de Mayo at 2 p. m., and was joined by many societies with their bands, by the Clubs del Plata, Progresso and Argentino, the Catholic Association, the Industrial Union, the members of the Bolsa, the University professors and students, the masters and pupils of the national schools, the professors and students of medicine. The Municipality brilliantly illuminated the Plaza and Calle Victoria as far as the Brazilian legation. In Colon Theatre the Argentine and Brazilian hymns were sung by Sres. Tamagno and Terzi and Sras. Novelli and Damerini. The President and his ministers were present. Calle Victoria was decorated with flags by the residents. — *The Southern Cross* (Buenos Aires), May 18.

THE London *India Rubber Journal* complains of consuls in this wise: "Consuls, like a good many other people, won't always do what they are told. Their instructions say 'Values and quantities should be stated in sterling and British weights and measures only, the rate of conversion from the money and weights and measures being clearly explained in a note.' We get consular reports much more promptly and regularly than we used to do, but their value is lessened by the task of translating columns of native currency, weights, etc., sometimes merely local, and in some cases even obsolete. The Brazil tariff, occupying many pages in the *Board of Trade Journal* for months past, is a puzzling mixture of French weights and measures with native currency. The duty payable is stated in reis, of which a thousand are worth 1s 7½d [nominally 2s 3d]. Will somebody kindly make consuls furnish reports in accordance with their instructions?"

COFFEE NOTES

—According to the *Diário de Santos* the May receipts of coffee at Santos aggregated 75,689 bags, making 1,063,957 bags since the beginning of the crop year, against 2,456,967 bags in the same period of the preceding year. The shipments in May were 121,373 bags, making 1,214,256 bags since the beginning of the crop year.

—Another coffee-raising association has been initiated in São Paulo under the designation of "Companhia Agricola de São Paulo." Its capital will be 2,000,000\$, divided into 10,000 shares of 200\$ each. Its purposes are to buy, sell and cultivate lands, to encourage coffee planting and stock raising, to aid cultivators through loans, to contract loans by emission of preferred obligations, and to establish a commission house in São Paulo or Santos for the sale of coffee.

—"Operations in futures" at the London Produce Clearing House were commenced on the 1st inst., and at the opening a naturally cautious feeling was exhibited, but since then more vitality has been infused into the market, and transactions in consequence have increased daily. The sales so far amount to over 20,000 bags, which under the circumstances must be considered a satisfactory beginning. — *C. Csarnikow*, London, May 4th.

—It is a long time since the street market for Brazils has been so thoroughly cut loose from the direct influence of the Exchange as during the past two or three weeks. Some of the jobbers, to be sure, still occasionally find it necessary to make a small deal in contracts, but in a general way operations have been of a purely legitimate character, and the market has "run itself," as it were, on the natural influences of supply and demand; and as the latter seemed to be gradually running ahead of the former, sellers secured and retained the advantage without much difficulty. Nor is there evidence of change in the general course of affairs as yet, desirable stocks remaining small and well under control, with buyers bidding up fairly as they felt the want of stock, and to-day's advices from Rio assisting by increasing the limits on firm offers for pretty much all numbers. The amount of business transacted is somewhat uncertain; indeed, the only positive report was 250 bags No. 6 and 250 bags No. 7 Santos on private terms, but there is reason to suspect that a considerable larger quantity changed hands, including one full cargo taken by a local jobber. The distribution fair, but in view of the short day, a little below previous average. In contracts there has been a light movement, confined mainly to winding up deals for the end of the week. The tone, however, was pretty firm, assisted by higher quotations from Rio and Europe, and the continuation of a healthy spot market and supporting statistical situation. The close was 10 @ 15 points higher and quite firm. — *New York Daily Commercial Bulletin*, May 7th.

LOCAL NOTES

—Since our last issue, when the gravest apprehensions were felt as to the health of the Emperor, the skill of his medical attendants has caused a great improvement, and late telegrams state that H. M. with the Empress and suit were to leave Milan yesterday (4th) for Aix-les-Bains.

—A circus company embarked at Genoa for Brazil on the 2nd inst.

—An orchestra of young ladies arrived here on the 3rd per American packet *Advance* from New York. They are to appear at the Varieties Dramaticos on Thursday next.

—Recent telegrams from Montevideo published here state that diphtheria is epidemic in the capital of Uruguay, and that stringent sanitary measures had been adopted for its control.

