

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTLY

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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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15th, 1888.

THE last number of the *Revista Illustrada* contains a cartoon which ought to be engraved upon every public monument, not only in Brazil, but throughout all South America, as a perpetual reminder that a Republic is not the ideal government for malcontents and demagogues. It represents the Republic as a stately woman, who is waving back the horde of infuriated planters following her with the reminder that their hands are stained with the blood of slaves and would soil her garments. Angelo Agostini's inspired pencil has told many a wholesome truth and illustrated many a vital principle during its long and useful career, but never one more true and eloquent than this. The republic is not for men maddened at the loss of their slaves, clamorous for indemnity and burning for vengeance upon those who have brought this rule of injustice and oppression to an end; nor is it for men educated to the enjoyment of special rights and privileges, impatient of restraint and infatuated with the love of personal power and self-indulgence. The man who denies and opposes the equality of all men before the law is not a true republican, for in a republic the law is sovereign and privilege is usurpation. The dissatisfied planter may join the so-called republican party and seek to overthrow the government, but he is no more republican at heart now than he was six months ago when he lived wholly upon the fruits of slave labor and boasted of his allegiance to the throne, the church and the conservative party. No true republic can be established by such men, nor can a republican party worthy of the name be built up from such recruits.

It ought to be apparent by this time that there is something radically wrong with the sanitary condition of this city. The winter thus far has been exceptionally warm and humid and this, of course, accounts for much of the prevailing fevers, but it does not account for all. It is a very unusual thing to have so much yellow fever at this time of the year, and when to this is added the many cases of typhus, bilious, pernicious and intermittent fevers reported from almost every quarter of the city—not a few of which are purposely called by these names to conceal the existence of yellow fever—we certainly have enough to warrant the opinion that the sanitary commissions have not been doing their duty. If these reports are not sufficient then let any good observer go about the city after nightfall and note the pestilential smells to be found everywhere.

The origin of these offensive smells is not to be found in the drains, but more frequently in the unsanitary condition of private residences, badly-paved streets and vicious practices of the population. There is many a fine appearing residence in Rio de Janeiro whose sanitary condition is simply intolerable, and whose back yards and kitchens are fully as offensive as any *cortiço* in the city. We have seen the people residing in these fine dwellings—and not the servants either—throwing slops from their front windows upon the sidewalks—a practice as offensive to the eye as it is detrimental to health. The position of such people prevents their being called to a strict account by sanitary officials, and so the disgusting practice goes on. The condition of the streets also is a constant source of infection, owing to saturation of the soil with the slops from the houses and the washings of the pavement, and to the existence of low places which form pools of stagnant water. Many streets were very badly levelled, while others are always in a broken condition because of the heavy traffic carried on in them. Add to all these the many vicious practices which are common in this city, and we have a constant cause for the fevers and others diseases which give the place so bad a reputation. Instead of complaining about the misrepresentations of foreigners, the sanitary and municipal authorities should see that the most ordinary precepts of sanitary living be observed and that the streets be kept in a better condition. It is due to sheer negligence and offensive practices that so much sickness is to be found in Rio de Janeiro at this season of the year.

ALL the disinterested reports thus far received from the interior represent plantation affairs to be in a very satisfactory and hopeful condition. There are still a few who pretend to believe that the abolition of slavery is ruining the planters and that a great part of the present coffee crop will not be picked because of a scarcity of laborers, but much of this opinion is due to private and political reasons. The opponents of the government in this matter of abolition are determined to make this act appear as arbitrary and hurtful as possible in order to discredit the ministers and to force consideration of their claims for indemnification. They have made the most of the very few cases where the freedmen have left their old masters because of the cruel treatment heretofore received, and they are also playing every variation on the assertion that the debt-ridden planter will not be able to meet his obligations. They omit to mention, however, the actual fact that the freedmen are generally remaining on, or returning to the plantations on which they have been reared, and that they are working cheerfully and steadily for very moderate wages. And they omit to mention, also, that white laborers are turning up most unexpectedly in large numbers and that the present coffee crop is being picked just as well and just as expeditiously as in the palmiest days of slavery. A few days since a gentleman of our acquaintance was visiting the coffee districts of southern Minas when he was surprised at running across a party of 400 miners from Diamantina who had come down to seek work on the coffee plantations. Upon inquiry he learned that as soon as abolition was announced the poor whites of the campo and mining regions began to seek the cultivated districts in search of employment, and that they had been engaged as rapidly as they arrived. In the days of slavery there were no opportunities for these people simply because wages were not paid for labor, and they remained always miserably poor and idle; but now that slavery has been abolished and wages must be paid