—On the 31st ulto. a spinster, born in Bahia, died at the Misericórdia hospital at the age of 124 years. Had she been married, she might have — but opinions differ on this point.

—By an imperial decree of the 3rd inst. a new General Assembly was convoked in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The elections will probably be held toward the close of the year.

—A priest (!) was arrested on the 1st inst. armed with a revolver with which he was threatening a mulatto girl. Probably an effect of the abolition law, which has destroyed the bases of all order.

—In May the Mint coined silver for private parties to the value of 130,710\$. What was coined for the government is not published. The suggestion made by us some months ago seems to be producing fruits.

—The birthday anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Victoria passed very quietly this year. A dinner was given at Petropolis by the British representative here, but beyond that the day passed without any public demonstration.

—Mr. Alfred Mayer has been recognized as consul for Austria-Hungary at this port.

—What in the name of common sense does the penitentiary want with pine blocks, 3 by 9 metres?

—It takes the sun just 3 hours, 29 minutes and 27.7 seconds to come from Milan to Rio, but Mr. Slater can get a telegram through in much less time.

—On the 26th ult. the Sport Club had races, but Neptune objected, and the waters of the bay invaded the course to such an extent that all the fun was stopped.

—On the 27th ulto. the bishop of Rio de Janeiro confirmed the Prince of Grão Pará, at Petropolis. A guard of honor composed of some twenty boys accompanied the prince.

—Ten electric arc lamps of the Thomson-Houston Co. (of Boston U. S.) assisted in illuminating the Largo do Paço (Palace Square) during the festivities commemorating the abolition of slavery in Brazil.

—A central committee, with Senator Diogo Velho as president, has been organized here to solicit contributions to figure at the Paris exposition next year. A local show in November next will possibly be organized.

—Our postoffice is becoming just lovely! The cracks in the walls have been filled up and nicely painted over; the fractured granite sill of one of the windows has been dug out, and replaced by a sound one; and there have been promotions and increase of the staff. Nevertheless some of the local press are still complaining.

—The Argentine minister is said to have employed a party to collect all the congratulatory messages sent him *apropos* of the abolition law, which will be printed in book form for distribution in the Republic. To judge from the number of these manifestations which have fallen under our notice, the editor has a long job before him.

—We have been watching the trials of torpedoes in our bay for some time, but have never seen that the target was struck. There is always a statement that the machinery works all right, but somehow the torpedo goes "cavorting" all around the target, without hitting it. What is the use of shooting torpedoes at a target if you cannot hit it?

—What has become of our cherished *caçeiros*? The daily papers but a short time ago gave notices of more or less disasters caused by these gentlemen, but are silent lately. Rumor says a number of them have been quietly deported to more favorable climes, where the razor and *faca de ponta* will be exchanged for hoes and shovels, under military rule.

—The *Revista Ilustrada* has ventured to inquire after the honors to be distributed in virtue of services rendered in securing the abolition of slavery. All given to those who posed at the last moment, colleague! Think of conferring a title on Councillor Sinimbu, an opponent of emancipation to the very last moment, in recognition of his services to abolition!

—The government has granted permission to the Pará Transportation and Trading Co. to transact business in Brazil. The company is organized to carry into effect the concession granted for the navigation of the Tocantins, Araguaia and Vermelho rivers and for a railway from Alcobaca to Santo Anastacio. The seat of the company is at Madison, Wisconsin.

—Now, that we are shortly to have the satisfaction of contemplating the 5-ton Bendegó meteorite, would it not be proper to send some one after that one that fell in Santa Catharina? As Sr. Carvalho has been so successful in his first enterprise, he might volunteer for the second. We cannot have too many meteorites at the Museum. Fossils cannot be compared to them.

—The opening performance of the French dramatic company, directed by Messrs. Abhey & Grau, in which M. Coquelin and Mme. Jane Harding fill the leading rôles, took place at the D. Pedro II theatre on the 28th ult., and before one of the best houses, in numbers and appearance, that we have ever seen in Rio de Janeiro. The first representation was that of *L'Aventurier* in which both Coquelin and Mme. Harding appear at their best, and in which they achieved a signal success. As a comedian Coquelin is unquestionably without an equal, and it is, therefore, a rare privilege to have the opportunity of seeing him. Since the opening the company has drawn crowded houses every representation, thus insuring the success of the managers here in Rio de Janeiro.

MARRIED.

WOLSTENHOLME—GORTON.—On June 2nd, at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev'd. Henry Mosley, M. A., WILLIAM LUPTON WOLSTENHOLME, second son of Charles Wolstenholme, Liverpool, to KATHLEEN MARIE [Cherry], elder daughter of the late George E. Gorton, Newport House, Bolton, and Mrs. Gorton, Cloughton, Cheshire.

The subscription raised here by the German colony for the sufferers from the inundations in Germany produced 9,548.65 marks.

An important convention has just been celebrated between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, which authorizes the exchange of medals of the Paraguayan war between the officers and soldiers of the two armies. The Uruguayan contingent can also "swop" decorations if it wishes to.

Major George M. Sternberg, surgeon United States army, has completed his report on yellow fever, and delivered it to President Cleveland. The report was made in compliance with instructions signed by President Cleveland in April, 1887. The report embraces a detailed account of investigations made in South America and in Mexico during the past summer and in the pathological laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University during the past winter. The matter covers 800 type-written sheets, and is accompanied by ten plates showing in a general way the more marked features of the report. It is understood that the conclusions are not favorable to the claims of the physicians in Brazil and Mexico, who say they have discovered a means of preventing the disease by inoculation.

—Baltimore Sun, March 12. This will be highly agreeable news to Dr. Freire, whose effort to talk conviction upon the medical profession at one time promised to be successful. Before a rigid scientific investigation, however, the Dr.'s claims were found to be without foundation.

MOST INTERESTING.

We have been so much struck by the strange numerical coincidences which are being developed by our Brazilian colleagues that we have decided to try our skill also. If now we take the year of the Emperor's birth, 1825, (or 14x13+5) and add to it his age, 63 years, (or 4x13+11) we shall have the year of the law of abolition, 1888, (or 14x13+3). Also, if we add the two digits of his age, 6 and 3, to the year of his birth, 1825, we shall have 1834 as a result, which is only 3 years later than the anti-slave traffic law of 1831 (or 14x13+11).

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Patria em Perigo; by Dr. Silva Jardim. Campinas: Gazete de Campinas, 1888. A republication of the two discourses delivered by the author at Campinas (26th February) and Santos (5th March) on the prospective succession of a member of the Orleans family to the throne of Brazil. We have already discussed this question to some extent, and until better reasons than those thus far advanced are given why the constitutional succession should be interrupted, or the form of government should be changed, there is no occasion to discuss the matter further. All changes in government should be for better and more effective administration, and we are not certain that such an end is to be secured in any of the changes proposed.

Regulamento do Registro Civil, annotated and published by Dias da Silva Junior, editor of the Jornal do Agricultor. Contains the rules and regulations of civil registry authorized by a law of 1870 but not carried into effect until the current year.

Electrologia em 1886; by Dr. Araujo Reis. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1888. Comprising a series of articles published in the Jornal do Commercio on "atmospheric electricity," "telegraphy," "telemetry," "electric illumination," etc.

Populacao Escrava e Libertos Arroados; from the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. The official results of the slave population registry under the law of 1885, which closed on March 30th, 1887. The total number registered was 723,419, of which 384,615 were males and 338,804 females. Their aggregate value fixed by the law of 1885 was 485,225,212\$534, 00, in round numbers, 48,000,000 stig.

Les Guides de L'Etat du Sud? Province de S. Paulo; compiled and edited by M. Charles Morel. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. de Carlos Gaspard da Silva, 1888. The second volume of the series of pocket guide-books which our esteemed colleague of L'Etat du Sud has undertaken to publish in order to assist immigrants and render the country better known abroad. The present volume contains nearly 50 pages upon Rio de Janeiro and general subjects, in addition to a description of the province of São Paulo. In his treatment of the subject, the author has first given a general description of that province, geographical, historical, political, statistical and economical, after which he has taken up the prominent municipalities separately. In view of the great difficulty everywhere experienced in procuring reliable data, Mr. Morel has succeeded admirably in procuring a mass of information of great interest to travellers and immigrants, as well as to general readers. São Paulo is unquestionably the most interesting and attractive province in Brazil, and the exceptional progress which it is now making, morally and materially, can not fail to excite widespread attention. This little volume therefore comes just at the right time and will find a wide circle of readers.

We are indebted to the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Empire, Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine for the annual Relatorios of their respective departments.