for every man's labor, they are among the first to seek employment. And this certainly is not the least among the many beneficial results arising from the overthrow of this most unjust and hurtful institution. How far this movement extends among the poor white population of the country we do not know, but it is already large enough to show that by no possible means can there be a scarcity of labor where planters are willing to pay even the most moderate wages. And to secure this alternative a better time for the promulgation of the law of abolition could not have been found, for it comes at a time when the planters are obliged to meet their freedmen half way and to offer fair wages and good treatment at once. Had the law gone into effect only after the coffee had been picked, as many think should have been the case, then the planters would have been masters of the situation and trouble would have followed. The necessities of the moment, however, have forced both sides into an arrangement which affords a good starting-point for the future, and precludes in great measure all future trouble in the adjustment of the relations between planters and laborers. Another hopeful indication of which we have been informed is the tendency of many young men to take hold of the plantations, who have heretofore held aloof because of their antipathies to the system followed. The old planters, who find themselves unable to fall into line with the new conditions, are now willing to lease their plantations on favorable terms, and younger men, with little capital, are finding opportunities for their enterprise which never could have existed under the old regime. All things considered, the outlook is very hopeful, not only for the present crop, but for the future. Brazil has taken no backward step in this matter, and she certainly is not to be a loser for taking a forward step. Conformity with the laws of progress does not entail ruin and suffering, as some would have us believe, but must unerringly lead to prosperity and happiness. In the matter of the present crop, it is our private opinion, publicly expressed, that every berry will be picked, except in the few, very few cases where infuriated brutes have driven away their old slaves and are unwilling to pay wages for the laborers needed to do the work.

THE announcement that the Leopoldina railway and its branches had been disposed of to a syndicate of English capitalists, although not entirely unexpected, has caused an amount of speculation in the shares of the company and advance in the value of the subsidiary—or deferred—shares, that appears to an outsider to have no reason. We have often advocated the turning over to foreign experts of Brazilian railways, both private and government, because we are persuaded that the country at large will be benefited by economical management and the subsequent reduction in tariffs, but we cannot accompany our local colleagues in their glorification of the engineers of the present transaction, nor can we deduce from it any reasons to believe that it shows an improvement of Brazilian credit on the London market. The syndicate has made a purely commercial transaction; it has bought property which, rightly or wrongly, is considered to be a satisfactory investment, and there is no question whatever of credit, nor of glorifying the parties that had in hand an investment that proved tempting to the British capitalist, who finds more and more difficulty every day in profitably employing his surplus funds at home. Of course the unlocking of the important sum now employed in the Leopoldina railway shares here, will redound to the benefit of this market. But the fact remains that under foreign control the net proceeds of its traffic must be remitted and whatever is the momentary relief, the drain

of money will shortly be felt. We believe the change is advantageous, and merely point out a feature that has, apparently, been overlooked by our local colleagues. The Leopoldina company has been about as well abused as could be possible; and its directors have met but little encouragement. They have, however, persevered and extending the system by provincial guarantees in one direction and the purchase of lines likely to serve their purpose in another, have secured a connection with this city, or, what amounts to about the same thing, a terminus at Niteroy, which renders the railway practically independent of the D. Pedro II, government, railway. It has been tolerably evident for some time past that an appeal for foreign assistance on the part of the Leopoldina had become a necessity, and when the report was received here we, in common with others, thought that the £2,000,000 raised in London would have sufficed for the urgent necessities of the road, and, considering the intense pride the Brazilian has in his local enterprises, thought that the railway would continue under native management. Greater pressure than we were cognizant of appears to have been exercised, and the result is the sale of the road. So important a sum as £7,000,000 is said to be sale price agreed upon, and some figures extracted from the official report presented to the shareholders on May 30th last may not be uninteresting to those who are likely to invest money in this undertaking. The extension of the line was 1,052 kilometres, of which 773 were in the province of Minas Geraes and 279 in the province of Rio de Janeiro, besides which various extensions are under survey, or construction, among which are the extension of the Muriaé, Minas Geraes, branch towards the Manhuassú valley upon which the company has an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. on a capital of 5,400,000\$, and the Rio Bonito and Sumidouro branches in the province of Rio de Janeiro. The capital of the company, paid up, appears to have been on December 31st last:

68,000 shares at 200\$.....	13,600,000\$
182,000 ,, ,, 2\$.....	364,000\$
	13,964,000\$

The debenture debt is:	
Currency, 6½%.....	15,279,800\$
Internal, gold 6%.....	
at 24d.....	4,838,000\$
Foreign, gold 5%.....	
at 24d.....	20,000,000\$
Internal, do do.....	6,000,000\$
	46,117,800\$

Or, in all..... 60,081,800\$

The subsidiary shares were issued to comply with the requisitions of the law for the issuing of debentures, and as these latter are cancelled, an equal sum is credited to capital account, or to these deferred or subsidiary shares. If therefore the company has been taken over for £7,000,000, there would remain after paying off present engagements about 10,000,000\$ for the completion of the branches under construction, or to be constructed. The receipts and expenditure for the past year were:

Revenue:	
First half, 765 k. in traffic.....	1,170,618\$621
Second do 920 do ..	1,516,416\$218
	2,687,034\$839

Interest guarantee from the province of Minas.....	890,483 788
	3,577,518\$627

Expenses:	
First half.....	747,614\$512
Second do ..	960,059 772
	1,707,674\$284

1,869,844\$343

The past year was an unsatisfactory one, owing to the short coffee crop. The service of the debenture debt is given as follows:

First half.....	648,119\$500
Second do ..	643,610\$410

1,291,729\$910
This shows a balance of about 570,000\$, of which 470,498\$ were divided, but to complete the sinking fund for the latter half year, 136,000\$, the sum of 69,000\$ was withdrawn from "special reserve."

A company with a capital of 2,000,000\$ is in process of organization for various improvements here; amongst these is the levelling of the Matão do Senado and filling up the marshy ground around the old slaughter house, the filling in of the flats separating Melões and Moças islands from the main land, etc.

A meeting of the debenture holders of the Telephone company is called for to-day [14th] to discuss affairs of mutual interest relative to the state of the company, and the flight of the president, Joaquim Cândido Guimarães Jr. The manager of the company declares in the press that the fugitive is not a debtor to the company.

The sale of the Leopoldina railway company to British capitalists is perhaps about the best thing that could have happened for the shareholders and other creditors of the company. Under economical administration the system will probably be profitable, but the purchasers should study carefully the terms of the concession, for, unless they are much mistaken, at its termination the railway reverts to the provincial government of Minas Geraes, where the main line is situated.

On the 6th inst. two-and-a-half months after date of the latest, the following were posted at the Exchange:

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

Table with columns for 'Exchange passed', '1st - 15th FEBRUARY', and '16th - 29th FEBRUARY'. It lists various financial transactions and their values.

Table with columns for 'Exchange passed', '1st - 15th MARCH', and '16th - 31st MARCH'. It lists various financial transactions and their values.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table showing financial statements for the bank, including 'Capital', 'Reserve Fund', 'Assets', and 'Liabilities'.

E. & O. E., Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, 1888. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, E. A. Benn, Manager, A. R. Oakes, Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Table showing financial statements for the bank, including 'Capital', 'Reserve Fund', 'Assets', and 'Liabilities'.

E. & O. E., Rio de Janeiro, 5th June, 1888. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Lovel J. Mathias, Manager, H. Scott, for Accountant.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Table showing financial statements for the bank, including 'Capital', 'Reserve Fund', 'Assets', and 'Liabilities'.