Guia da Instrucao do Servico para o Corpo de Marinheiros da Marinha Alenda; translated by Com. J. J. de Fonseca. Rio de Janeiro: Lanchetti & Co., 1888. Advance sheets of a manual of instruction designed for the use of naval cadets. Of the value and need of the work we are not in a position to judge, but the etymology used is something very unusual.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The offices of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have been moved to No. 16 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, 1st floor.

Phipps Brothers & Co., Agents.

The agency of The Marine Insurance Company, Limited, has been moved to No. 16 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, 1st floor.

Phipps Brothers & Co., Agents.

The agency of The Phoenix Fire Office has been moved to No. 16 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, 1st floor.

E. W. May, Agent.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 4th, 1888.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1800, gold 27 d. do do do do in U.S. coin at \$1.84 per £1 stg. ... 54 1/2 cts. do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold. ... 1837 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. ... 889

Bank rate of exchange on London 10-day. ... 2 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). ... 89 1/2 cts. do do do in U.S. coin at \$1.80 per £1 stg. ... 48 30 cts.

Value of \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £1. stg. in Brazilian currency [paper]. ... 58 6/2 Value of £1 sterling. ... 98 7/2

EXCHANGE.

May 24.—The market opened at 2 1/4 on London, but early in the afternoon the rate advanced to 2 1/2 on London, 292-393 on Paris and 485-486 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2060 on New York at sight. The business doing was fair, and 2 1/2 was obtainable both for bank on bankers and on head office. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 2 1/4-2 1/4. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/4-2 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 10800-10800, closing with buyers at 10800, sellers at 10810.

May 25.—Official rates at the banks were 2 1/4 on London, 296 on Paris and 490-491 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2080-2080 on New York at sight. In the morning something was done in bank sterling at 2 1/4 and from second hands 2 1/4-2 1/4 was quoted. Bank francs 394-396, and commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/4-2 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10800, sellers at 10810.

May 26.—The market opened at 2 1/4 at all the banks, and the Banco Commercial and do Comercio almost immediately advanced their rates to 2 1/4. Official rates at the banks were 2 1/4-2 1/4 on London, 292-291 on Paris, 488-489 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2080-2080 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 2 1/4-2 1/4. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/4-2 1/4, with very little doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10800, sellers at 10810.

May 28.—Rates at the banks were unchanged and the market firm. Bank sterling was reported at 2 1/4-2 1/4, later on London office, and from second hands at 2 1/4 on bankers and 2 1/4 on head office. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/4, 2 1/4, and francs at 389. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10800 sellers at 10810.

May 29.—Official rates at the banks were 2 1/4 on London, 296 on Paris and 486 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2080 on New York at sight. On London office 2 1/4 was quoted, and commercial sterling was reported in a small way at 2 1/4-2 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10800, sellers at 10810.

May 30.—There were no changes in official rates. Brokers reported some business doing in bank sterling at 2 1/4-2 1/4 and quoted on London office and also from second hands, and later on commercial at 2 1/4-2 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10800, sellers at 10810.

June 1.—Rates at the banks were unchanged, and the market was quiet. Brokers reported bank sterling at 2 1/4-2 1/4, later on London office, and also from second hands at this price. Commercial sterling 2 1/4-2 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10800, sellers at 10810.

June 2.—Rates at the banks were still unchanged. Brokers reported the market quiet at 2 1/4-2 1/4, later on London office, for bank sterling direct and at 2 1/4-2 1/4 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2 1/4-2 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10800, sellers at 10810.

June 4.—Official rates were unchanged but the market was firmer. Bank sterling was quoted at 2 1/4-2 1/4, later on London office, and also from second hands, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 2 1/4-2 1/4.

—On the 1st inst. the Bank of Brazil commenced the payment of the outstanding hypothecary notes of the 1st and 2nd series. The amount to be paid is 300,000.

—A loan for 445,000 in 7 per cent. debentures at 95 per cent. for the S. Joao weaving mill (hessians) was put on the market on the 1st, by Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co.

—On the 1st the organization of a French company with a capital of 100,000 francs was announced on the Exchange. The company will devote its operations to Brazilian development, the Banco Internacional acting as agent here.

—O Pais of the 30th ult. states that the recent loan of the Macahé and Campos railway, raised in London, was for 800,000, 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund. Price of issue was 85 per cent., equal to 83 per cent. net to the company.