E. & O. E., Rio de Janeiro, 2nd June, 1888. Manoel Salgado Zenha, vice-President. K. W. Sefton, for Accountant.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing various Brazilian stocks and shares with their respective prices and market movements.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing the sale of various stocks and shares, including dates and prices.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table providing daily coffee reports, including stock prices, receipts, and shipments for various dates from June 5 to June 14, 1888.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly market data, including stock prices, receipts, and shipments for the week ending June 14, 1888.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing the sale of various stocks and shares, including dates and prices.

Table listing various stocks and shares with their respective prices and market movements.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

May 30th in circulation of bills or 1200\$8000. We include in our report the issue of hypobancary notes, which are not covered legal tender.

Table summarizing bank statements for various banks, including 'Auxiliar', 'Brazil', 'Commercial', 'Industrial', 'Lavoura S. Paulo', 'Londres e Brazil', 'Mercantil Santos', 'Prefeital', 'Rural', 'Territorial de Minas', and 'União de Crédito'.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th June, 1888. Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a moderate business during our last report, but the market has been weak all along, and quotations today are quite nominal. The sudden loss of confidence on the part of dealers is attributed to the sharp increase in receipts and to the new pretty well established fact that the freedmen are not leaving the plantations in anything like the proportion that alarmists were reporting since the passage of the abolition law. Moreover there seems little reason to doubt that some pressure will be brought to bear upon planters by their creditors for the marketing of coffees, and as it is generally accepted that prices have been at too high a range for sometime past, the "change of base" on the part of dealers and factors appears to have been forced upon them.

Shipments since our last report are: 47,723 bags for the United States, 8,166 " Europe, 6,824 " Cape of Good Hope, 56,713 bags. Elsewhere.

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

Table with 2 columns: quantity (bags) and destination (United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, Elsewhere).

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with 3 columns: date, vessel name, and quantity (bags).

United States: June 7 New York Bkg str Hipparchus 21,338; Ger str Vile de Maceit 2,080; Amer str Advance 18,016.

Table with 3 columns: date, vessel name, and quantity (bags) for Europe.

Elsewhere: June 8 River Plate Fr str Congo 1,911. Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 6,034 bags per day.

Table showing prices per arroba for various grades of coffee (Washed, Superior, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, Good second, Ordinary second, Capatina, Escolla).

Brokers' quotations this morning were: per arroba. Washed \$47.00-\$50.00; Superior nominal; Good first nominal; Regular first 4.900-5.860; Ordinary first 4.600-5.580; Good second 4.500-5.180; Ordinary second 3.970-4.700; Capatina nominal; Escolla 2.380-2.930.

Table titled 'Vessels loading and to load' with columns for vessel name, destination, and quantity.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with columns for date (June 4-13), receipts, shipments, and exchange rates for London.

Imports.

The markets have generally been quiet since our last report. Receipts of flour have been moderate, but more than sufficient to meet the demand, and prices show little change.

Table showing flour receipts and prices for various brands like Castilla, Colours, Silver Spring, Mt. Vernon.

Vegetables from Richmond: Hassal 2,000 lbs; Conslaw 2,300 lbs; Clara 482 lbs, 4.980.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time amount to about 9,000 lbs, and brokers estimate the stock in first hands at 29,000 lbs, American.

Table with 3 columns: location (Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, Western & Int, Chili, River Plate, New Zealand, City Mills) and price.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 551,000 feet per Zulmira from Brunswick, not yet reported sold.

White Pine.—Receipts nil, but shipments advised are considerable and the market is very flat.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new. Swedish Pine.—There have been orders given for various cargoes.

Kerosene.—No receipts. There is a large quantity afloat and the market is weak.

Lard.—Receipts nil. Brokers quote the market firm at 380 rs. per lb.

Coin.—Receipts all to companies and dealers are: 2,261 tons per Prince Umberto from Cardiff.

Rice.—Receipts have been 17,500 bags per Biratan and 20,500 bags per Mary Blundell.

Rosin.—Receipts nil, and quotations are still \$5.00-14.000, 28 to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil, and there appears to be a scarcity of the article.

Hay.—No receipts. We may quote at 78-80 rs. per kilo.

Indian Corn.—The Elk brought 300 bags and the Bida 1,500 from the River Plate.

Godfish.—Receipts are about 600 cases Norwegian to dealers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table titled 'ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS' listing ship names, companies, and arrival dates.