—The May receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Table with 2 columns: Importation (3,166,737\$422), Part duties (151,800 190), Exportation (286,723 936), Sundries (2,910 730), Surtax of 5 per cent. (158,642 523), Deposits (3,626,248\$01), Restitutions (22,800 745), Internal Revenue receipts (477,157 526)

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock sales for May 23. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Bancos Comercial, Internacional, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table of stock sales for May 24. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Bancos Comercial, Internacional, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table of stock sales for May 25. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Gold Loan, Bancos Comercial, Internacional, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table of stock sales for May 26. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Bancos Comercial, Internacional, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table of stock sales for May 28. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Bancos Comercial, Internacional, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table of stock sales for May 29. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Bancos Comercial, Internacional, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table of stock sales for May 30. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Bancos Comercial, Internacional, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table of stock sales for June 1. Includes items like Five per cent. apolices, Bancos Comercial, Internacional, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

Table of stock sales for June 2. Includes items like Gold Loan, Bancos Comercial, Internacional, Leopoldina R.R., etc.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing coffee market reports for May 24 through June 4. Columns include Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Shipments for United States, etc.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly coffee market activity for May 26th through June 4. Includes rows for Shipments for United States, Sailing clearances, etc.

Table summarizing weekly coffee market activity for June 2nd through June 4. Includes rows for Shipments for United States, Sailing clearances, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—The business reported since our last issue amounts to about 30,000 bags, the greater part for the United States; the market has dragged somewhat, and is rather flat at the close. Some of our brokers reduce quotations, but others do not report any change, and the variations in prices are again very marked. Receipts increase but slowly; there seems no reason to doubt that on the first days after the abolition law was made public, there were more or less festivity on the plantations, just as always occurs during the holidays about Christmas, but, although the most contradictory reports are current as to the abandonment by the freedmen of plantations, the general opinion seems to be that these have not yet become thoroughly organzant at their changed position, and will continue to work as heretofore.

Table of coffee exports since our last report. Includes rows for 22,228 bags for United States, 5,955 for Europe, etc.

United States: May 22 New Orleans Dr str Strabo..... bags. 7,547

The foreign clearances in May were divided as follows: The United States 135,582 bags

Receipts for the past twelve days have averaged 3,890 bags per day, against 3,770 for the preceding nine days.

Washed..... per arroba. 85.00-95.00 Superior..... nominal do

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 68,000 to 73,000 bags in first and about 22,500 bags in second hands awaiting shipment.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchange on London. Rows include dates from May 23 to June 3.

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

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

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1887-88, 1886-87, 1885-86. Rows include United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months:

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1888, 1887, 1886. Rows include United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Imports.

There appears to have been a fair business doing since our last report. For flour there has been a bit demand, but the simultaneous arrival of four cargoes of American has some what depressed the market.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table listing flour imports from various sources like Campanero, Mt. Vernon, Baldwin, Yampoyden, Serene, and Julia Rollins.

Julia Rollins, do: stumpy marks..... 6,650

Senegal, from River Plate: 130 bags..... 65

Corythia, do: 3,000 bags..... 1,500

18,100 lbs. Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 10,000 lbs. and brokers estimate stock in first hands at 24,000 lbs.

A fair demand is reported and brokers quote as follows:

Table listing coffee prices for various grades like Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, and others.

Receipts in May were: 13,211 lbs. American, 8,252 lbs. Trieste, 7,415 lbs. River Plate, 23,851 lbs. against 24,512 in May, 1887.

Pitch Pine.—There are no receipts since our last, nor during the past month.

White Pine.—Receipts are about 125,000 feet per Brilliant from New York, which will probably be retained at 107 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new. No receipts last month, nor in May last year.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts. In May, 1887, our receipts were 759 doz. against nil for the same month this year.

Kerosene.—The Brilliant from New York brings about 20,000 cases. The market has advanced, and is steady at 6500 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 150 kegs per Campanero, 2,200 per Serene, 1,100 per Julia Rollins and 100 per Advance.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,234 lbs. French per Ville de Maceid and 3,000 German per Schwan.

6,560 lbs. British, 6,300 ,, German, 2,762 ,, French, etc. against 6,247 ,, of all kinds for the same month of last year.

Rice.—No receipts since our last and quotations from dealers are unchanged at 8500-8550 per bag.

Rosin.—Receipts are 100 lbs. per Serene and 150 per Julia Rollins from Baltimore, and 200 per Advance from New York.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 150 cases per Advance and there is nothing to report. There were no receipts in May, against 400 cases received in the same month last year.