JUNE 10. CARIFF—Nor bk Freya; 816 tons; Ellassen; 50 ds; coal to Belmino Rodrigues & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 4. TYBER—Nor ship Algona; 1183 tons; Vero; ballast. SHIP LINDA—Nor bk Carricks; 913 tons; Gudmundsen do.

JUNE 5. CARIFF—By ship N. B. Lewis; 1325 tons; Gullison; ballast.

JUNE 6. PARANAGUA—Nor bk Urdi; 202 tons; Overgaard; sundries.

JUNE 8. BARBADOS—Nor ship Princess Alexandra; 1981 tons; Raine; ballast.

JUNE 11. SAVANNAH—Nor bk Hans Thie; 389 tons; Benisen; ballast.

JUNE 12. SYDNEY—Nor bk Mary I. Baker; 1016 tons; Sewell; ballast.

JUNE 13. SAVEREN—Nor bk Freya; 816 tons; Ellassen; 50 ds; coal to Belmino Rodrigues & Co.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

SYDNEY—Nor bk Magdalena ballast. NOVA SCOTIA—Nor bk Osmund O'Brien do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported since our last: Sued schr Martina, salt, from Macao to Bahia or Rio, 200-280 rs.

Table showing freight rates for various destinations like New York, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, etc.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing ships at anchor, their destinations, and agents.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 14th, 1888, with columns for name, tonnage, date, and consignee.

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

Table with columns: name, tonnage, date, wherry from, and consignee.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists ship departures including Liban Fr, Advance Amer, Coritiba Br, etc.

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION. Lists financial figures for various entities.

Table with columns: DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists government and provincial bonds.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists various companies and their financial details.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bunker & Co's Market Report, dated 1st June.

COFFEES.—Our market gradually improved as we approached the middle of last month owing to a good demand from the United States. Dealers having raised their pretensions very considerably this demand was checked, and the market closes quiet.

Receipts have been smaller than anticipated on account of heavy rains in the interior, but it seems apparent now that the total for the crop year will not reach 1,200,000 bags.

Our brokers return sales of 157,000 bags.

Stocks, having been relieved of a considerable quantity of coffee bags and low grades, now consist principally of the better class of coffees, medium grades being comparatively scarce.

The clearances in May were:

Table showing coffee clearances for various destinations: UNITED STATES, EUROPE, CANADA, etc.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for five months:

Table showing coffee clearances for various destinations: UNITED STATES, EUROPE, CANADA, etc.

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. 427.

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 1 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. 427.

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 Candelária

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 16 Tamar, June 22 Nile, June 28 Trent.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday. Passengers on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to E. W. MAY, Supt. Marítimo, Rua do 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: ALLIANÇA, Captain Beers..... 28 July ADVANCE, " Griffiths..... 18 Aug. FINANCE, " Baker..... 8 Sept.

FINANCE,

Captain BAKER on return from Santos will sail 30th June at 10 a.m. for NEW YORK calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS. Passage Rates: To Liverpool..... \$220 \$101.00 New York..... \$145 \$75.00 & back..... \$275.00 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: Bida June 16th, Halley June 23rd, Handbol June 30th. To Southampton (for London) and Antwerp: Galico [Belgian Mail steamer].... June 20th. For Other Ports: To Rio Grande Ports: Cavour..... Weekly, Chatham..... Weekly, or Craning..... Weekly.

Mails are given as announced by the Post Office. For cargo apply to Wm. R. McNiven, 59 Rua 1º de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 82 Rua 1º de Março.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED) HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES IN BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre. BRANCH IN THE RIVER PLATE: Buenos Aires.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 185,000 Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK. Capital..... £ 1,250,000 Capital paid up..... £ 625,000 Reserve fund..... £ 325,000 Draws on: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON, Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS, Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL. 22, Rua da Alfandega, 22. Capital..... 20,000,000\$000 THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE ALSO ON London and County Banking Company Limited..... London. Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris. Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt of Main. Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp. Banco Generale, and agencies. Cadix, Malaga, Tarragona, Valencia, and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands. Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon, Oporto and other Portuguese cities. English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Buenos Ayres, Montevideo. Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York.

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

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