Brail.—No arrivals since our last, nor during last month and quotations are nominal. In May last year we received 5,000 bags.

Hay.—Receipts are 641 bales per Bendou from Rosario to dealers. Quotations are still about 75-80 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 1,750 bags per Senegal and 300 per Hogarth from the River Plate.

Codfish.—There are no changes reported to us, and receipts are a few cases of Norwegian in dealers. In May receipts were 565 cases Norwegian, against 12,368 packages of all descriptions for the same month last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including Montevideo, Rosario, Baltimore, Newcastle, and others.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels including Macao, Pernambuco, San Francisco, Lisbon, Cardiff, and others.

MAY 29.

SVENBY—Nor bk Martin Luther; 792 tons; Jorgensen; ballast.

MAY 31. MACAO—Nor bk Campanero; 345 tons; Gonsel; ballast.

PARA—Br bk Prince Radolph; 1372 tons; Dixon; paving stones.

JUNE 2. BARRADOS—Nor bk Langet; 541 tons; Jorgensen; ballast.

JUNE 3. PORT EADS—Amer ship Therese; 985 tons; Christm; ballast.

BARRADOS—Amer lug C. S. Bushnell; 655 tons; Lente; do.

—Dutch bk Kerbergen, from Cardiff bound for Java, arrived here on the 31st ult., in distress.

—Br ship Elmhurst, from Newcastle bound for California, Br bk Campsie Glen, from Antwerp bound for Montevideo and Ital lug Nostra Zia, from Rosario for a south of France port, put in here in distress on the 30th ult.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

TYBER—Br ship Algona ballast SHIP ISLAND—Nor bk Carricks do CARDIFF—Nor bk Flora do PARANAGUA—Nor lug Gjalarnhorn do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been little doing in charters and the only business reported is: Nor lug Gjalarnhorn, matte, from Paranagu to River Plate, 1/2-1 real; Ger lug Howick, paving tiles, to Buenos Aires, £280; Dan lug Clara, oil-cake, from Penelo to Liverpool, 30s; Dan lug Barso, salt from Macao to Rio, 400 rs. and Br lug Hebe, salt from Mossoro to Rio, 350 rs.

Freights—steamer:

Table listing freight rates for steamers to various ports like New York, London, Liverpool, etc.

United States, North..... 126-176 per ton

United States, South..... nominal 155-205 do Channel F. O. 1..... 275-600 do Lisbon F. O. 1..... do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

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

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

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

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUNDS, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists various banks, debentures, and shares such as Auxiliária, Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, and various railway companies.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns: Name, Origin, Arrival Date.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers from May 23 to June 3, including ship names like Sorata Br, Bretagne Fr, and destinations like Liverpool, Santos, and Bahia.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers from May 23 to June 3, including ship names like Strabo Br, Equateur Fr, and destinations like New Orleans, Santos, and Bahia.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 4th, 1888.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns: Name, Tonnage, Entered, Where from, Consigner. Includes entries for American, British, Danish, Dutch, German, Italian, Norwegian, and Swedish vessels.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 477.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE. Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

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

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

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

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Okell, Mourão & Wilson, 87, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma. Telephone No. 193.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797 Losses paid..... £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 477.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782 Agent in Rio de Janeiro E. W. May, Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital.....£1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund.....£ 450,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co. Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865 Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River. For Freight and General information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include June 5 Elbe, June 14 Tamar, June 19 Nile, June 28 Trent.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to E. W. May, Supt. Maitimo. Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma, No. 16, Sobrado. Phipps Brothers & Co. Agents.

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

The fine packet ADVANCE, on return from Santos will sail 9th June at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, (entering the two last named ports) PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS. Passage Rates cabin storage. To Liverpool..... \$220 gold New York..... \$145 \$75 & back... \$275 For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs And for cargo to W. C. Peck, No. 6, Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS. INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN JUNE. To New York: Hipparchus..... June 6th Nassuth (Loading in Santos also)... 9th Pisa..... 15th Halley..... 23rd Humboldt (Loading in Santos also)... 30th To Southampton (for London) and Antwerp: Leivute (Belgian Mail steamer)..... June 15th Galtee..... 29th For Other Ports: Donati (Bahia and Liverpool)..... June 5th A steamer for New Orleans if sufficient inducement offers.

To Rio Grande Ports: Casuar..... Weekly, or Canning..... Weekly. Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, 89 Rua 10 de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82 Rua 1ª de Março.

Banks.

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